OFFICERS REPORTS

and

Proceedings

of the

SIXTY-THIRD

annual Convention

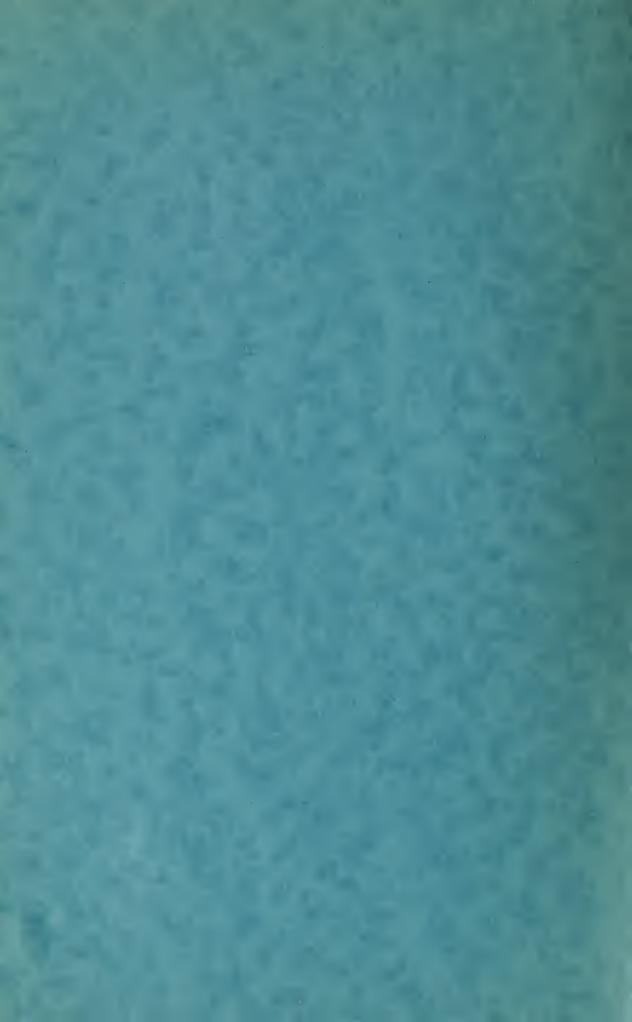
of the

MASSACHUSETTS
FEDERATION OF LABOR



BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS August 1-5, 1949





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SIXTY-THIRD

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MASSACHUSETTS
FEDERATION OF LABOR



BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
August 1-5, 1949

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PROCEEDINGS

of the

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1949

MORNING SESSION

The Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was called to order Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Main Ballroom, Hotel Statler, Boston; Benjamin G. Hull, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor presiding.

President JAMES L. DONOVAN (Boston Central Labor Union): The Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will be convened. You will please rise and listen to the National Anthem.

The National Anthem was then sung by Mr. George Abralia.

George Abrolino.

President DONOVAN: I want to thank George Abrolino of the American Guild of Variety Artists, our vocalist who was accompanied by Mr. Hines, from Musicians, Local No. 9. A very splendid job.

For the invocation we have the Rt. Rev. Dr. Daniel J. McColgan, of St. John's Seminary. Will you please rise when the Right Reverend delivers the invocation.

INVOCATION

Rt. Rev. Dr. DANIEL J. McCOLGAN

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. O Lord, Jesus Christ, who by thine own principle labor did both by thine own hands consecrate the word labor, we thy brothers here are assembled for these days of conference implore thy aid and protection. Inspired by thy teachings and example, we humbly make this God-fearing American workingman's act of thy faith. We believe in man's right to work, and in man's duty to work in order to obtain the things necessary for decent living. We believe in the dignity of the work, measured by the dignity of the man who works and the dignity of Christ, the worker.

man who works and the dignity of Christ, the worker.

We believe in the importance of every man's work and in the social contribution every worker makes to the good life of all men. We believe in the courageous sharing of responsibility and in the honest recognition of rights and the scrupulous fulfillment of duties. We believe in the need of a reconstruction of the social order which will grant to workmen a share in managements, a share in profits, and a share in ownership. We believe in economic democracy as an indispensable and cultural part of political democracy. We believe in justice and charity, since only through justice and charity would a right social order be achieved and maintained. We believe that such just social order can be the product of democratic philosophy and of God-respecting faith.

This is our creed: Protect us in our allegiance

This is our creed: Protect us in our allegiance to Him and aid us in our efforts to achieve its promises. O God, Creator and conserver, ap-

prove we beseech thee our present deliberations and conclusions and further them by thy continual help, that as our work begins with thee, it may likewise be highly consummated through thee, throughout the world. Amen. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

President DONOVAN (Boston Central Labor Union): It gives me great pleasure to pin this guest badge upon the Right Reverend Dr. Daniel J. McColgan.

Daniel J. McColgan.

I extend to the Delegates and Guests of the Sixty-Third Annual Convention, the welcoming hand of the Central Labor Union of Boston and vicinity. Your Executive Board, in its wisdom, selected the City of Boston for this convention, and that wisdom is justified by the assets contained in your cultural city to show you a memorable and successful assemblage for the deliberations and recommendations. For your enjoyment, diversified amusements are available within walking distance of this hotel; from a ride in the Swan Boat with the junior delegates and their families, or the night clubs for those who like them. You will notice on the program we have a very ambitious scheme. We want you all to go home and rest. All you have to you all to go home and rest. All you have to do is to go down to Suffolk Downs, pick the winner, and see the man at the window. To those who like baseball, the Red Sox are in town. There is also a moonlight sail and a dance on our program.

In this legendary surrounding of Boston, the aim and object of labor forms a true and important part in man's advancement. Labor is at home in Boston, therefore, the hospitality committee of the Boston Central Labor Union welcomes you and stands ready to assist in every possible manner. Feel at home in Boston

It is now my duty and pleasure to turn the Chair over to the next presiding officer. It would be rather unnecessary on my part to introduce the next speaker as everybody in this hall knows him, and knows him well. They remember him in the political campaign on the referenda and on ballots here in the state. Therefore, it gives me great pleasure not to introduce but to present to you the President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, John J. Del Monte.

JOHN J. DelMONTE (President)

President Donovan, Rt. Rev. McColgan. I want to thank the Central Labor Union Committee of Boston at this time, through its President, for preparing the opening and the festivity that will follow in the ensuing week. I want to thank the American Guild of Variety

Artists and also the Musician's Union, No. 9, for sending us a beautiful singer who sang the National Anthem, and the accompanist, Mr.

the National Anthem, and the accompanist, Mr. Hines, and Mr. Abrolino, the vocalist.

It has been my duty in the past years to give you a welcoming address. I have saved that for somebody else. I just want to welcome you here personally because I have many things to do and there are many who are going to talk to you. I may talk to you later in the week. I take great pleasure now in announcing I take great pleasure now in announcing week. I take great pleasure now in announcing that during the week, the Chairman will be rotated among the Vice-Presidents. I am sure that all of them will be able to conduct the proceedings of this convention and will do a good job. I now take pleasure in presenting to you Vice-President Hull of the Springfield area, who will conduct the meeting for this morning.

BENJAMIN G. HULL (Vice President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Reverend Father, President John J. Del Monte, and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention. I have been associated actively in the State Federation of Labor and am starting my twelfth year. This is the first time I have had the privilege of opening a convention, and I want to say to you, it certainly is an honor and a privilege. During the week, you are going to hear some of the most outstanding speakers in the nation. I am very "small fry" compared with the speakers you will hear. Speakers will get up here who will not hesitate or use wrong pronunciations of words, and my own remarks to you may be rather amateurish compared with them. But, my heart speaks out to you this morning because we are facing one of the most critical periods in the Labor Movement of this nation. Year after year, when we call our conventions to order, your Secretary-Treasurer sends out the call, and urges sending delegates to the convention, tells how important the convention is going to be, and we seem to think it is true, and, it is true. Each year it is important, but as the years pile on and as time goes on, we have reactionaries in this state and nation who make it so hard for the Labor Movement that we are faced each year with more critical periods than in the past. We have the Labor Movement, and it is up to us to see that the flag of America flies over America and democracy shall ever remain in this country of ours, and we in the Labor Movement can do it by unanimity; united for all, fighting for all, seeing to it that our country progresses, seeing to it that industry in this country is free and that labor shall breathe free also.

We have before us this year a new organization with all surfer the labor which are all the starter with the free also.

We have before us this year a new organiza-tion with old rules which now calls itself "Free Enterprise Foundation" and which was known to us for the last couple of years as the "Massachusetts Citizen's Union." I read tion the "Massachusetts Citizen's Union." I read an account in the papers yesterday where our Legislative Agent went before Commissioner Long, asking him not to grant them a charter or allow them to incorporate. He was turned down. That organization, known as the "Massachusetts Citizen's Union" uses the word "foundation." I wonder if that foundation of theirs is so secure as a foundation of labor. When we speak of labor, we are not speaking entirely of foundation. We are speaking of the worker, regardless of whether he belongs to a union, a labor union, or what he belongs to. It is the workers who are not privileged to organize that need help and don't want foundations incorporated or organized for the purpose of overthrowing the worker, who seeks a decent living and a standard of hours so that he may enjoy and a standard of hours so that he may enjoy

the privileges and comforts of his home and have the weekends to enjoy with his family. Lincoln once said, "This country cannot be half slave and half free" but we have groups, very small individual groups, who seek to destroy and create slavery at all times.

Last November, we in the labor movement, with the wonderful cooperation of the CIO, Railroad Brotherhood, independent unions, the A.G.V.A., the International Machinists, and other organizations, some outside of labor, went to the polls on November and said, "This state and nation shall not remain half slave and half and nation shall not remain half slave and half free, but there will be freedom for all." It was because of that duty that all the working classes of people and some members of industry who believed in freedom, that we were able to march on November 2, and we still have a free

country and a free state.

Individual workers who were privileged to go Individual workers who were privileged to go before the different organizations volunteering their time, used all their efforts, on the radio and through the cooperation of the press, and in every way it was possible, to get the message across to the people. To my amazement, after November 2, and after a great victory, when I attended the union meetings throughout the state and throughout the nation. I was when I attended the union meetings throughout the state and throughout the nation, I was amazed to go to the meetings and find the empty chairs of the rank and file at their meetings. It seems to me, that the rank and file of labor in general, after that wonderful victory, would be enthusiastic and show their enthusiasm by attending their meetings and seeing to it that no such group would ever be able to function and operate in this state to destroy our movement

This convention should be called a victory This convention should be called a victory convention for labor. There are those who believe as we believe. Although they sit down at the bargaining table and disagree with us by name, they believe in democracy. They believe as we do and they believe in this country. There is only a minority of industry that is seeking to destroy, but, with the majority we can overcome these individuals.

I have a task before me in conducting this convention and I realize that it is a tough job. I know the delegates will at times get excited in debate over an important resolution and may in debate over an important resolution and may call one another by names, bitterly attacking one another and get into personal arguments, but when this convention adjourns on Friday and when you leave this convention hall, bury the hatchet and leave with a united front. There will be times when I will not agree with you, but I am going to try, as soon as I am in the Chair to conduct this convention in as orderly a manner as possible and to the best of my ability. And, I can't do it without getting the help and support of each delegate. I had my ability. And, I can't do it without getting the help and support of each delegate. I had the privilege last year, as you all did, of witnessing one of the most successful conventions we have had in years, and when I stand in the place of John J. Del Monte, who happens to be my co-worker at the State House, and when I stop to think of his stature, his command of English words, and his perseverance and his directorship in handling the convention, I feel like a baby compared to him. I honestly hope and pray as I stand on this rostrum that I will be able to conduct this convention as well and successfully as he did last year.

Sometime ago I went to a dance at the Hotel Statler and on that occasion the Chairman of the Children's Medical Center Hospital drive said, "A great many people thought that because of our victory on November 2, labor was trying to take over this country." He said, "I know different." He said, he knew that labor was interested in the welfare of this nation. I am pleased to announce, as you have read in the papers, that we have shown those who made

this drive for the Children's Hospital and who are working for those kids, that we have donated items here.

I take my hat off to the Teamster's Union and the other organizations who contributed so heavily to it. So, it shows in the final analysis that we are not interested in the wages that we earn only, the hours and conditions, but our hearts pour out for charity. This is a labor movement through and through which we can be proud of. We contributed liberally also on November 2nd.

on November 2nd.

In my closing remarks, brothers and sisters of the Sixty-Third Annual Convention, let not the day ever come whem we will be divided. Let us keep our honor, ready to fight the enemies of the union because when we do that, we are bound to succeed. After I get through talking, I'll think of so many things I wanted to say here, some important things, but standing up here I am trembling at the knees and my thoughts get mixed up. It is hard to come out with what is in the heart, but I do hope, brothers and sisters, in your deliberations at this Sixty-Third Convention, that when we have speakers on this platform, instead of congregating in the rear of the hall, buzzing among yourselves, detracting others who would like to hear these speakers, that you come inside. These speakers are important. They have come to give your a message to carry home.

Another trought I would like to inject into this convention is that there have been many complaints, time and time again that important resolutions are left until Friday, the last day.

complaints, time and time again that important resolutions are left until Friday, the last day, when people are going home. I say, let's get these important resolutions when we are all here so we can all fight as we want to fight.

I regret very much that the hotel restaurant employees are not represented at this convention. We need them here. We need all the ranks of labor who have a part in this. I regret the hundreds of organizations throughout this state who have never seen fit to fight with the State Federation of Labor. I hope each of you will go back to your Central Labor Union and your body and appoint yourselves as organizers to have these unions affiliate with the state ranks, so that we can be successful in legislation and carry on the labor movement. Delegates, it has been a pleasure to give you this brief message. With your cooperation, delegates, this convention when it ends Friday will have been the most constructive convention that the State Federation of Labor has held. Thank you. I regret very much that the hotel restaurant Thank you.

You will now hear the Convention Call by Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley.

The Convention Call was then read by Kenneth J. Kelley.

CONVENTION CALL

Boston, May 1, 1949

GREETINGS:

The 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will convene on Monday August 1, 1949, at 10 a.m. in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Boston, and will remain in session until business before the Convention is completed.

Rarely in the history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have there been so many important matters confronting a convention of the State Branch. Once again, 1949 will be a year of decision for the trade-union movement of this state and nation. The outcome of pending legislation, which at this moment looks uncertain, will determine the extent to which labor unions will continue to exist as free segments of our industrial economy. The American Federation of Labor must continue its program As in the past, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor must be the hard core of liberalism in this state in the legislative struggle for economic equality and security. The 63rd Convention will be required to determine policies and procedures to guide the Federation during the uncertain days that lie ahead. of effective political education in Massachusetts.

The Executive Council sincerely hopes that each affiliated union will make plans to send its full quota of delegates to this Convention, in order that the deliberations and program of the Federation may truly represent the wishes of the American Federation of Labor members in this country. this state.

The Executive Council, therefore, sincerely hopes that each affiliated union will help to make the 63rd Annual Convention the biggest and most successful in the glorious history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

REPRESENTATION

Each union of 200 members or less attached to a national or international union, when one is in existence, shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for each 200 or a majority fraction thereof, and each Central Labor Union composed of miscellaneous bodies shall be entitled to two delegates.

Delegates must be selected at least three weeks prior to the convention and their names and addresses forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on or before July 2, 1949.

UNIONS sending delegates must have paid their per capita tax to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor through June, 1949, inclu-

Delegates representing Central Labor Unions MUST BE MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE MASSACHU-SETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR.

YOUR LOCAL UNION is entitled to DELEGATES.

CREDENTIALS

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The duplicate credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the original forwarded to KENNETH J. KELLEY, Secretary-Treasurer, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8, as early as possible, but not later than July 2, 1940. 1949.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at Convention Headquarters at the Hotel Statler, Sunday, July 31, 1949, at 5 p.m. All delegates will appear before this Committee, and must have at least five union labels on their wearing apparel to be seated in the convention.

RESOLUTIONS

Section IV of Article III of the Constitution provides that: "All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, to be considered by the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters, 30 days immediately preceding the opening of the con-All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the time hereinbefore stipulated must obtain a majority vote of the body for admission." Resolutions should be sent to Kenneth J. Kelley, Room 801, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, before July 1, 1949.

JOHN J. DelMONTE

President

KENNETH J. KELLEY Secretary-Treasurer

VICE-PRESIDENTS

District I JAMES J. DUNNE JOSEPH P. FAHEY

District II HENRY J. BRIDES JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN

District III JOHN A. CALLAHAN JOSEPH F. GRACE

District IV JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN THOMAS P. AHEARN

District V SAMUEL J. DONNELLY ROBERT P. GAGNE

District VI BENJAMIN G. HULL JAMES E. WALSH

District VII S. P. JASON DANIEL J. McCARTHY

At Large GEORGE W. HURLEY MARY C. CADIGAN

Chairman HULL: You have heard the Convention Call by your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. I now declare the Sixty-Third Annual Convention in session for deliberations from now until adjournment.

We will hear next the oath of the delegates. Will the delegates please rise. Raise your right hand and repeat after me using your name where I use mine, the oath we take at each convention.

use all possible effort to ask cooperation of fellow members and others to purchase and promote the use of goods, commodities and services bearing union label cards, buttons, or other insignia, showing that they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The next speaker-rather, he is not a speakerbut, he is an official who has for a number of years been Chairman of the Credentials Committee. He had been introduced all these years as a delegate from Holyoke. Now, he is going to be introduced as a delegate of the Electrical Workers, and also as Chief of Police of Holyoke. You may govern yourselves accordingly, because the Chief of Police of Holyoke is now going to address you as Chairman of the Credentials Committee.

. . . Mr. Timothy Grady of Holyoke then read the roll call of delegates present. . .

ROLL CALL OF DELEGATES

AMESBURY

MEAT CUTTERS, Local 219 Arthur Scranton
UNITED HATTERS, Local 87 Frank N. Cynewski Anthony J. Batal

ATTLEBORO

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-COUNTY, AND PLOYEES, Local 1220 Robert J. Clarke

BEVERLY

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-PLOYEES, Local 798 James P. Fullerton CARPENTERS, Local 878 Joseph Weed

EM-

BOSTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Harry P. Grages
James L. Donovan
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF S
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL
PLOYEES, AS FOLLOWS: OF STATE, LOCAL 86-1 Francis F. Morse LOCAL 208
Thomas Connelly LOCAL 296
Walter Shaughnessy
William Lynch LOCAL 348 LOCAL 370 B. Nealon Joseph L. McLean LOCAL 419 Peter A. McMullan LOCAL 435 Patrick Sullivan LOCAL 445 John L. Hammond James Reidy LOCAL 465 Patrick J. Gately LOCAL 477 William Beggan LOCAL 648 Charles C. Costello LOCAL 656

Joseph L. Regan LOCAL 709 Thomas J. Carney LOCAL 780 Benjamin H. Kerstein LOCAL 788 John P. Malloy LOCAL 804 William J. Kane LOCAL 823 Thomas G. Kirwin LOCAL 845 Frank Kelley LOCAL 869 Lawrence J. Collins LOCAL 900 Frank McCarthy Jeffrey Murphy

James H. Kelly

LOCAL 1122

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERN- MENT EMPLOYEES, Local 82	IRON WORKERS, Local 7 James Murphy
William J. Donahue AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY AR- TISTS	Henry Hughes Frank Moriarty INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
Ralph Morgan ASBESTOS WORKERS, Local 6 E. A. Johnson	Local 12 Philip Kramer
E. A. Johnson ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND DRAFTSMEN, Local 105	Hyman Newman INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
John F. Glynn	Local 24 Albert Fraioli
Ruth E. Smith ATLANTIC FISHERMEN	Joseph Miseph Frank Mussman
Patrick McHugh BAKERS, Local 20 Walter Aitchison	Morris Pressman Edith Taylor
William Akins	Harry Tulman Ben Joseph
BAKERY WORKERS, Local 45 Julius Brisgalsky	INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 33
James T. McMullen	Louis Price Nathan Berman
Reuben I. Hancock, Ir.	Nathan Meltzer INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
BOOKBINDERS, Local 16 Jeremiah Connolly BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, Local 0	Local 39
John J. Mara BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, Local 188	Jacob Sneider INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 46
Daniel J. Goggin	Mary Kearns Rebecca Winetsky
Thomas A. Lyons John E. Mealey BRICKLAYERS AT LARGE	Dora Rosenblum Minnie Nathan
James M. Leonard Thomas Ryan	INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 56
Joseph Doyle Joseph T. Dyer	Morris Demarsky
Neil MacKenzie Gerald Hurley	INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 73
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local	Jack Ames INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
Joseph L. McCarthy Edward T. Sullivan	Local 80 Mario Turco
Joseph P. O'Donnell CEMENT FINISHERS, Local 534	Enrico Parente Louis DiPaolo
John L Carroll COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS, Local 88	Esther Antonucci Frederica Borsa
Richard D. Buck	Elmer C. Foster INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
James J. Doyle DISTILLERY, RECTIFYING, AND WINE WORKERS, Local 8 Louis J. Blander	Local 229 Edward Waldorf
WORKERS, Local 8	Theresa LoRusso Marjorie Buitenhuyes
Louis J. Blender Edward P. Reardon ELECTRICAL WORKERS Local 103	INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 103 John F. Queeney Andre C. Josse	Local 269 James M. Barker
Joseph A. Slattery John A. Gilmour	INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 359
William C. Horneman	Pat Scimone John Caruso
James J. Casey ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 104 Bart P. Saunders	LABORERS, Local 22 Vincent DiNunno
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 791 Albert H. Maloof	Cesare Pietrangelo L. Scolletta
ELECTROTYPERS, Local 11 Martin J. Casey	LABORERS, Local 223
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, Local 4 Edward J. Kelley	John J. Falvey James J. Dunne
ENGINEERS, Local 4 James R. J. MacDonald	Patrick J. Desmond LATHERS, Local 72
Patrick L. Carr Rocco Alberto	Joseph L. Coullahan LAUNDRY WORKERS, Local 66
ENGINEERS, Local 849	John F. Donovan
Patrick J. McEntee Harry A. Russell FEDERAL LABOR UNION, 22179	LONGSHOREMEN, Local 1066 William H. McNamara
William E. Flanigan FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 718	MARBLE AND TILE SETTERS HELPERS, Local 18
John C. Kabachus Martin E. Pierce	James F. Meagher MASTER, MATES AND PILOTS, Local 11
Francis Finnegan	Walter M. Costello John J. Diehl
John E. Burwell FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 3 John J. McNamara	Richard G: Connelly
Joseph P. McNamara	MEAT CUTTERS, Local 75 John Broderick

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MEAT CUTTERS, Local 592
John McNamara
John Conroy
William Kelly
James Wilson
David C. Murphy
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         R. P. Blinn
J. D. Blue
J. Buckley
Vernon Thompson
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, Local 711
Helen Tafe O'Donnell
Patrick Coleman
Charles Warren
George H. Sterritt
Walter Walsh
Man Burns
                         MEAT CUTTERS, Local 618
Max Egberd
MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local
                                                   182
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Walter Walsh
Mae Burns
Nathan Rodman
Walter L. Gardner
Samuel Costa
George Robertson
Myles Mulhall
Roland M. Partineau
Beatrice Gibbons
Harry Levine
Roy DeCoste
RETAIL CLERKS, Local 189
Margaret Hartnett
RETAIL CLERKS, Local 1291
Rose Norwood
Frank R. Anderson
George Stack
RETAIL CLERKS, Local 1445
John J. Cunningham
Bernard S. Kenney
William J. Walsh
ROOFERS, Local 33
Edward F. Hurley
SEAFARER'S INTERNATIONAL
Ben J. Lawson
SEAFOOD WORKERS, Local 1572-2
John Donegan
Milton H. Elvey
Patrick Connolly
Joseph Curreri
SHEET METAL WORKERS, Local 17
James T. Moriarty
Alfred Ellis
James E. Brooks
SHEET METAL WORKERS, Local 395
Alfred E. Claus
SPRINKLER FITTERS, Local 550
Herbert J. Bluthardt
STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 11
James J. O'Brien
STREET CARMEN, Local 589
John C. Carey
John M. Connolly
Thomas P. Dillon
Joseph P. Fahey
William J. Flynn
Leo P. Lally
John A. McLaughlin
William A. Roche
Thomas J. Rush
Frank L. Shaughnessy
James C. Coffey
Henry J. Ferris
Michael J. Flanagan
Lawrence J. Flynn
Thomas P. Freeley
Martin Glennon
Bennet J. Hannigan
Albert M. Killion
John F. Quinn
Francis T. Tice
Patrick J. White
William M. Finneran
Thomas F. Craven
TEACHERS, Local 25
James V. Hurst
Michael J. O'Donnell
John Buckley
Michael J. Norton
William J. M. Ccarthy
Thomas F. Tighe
Charles La Placa
Harry Herra
                       Walter F. Diehl
MUSICIANS, Local 9
Ralph C. Scott
Gus F. Fische
Bert Nickerson
William Maloney
Pat LaSelva
George Harris
Gus F. Fische
Bert Nickerson
William Maloney
Pat LaSelva
George Harris
William Dolan
Thomas Hawkins
Sam Tully
Harry Sigman
Louis Wiener
Charles Boudera
OFFICE EMPLOYEES, Local 6
Chester G. Ormond
PAINTERS, Local 11
Oscar Omdahl
Cornelius V. Mahoney
Thomas Burns
PAPER HANDLERS, Local 21
Anthony J. DeAndrade
PATTERN MAKERS ASSOCIATION
Myer Ginsberg
PHOTO ENGRAVERS, Local 3
Wilfrid T. Connell
PIPEFITTERS ASSOCIATION, Local 537
John F. Brophy
John E. Goodwin
PLASTERERS, Local 10
A. Francis O'Toole
Louis Klehm
PLUMBERS, Local 12
Charles S. Clougherty
POST OFFICE CLERKS, Local 100
James M. Murphy
Martin D. Kelley
Andrew J. Mahoney
PRESS ASSISTANTS, Local 18
Thomas F. Mitchell
Louis Mizzoni
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 3
Neal J. Farrell
John Keenan
Edward Sweeney
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 67
John E. Trayers
Joseph Maloney
Bertram W. McGinniss
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 67
John E. Trayers
Joseph Maloney
Bertram W. McGinniss
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 315
George Doyle
RAILWAY CARMEN, Local 315
George Doyle
RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS
AT LARGE
H. D. Ulrich
Granville E. Tate
James D. Lee
Gordon E. Doliber
J. J. Mahoney
James Furlong
Robert M. Mayberry
John J. Delmore
Geo. W. Hurley
J. F. Hurley
Harvey Wolf
A. Aruda
R. Bachand
T. F. Timmins, Jr.
Peter Day
Owen Slein
J. McAuliffe
E. Holzhauer
T. F. Neal
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Nicholas P. Morrissey Patrick F. Coughlin James Furlong Edward F. Jenkins William McLaughlin James Furlong
Edward F. Jenkins
William McLaughlin
John Morrissey
George Sordello
TEAMSTERS, Local 68
John J. Duffy
Martin J. Moran
TEAMSTERS, Local 82
Charles A. Armstrong
Vincent Zagami
TEAMSTERS, Local 168
Nate Hurwitz
W. Frank Holland
TEAMSTERS, Local 259
Israel Learner
Isadore Fox
Thomas C. Healey
TEAMSTERS, Local 379
John J. Del Monte
Charles A. Burns
Frank J. McMorrow
Charles J. Murphy
Nick Gargano
TEAMSTERS, Local 380
Joseph L. Murray
Peter Bates
Matthew A. Dunn
Francis Qualter
Martin Kiley
George P. Jones
Wilmer Brandon
Mathew J. Maloney
Luke Kramer
TEAMSTERS, Local 494
Edward J. Trainor
Eugene McMullan
Frank Stuart
George Coolen
Richard Annis
TEAMSTERS, Local 496
John V. Jenkins
Dominic J. Zenga
Frank B. Smedile
John E. Peterson
TEAMSTERS, Local 573
James H. Lewis TEAMSTERS, Local 573 James H. Lewis TEAMSTERS, Local 646 Joseph L. Hope Joseph L. Hope
TEAMSTERS, Local 829
Arthur J. Kilty
Jerome McCarthy
James J. McCarthy
John J. Greeley
John E. Hamilton
John C. Harrington
Daniel O'Hare
Arthur A. Vinet
Ralph Maggio
Frederick S. Bickerton
TEAMSTER. Local 995

TEAMSTER, Local 995 Robert McQuarrie Coleman B. Donahue

TELEGRAPHERS (Commercial), Iocal 4
Philip H. Gormley
Herbert T. Fuller

TEXTILE WORKERS, Local 2618 Albert Glendye

TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 13
J. Arthur Moriarty
Dugald MacCallum
Benedict M. Keating
Henry G. Taff
Allen H. Goodman
Clayton P. Lewis
Thomas L. Sullivan

WINDOW CLEANERS, Local 86 Theodore F. Prodan

BRAINTREE

CARPENTERS, Local 1550 John W. Knox

BRIDGEWATER

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-PLOYEES, Local 503 James L. O'Shea

BROCKTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Joseph Picone
Henry J. Brides

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 512
Elmore Kelley

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, Local 38
Bernard F. Smith
CARPENTERS, Local 624
Oscar R. Pratt
Everett L. Pratt
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 223
Herbert S. Ferais
FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 144
Joseph Sanink
FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 47
Michael Riordan

INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
Local 242
Marchie LaGrasta Marchie LaGrasta
Alvera Sousa
LABORERS, Local 721
Victor Parziale
LAUNDRY WORKERS, Local 64 Agnes Roderick
PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, Local 276 Charles M. Howard STREET CARMEN, Local 235 Leo A. Kneeland TEAMSTERS, Local 653
Francis E. Lavigne
William Moncevicz
James F. Clark
Henry G. Gross
Joseph Silvia

CAMBRIDGE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION Howard H. Litchfield William R. Smith AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-PLOYEES, Local 602 James P. Reilly BAKERY WORKERS, Local 348 Marino J. Matarazzo BOOKBINDERS, Local 204 John J. Barry

CHEMICAL WORKERS, Local 86
Michael J. Breen
Charles I. Cann, Jr.

CHEMICAL WORKERS, Local 116
Daniel F. Daly
Joseph T. Healey
Joseph A. DeVincentis
Joseph Cahill

FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 30 Joseph C. Lehan

LABORERS, Local 151
Joseph L. Bonfiglio
Joseph M. Bonfiglio

CANTON

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22812 Walter A. Wny Clementina Bertoni James Fitzpatrick

CHARLESTOWN

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-PLOYEES, Local 451 James F. Gavin

CHELSEA

LABORERS, Local 1421 Henry Taylor

CHICOPEE

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local B-926
Edward McGrath
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 18518
John Morin
John C. Brown
Reginald McNamara
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20332
John W. Valego

CHICOPEE FALLS

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 19469 Patrick J. Hassett Joseph E. Flanagan

CLINTON

INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 360 Jack Halpern

DEDHAM

ENVELOPE WORKERS, Local 524 Francis Jordan

EVERETT

CHEMICAL WORKERS, Local 57
James McShane
Warren P. Malcolm
PAPER BOX WORKERS, Local 511
Edward F. Keefe

FALL RIVER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION Daniel J. McCarthy James Reardon VT. LADIES GARME
Local 178
Frederick R. Siems
Lucy Levesque
Catherine Thomas
Catherine Perron INT. GARMENT WORKERS, Lola Oliver Mildred Hopkins Rena Bouvier Elizabeth Britland Irene Bowler Rose Travis

LABORERS, Local 610 William Maderois

PLUMBERS, Local 135 Clifford Depin

STREET CARMEN, Local 174
Mark A. Sullivan
Edmund Ferreira TEAMSTERS, Local 526
Bennie Costa
George Lima
John McGuill

FITCHBURG

CENTRAL LABOR UNION Albert Lafrennie Albert Lafrennie
Clarence Durkin
BARBERS, Local 284
L. J. Demers
CARPENTERS, Local 778
Ellis Blomquist
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 256
John J. Sheehan
ENGINEERS, Local 468
Cornelius J. Ryan
PAPER MAKERS, Local 12
Robert R. Humphreys
Ralph W. Lemay

FRAMINGHAM

BUILDING LABORERS, Local 609 Joseph J. Hayden LADIES GARMENT INT. WORKERS. Local 313 Lillian Grigas Ann Miller
MEAT CUTTERS, Local 343
Minot L. Powers, Jr.
MOTOR COACH OPERATORS, Local 620
Thomas W. Bowe

FRANKLIN

MOLDERS, Local 378 Louis Morcone

GARDNER

BARBERS, Local 995 Thomas Chapman

GLOUCESTER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Francis J. Perry
CARPENTERS, Local 910
Joseph F. Grace
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 23832 FEDERAL LABOR UNION 23832
Lulu I. Anderson
LABORERS, Local 1263
Philip Doyle
SEAFOOD WORKERS, Local 1572-1
Joseph A. White
Manuel Pimentel, Jr.
Robert Grover
Robert Ryan
STREET CARMEN, Local 1170
Lohn Cormoch John Cormoch

GREENFIELD

CARPENTERS, Local 549
J. A. Muka
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 761
Walter J. Kenefick

HAVERHILL

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, Local 1-0 Leonard Ford MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 397 William Scanlan

HOLYOKE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Timothy J. Grady
Charles P. Dinn
BOILERMAKERS, Local 621
Charles F. Moran
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 23633
John J. Healy
FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 4
Francis M. Curran
INT. LADIES GARMENT W
Local 707 WORKERS, Local 707 Murray R. Fine
SILK AND RAYON WORKERS, Local 1929
Edward A. Vanasse
STEAMFITTERS, Local 622
James A. Croke

LAWRENCE CENTRAL LABOR UNION
John A. Callahan
Franklin J. Murphy

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STANKING COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL
PLOYEES, Local 310
George F. Murphy

BARBERS, Local 235
Louis J. Dempsey

BUILDING LABORERS, Local 175
John A. Fusco

CARPENTERS, Local 111
John J. Mulcahy
James Dairon

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 1006
John J. Havey

IRON WORKERS, Local 351
Joseph Douglas CENTRAL LABOR UNION STATE EM-Joseph Douglas
POST OFFICE CLERKS, Local 366
A. John Fusco
PAINTERS, Local 44
James P. Meehan PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, Local 283 Daniel F. Glynn STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 111 Matthew P. Maney

STREET CARMEN, Local 261 Martin L. Earley TEACHERS, Local 1019 Daniel Murray

TEAMSTERS, Local 477
Timothy H. O'Neil
Joseph P. Lawton
Raymond V. Hill

TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 51 Samuel Steinberg

WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS, Local 38

Harold L. Williams George F. Driscoll James Calder Alex Jones

AND WORSTED WORKERS, WOOLEN

Local 784
Wilfred Dionne
Daniel J. Sullivan
Leo LaRocque

WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,

Local 1113
John J. O'Neil
Daniel F. Downey
Andrew Flanagan
Joseph Ryan
John Ward
Mildred Harmon
Frank Wolfendale
Ann Murray Ann Murray Helen C. Devaney William J. Kennedy

LEOMINSTER

CARPENTERS, Local 794 Lester E. Carter

LOWELL CENTRAL LABOR UNION
John J. Mullen
Sidney E. LeBow
BUILDING LABORERS, Local 429
John P. Emerson
ENGINEERS, Local 352
Albra W. Hersome
FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 14
Herman Koster
INT. LADIES GARMENT WOI
Local 256
Ralph Frangente WORKERS. Ralph Frangente LADIES GARMENT INT. CT. LADID Local 281 Thomas P. Ahearn Samuel McDowell Louis Dube WORKERS. MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local Sidney C. Barton
STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 36
George Callahan
STREET CARMEN, Local 280
Timothy Hogan
TEACHERS, Local 495
Catherine Maguire
TEAMSTERS, Local 49
George Nickles
Robert Margeson
Thomas Elliott
WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,
Local 17
Leo J. Andreoli 546 Local 17
Leo J. Andreoli
WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,
Local 51
Bernard M. Kane
WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS,
Local 734
Local 734 John C. Baron

LYNN

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Leo F. Barber
George L. Lewis
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 130 John G. Flynn
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 377
Harold B. Oliver
INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Cecelia McManus
LABORERS, Local 290
Jeremiah Calnan
MEAT CUTTERS, Local 71
Peter Albacento
Michael J. Ruane
PATTERN MAKERS LEAGUE ASSOCIATION TION
John J. Brennan
STREET CARMEN, Local 238
Norman R. Branden
Robert B. Jeffrey
TEAMSTERS, Local 42
William A. Nealey
William Brooks
Joseph F. McManus
John Hurley
John McArthur

MALDEN

CENTRAL LABOR UNION Betty Sklovitz Aaron Velleman

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20567 Frank Mangino FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22763 Anthony Armendi
John Crisofi
Frank Nicosia
Patrick Mastrotti
Murray Dembitzsky
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22786
James Drew
INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,

Local 291

James White Patrick Odorardi Laura Mazzulli

MEDFORD

PAPER BOX WORKERS, Local 496 Gerard T. Bowes Paul R. Robbins

MELROSE

STREET CARMEN, Local 240 Jesse A. Levin

MIDDLEBORO

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-PLOYEES, Local 601 Edward Cicchese

MILFORD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
George A. Fitzpatrick
Charles M. Gaffney
BARBERS, Local 144
Peter DePaolo
INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS. Local 257 Anthony Ramaskwich
John Hayes
MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 723 Frank Parisi

MILTON

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-PLOYEES, Local 1046 Richard M. Barton

NATICK

PAINTERS, Local 916 Stephan I. Angleton

NEW BEDFORD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION Julia E. Daley
Dorothy B. DeLoid
BUILDING LABORERS, Local 385 Lionel Marchand George Gauthier CARDERS AND RING SPINNERS, Local 36 John Vertente, Jr.
CARPENTERS, Local 1416
Elenry Bowles
Anatole Levesque
Charles Young
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local B-224
James F. Loftus

INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 361 Joseph Carreiro Annette Bollman Marjorie Aragao Kenneth Rezendes Kenneth Rezendes
Isabelle Hodkinson
LONGSHOREMEN, Local 1572-6
Joseph V. Sylvia
PAINTERS, Local 691
Raymond Seguin
STREET CARMEN, Local 1037
V. S. Demoranville
TEAMSTERS, Local 59
S. P. Jason
Carlos Torres
Manuel Souza
Gilbert DeMello
Ernest Tripanier

NEWTON

CARPENTERS, Local 275 Jack Powers Angus MacLean

NORFOLK

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EM-PLOYEES, Local 464 William S. Gallagher

NORTHAMPTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Byron O. Tilton

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 268
William V. Ward

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 211 Annie L. Kempkes BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 263 Richard B. Butler

NORWOOD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Dan Collins
John Connolly

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 362
Albert L. Mokaba

BOOKBINDERS, Local 176
Adam Meissner

BUILDING LABORERS, Local 138
Michael Flaherty

MOTOR COACH OPERATORS, Local 373
George W. Jiannetti

PITTSFIELD

LABORERS, Local 473 Norman Potter

QUINCY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Walter E. Lockhart
Kenneth J. Kelley
CARPENTERS, Local 762
George A. Oster
FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 792
William A. Curtin
GRANITE CUTTERS Costanzo Pagnano

LABORERS, Local 133

John T. Weber
Ambrose A. Griffin
Pasquale Rosatone

MEAT CUTTERS, Local 294
Joseph A. Sullivan
Vincent Nicoli
John Dickman

PAINTERS, Local 773
John M. Southwick

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, Local
275
Thomas P. Curry

RETAIL CLERKS, Local 224
Harold F. Belcher

STREET CARMEN, Local 253
Clarence W. Jackson

ROCKLAND

FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 22694 William E. Flood

SALEM

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 746
John L. McDonald
CARPENTERS, Local 1210
Amable L. St. Pierre
ENGINEERS, Local 93
Ralph S. Malozi
LABORERS, Local 14
Rosario C. Marraffa
STREET CARMEN, Local 246
John H. Cullen

SOMERVILLE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Charles J. Murphy
Frank Mangan

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 274
Stephen A. Colahan

BOILERMAKERS, Local 651
Edward Lazerow
PAINTERS, Local 937
George L. Robinson

SPRINGFIELD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Arthur Caron
Eugene H. Lazarz
BAKERY WORKERS, Local 32
Eugene Pasini
BARBERS, Local 30
W. T. Fitzgerald
CARPENTERS, Local 177
Harry P. Hogan
Michael Creanza
ENGINEERS, Local 98
James J. Bird
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 18385
Herman Shirly
Charles Gravel
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20681
Robert E. Morrison
Ralph Wallenius
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22804
Joseph Sledziewski
Warren Barber
August Patruski
FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 648
Arvid G. Anderstrom
Daniel Lawler

INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
Local 226

Sol Chick Chaikin
Edith Thans
Mollie Goldberg
Louise Palmer
Michael Alvaro
Marion Palmisano
Evelyn Davio
Fred C. Frank
IRON WORKERS, Local 357
Timothy J. Crean
LABORERS, Local 69
Renzo Sondrini
LABORERS, Local 999
Arthur Freeman
William D. Francis
MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 186
Arthur J. Payette
PAINTERS, Local 257
Roy Suprenant
PATTERN MAKERS ASSOCIATION
Finton J. Kelly
PLUMBERS, Local 89
Thomas F. Egan
POSTAL CLERKS, Local 497
James E. Walsh
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 488
Robert J. Rice
SHEET METAL WORKERS, Local 63
Richard J. Leary
STREET CARMEN, Local 448
J. P. Coughlin
TEAMSTERS, Local 404
Harry W. Stears
Charles F. Johnston
Alfred L. LaBonte
Stanley M. Rochford
Harold E. Thayer

TAUNTON

CARPENTERS, Local 1035
Arthur Anctil
HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS, Local 876
Lawrence Lopes

WALTHAM

BUILDING LABORERS, Local 560
Cletus Mayer
Salvatore Pavone
Salvatore Coraccio
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local B-1505
Walter J. Brown
Melvin D. Eddy
John A. O'Grady, Jr.
Leslic Ross
John Troy
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 22879
Harry W. Joel
INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
Local 391
Peter Valente
LATHERS, Local 142
Frank C. Burke
STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 505
Delmont Merrill
STREET CARMEN, Local 600
William C. Quinn
Joseph McLaughlin

WATERTOWN

RUBBER WORKERS, Local 21914
Joseph Arone
Frank Cusick
Samuel DeLuca
William F. Fulginite
William Hay

Joseph A. Hughes
Joseph A. Kelley
John S. Macaskill
Paul Muscatel
Thomas Nolan
Harry O'Connor
S. A. Percoco
Edmund J. Ostaszewski
Ann Shapazian
Joseph Talarico

WESTFIELD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Benjamin G. Hull
David Davis
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 20291
Edward J. Wall
Melvin Tripp
FEDERAL LABOR UNION 24295
Eleanor Capan
LAUNDRY WORKERS, Local 77
Stella Habday

WORCESTER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Samuel J. Donnelly
Cecelia Nicholson

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 298
Timothy F. Shea

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 401
Edmund J. Foran

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 1009
William O'Donnell

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
WORKERS, Local 251
Leo J. Dell Olio
CARPENTERS, Local 107
Francis Berthiaume
Charles Boland

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 96
John J. Regan

FEDERAL LABOR UNION 24031
Clifton Newell

FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 1009
John A. Lynch

INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS,
Local 75
Ralph A. Roberts Local 75 Ralph A. Roberts
Louis Glickman
LABORERS, Local 243
Frank Lapriore
MEAT CUTTERS, Local 137
Edmund Healy
MUSICIANS, Local 142 Edmund Healy

MUSICIANS, Local 143
George E. Gallagher

RETAIL STORES EMPLOYEES, Local 826
Alice V. Whalen
Francis Dolan

STREET CARMEN, Local 22
John M. Shea
James B. McNamara

TEAMSTERS, Local 170
John W. Davis
Oscar Johnson
Willian O'Donnell
Anthony Carlo

TYPOGRAPHICAL, LOCAL 165
Philip F. Coyle

Mr. Timothy Grady (Central Labor Union, Holyoke): Mr. Chairman, I move that the delegates proceed with a vote on this matter.

Chairman Hull: You have heard the recommendation of the Chairman of the Credentials

Committee that the roll call of delegates be accepted. What is your pleasure? Will someone second the motion? The motion has been made and seconded that the roll call of delegates be accepted. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye," those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and

"no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

We will now hear the committee appointments and I would like to have you pay strict attention to the first names which will be those of the Chairmen of the committees. Secretary Kelley will now read the committees that will function during this convention.

Kenneth J. Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. The following committees have both been appointed and a duplicate list of all of these committee appointments will be found on the bulletin board located outside in the foyer at the Credentials desk.

Mr. Kelley then real the appointments made to these various committees listed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, Director, Team-sters, Local 653, Brockton NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston PHILIP KRAMER, International Ladies Gar-ment Workers, Local 12, Boston VINCENT DINUNNO, Laborers, Local 22, Boston Boston ETHEL FAIR, Teachers Union, Boston JOHN CARROLL, Cement Finishers, Local JOHN CARROLL, Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston

J. ARTHUR MORIARTY, Typographical, Local 13, Boston

DOROTHY DeLOID, Teachers Union, Local 263, New Bedford

FRANKLIN MURPHY, Central Labor Union, Lawrence RICHARD BUCK, Compressed Air Workers, No. 88, Boston HARRY A. RUSSELL, Engineers, Local 849, Boston CECELIA NICHOLSON, Central Labor Union, Worcester MANUEL PIMENTEL, Central Labor Union, Gloucester Plus the Eighteen members of the Executive Council. COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

TIMOTHY F. GRADY, Chairman, C.L.U., Holyoke
FRANK J. McMORROW Teamsters, Local
379, Boston
FRANCIS F. MORSE, AFSC&ME Local 86-1, Teamsters, Local Boston
WILLIAM A. ROACHE, Street Carmen, Local
589, Boston
HERMAN KOSTA, Firemen and Oilers, Local 14, Lowell JOHN J. MULCAHY, Carpenters, Local 111, Lawrence

COMMITTEE ON RULES

CHARLES J. MURPHY, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston (Chairman)
BART P. SAUNDERS, Electrical Workers,
Local 104, Boston
MANUEL SOUZA, Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford MARK A. SULLIVAN, Street Carmen, Local 174, Fall River FRANK CUSICK, F. L. U., 21914, Watertown JOHN BRENNAN, Pattern Makers League,

Lynn

JAMES T. MORIARTY, Sheet Metal Workers,
Local 17, Boston
JAMES DONOVAN, C.L.U., Boston
PHILIP COYLE, Typographical, Local 165,
Worcester
MELVIN TRIPP, F. L. U., 20291, Westfield
ARTHUR ANCTIL, Carpenters, Local 1035,
Taunton
SALVADORE PIVONE, Bldg. Laborers,
Local 560, Waltham
JOSEPH A. SLATTERY, Electrical Workers,
Local 103, Boston
JOSEPH A. WHITE, Seafood Workers, Local
1572-1, Gloucester
THOMAS CHAPMAN, Barbers, Local 994,
Gardner

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

ERNST A. JOHNSON, Asbestos Workers,
Local 4, Boston (Chairman)
WILLIAM A. NEALEY, Teamsters, Local 42,
Lynn
HERBERT S. FERRIS, Electrical Workers,
Local 223, Brockton
HARRY P. HOGAN, Carpenters, Local 177,
Springfield
JOSEPH C. LEHAN, Fire Fighters, Local 30,
Cambridge
DANIEL F. DOWNEY, Woolen and Worsted
Workers, Local 1113, Lawrence
SOL CHAIKIN, I.L.C.W.U., Local 226,
Springfield
ROY SURPRENANT, Painters, Local 257,
Springfield
FRANCIS BURKE, Lathers, Local 142, Waltham
NICHOLAS P. GARGANO, Teamsters, Local
379, Boston
ALICE DURST, Retail Clerks, Local 1291,
Boston
MARTIN D. KELLEY, Post Office Clerks,
Local 100, Boston
JOHN J. DELMORE, Railway and Steamship
Clerks, Boston
JOHN J. DELMORE, Railway and Steamship
Clerks, Boston
JOSEPH M. BONFIGLIO, Laborers, Local
151, Cambridge
ALBERT L. MOKABA, AFSC&ME, Local
362, Norwood

COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY-TREAS-URER-LEGISLATIVE AGENT REPORT

J. ARTHUR MORIARTY, Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston (Chairman)
FRANK J. SHAUGHNESSY, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
RAYMOND V. HILL, Teamsters, Local 477, Lawrence
EDWARD F. JENKINS, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston
SYDNEY E. LeBOW, C.L.U., Lowell
FRANK MANGAN, C.L.U., Somerville
JEROME F. McCARTHY, Teamsters, Local 829, Boston
COSTANZO PAGNANO, Granite Cutters, Quincy
EDWARD I. KELLEY, Elevator Constructors, Local 4, Boston
PATRICK COLEMAN, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
FRANCIS M. CURRAN, Firemen and Oilers, Local 4, Holyoke
RALPH SCOTT, Musicians, Local 9, Boston
JOSEPH A. HUGHES, Federal Labor Union, Local 21914, Watertown
JAMES H. KELLEY, AFSC & ME, Local 1122, Boston
JOHN E. BURWELL, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston

BETTY SKLOVITZ, C.L.U., Malden EDWARD J. WALL, Bicycle Workers, Local 20291, Westfield

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

ALFRED ELLIS, JR., Sheet Metal Workers,
Local 17, Boston (Chairman)
LEO F. BARBER, C.L.U., Lynn
JOHN J. CONNOLLY, C.L.U., Norwood
DANIEL J. GOGGIN, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 138, Boston
MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston
ARTHUR J. PAYETTE, Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield
WILLIAM V. WARD, AFSC&ME, Local 268, Northampton
J. F. HURLEY, Railway and Steamship Clerks At Large, Boston
EDWARD P. REARDON, Dist. Workers, Local 8, Boston
VINCENT DINUNNO, Laborers, Local 22, Boston
DANIEL F. DALEY, Chemical Workers, Local No. 116, Cambridge
JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
JOHN J. MULLEN, C.L.U., Lowell
ALICE V. WHALEN, Retail Store Emp., Local 826, Worcester
AARON VELLEMAN, C.L.U., Malden
GEORGE H. STERRITT, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
PHILIP KRAMER, I.L.G.W.U. 73, Boston
JOHN CULLEN, Street Carmen, Local 246, Salem

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

THOMAS P. DILLON, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston (Chairman)
JOHN CARROLL, Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston
ANTHONY J. DeANDRADE, Paper Handlers,
Local 21, Boston
WILLIAM J. KELLEY, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston
JOHN W. KNOX, Carpenters, Local 1550,
Braintree
HELEN O'DONNELL, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
JOSEPH T. HEALEY, Chemical Workers,
Local 116, Cambridge
JOHN G. FLYNN, Bldg. Service Emp., Local 130, Lynn
GEORGE DRISCOLL, Woolen & Worsted
Workers, Local 38, Lawrence
FREDERICK SIEMS, I.L.G.W.U., Local 178,
Fall River
JOSEPH PICONE, C.L.U., Brockton
LOUIS BLENDER, Dist. Workers, Local 8,
Boston
MANUEL PIMENTEL, Sea Food Workers,
Local 1572-1, Gloucester
ARTHUR CARON, C.L.U., Springfield
WILLIAM A. CURTIN, Fire Fighters, Local 792, Quincy
JOHN O'GRADY, JR., Electrical Workers,
Local B-1505, Waltham
BENNIE COSTA, Teamsters, Local 526, Fall

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

JAMES R. J. MacDONALD, Hoisting Eng., Local 4, Boston (Chairman) FENTON J. KELLY, Pattern Makers Assoc., Springfield EDWARD J. TRAINOR, Teamsters, Local 494, Boston

ALBERT La FRENNIE, C.L.U., Fitchburg ROBERT B. JEFFREY, Street Carmen, Local ROBERT B. JEFFREY, Street Carmen, Local 238, Lynn CHARLES COSTELLO, AFSC&ME, Local 648, Boston WALTER KENEFICK, Electrical Workers, Local 761, Greenfield JOHN GREELEY, Teamsters, Local 329, Boston
FRANKLIN MURPHY, C.L.U., Lawrence
EUGENE LAZARZ, Federal Labor Union,
Local 19469, Chicopee Falls
JOSEPH ZAPUSTAS, Teachers, Local 974, Randolph PETER ALBERCENTO, Meat Cutters, Local 71, Lynn
NATE HURWITZ, Teamsters, Local 168, Boston

COMMITTEE ON GUESTS

CHARLES A. BURNS, Teamsters, Local 379,
Boston ((Chairman)
THOMAS W. BOWE, Motor Coach Operators,
Local 620, Framingham
NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY, Teamsters,
Local 25, Boston
JAMES M. MURPHY, Post Office Clerks,
Local 100 Boston JAMES M. MURPHY, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston MATTHEW P. MANEY, Stage Employees, Local 11, Lawrence

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

MICHAEL J. NORTON, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston
FRANK HOLLAND, Warehousemen, Local
504, Boston
DOMINIC J. ZENGA, Taxi Cab Drivers,
Local 496, Boston

COMMITTEE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, Chairman, Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy JAMES_R. J. MacDONALD, Engineers, Local 4, Boston FRANK J. MORIARTY, Iron Workers, Local 7, Boston PATRICK DESMOND, Laborers, Local 223, Boston Boston US BLENDER, LOUIS Distillery Workers. Local 8, Boston

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

HARRY HOGAN, Chairman, Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield
JOHN DEVILIN, Teamsters, Local 504, Bos-ALLEN GOODMAN, Typographical, Local 13, DANIEL McCARTHY, Central Labor Union, Fall River JOHN J. O'NEIL, United Textile Workers, Lawrence

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

JOHN CARROLL, Chairman, Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston
JAMES P. MEEHAN, Painters, Local 44, Lawrence OSCAR R. PRATT, Carpenters, Local 624,
Brockton
CHARLES P. MURRAY, Central Labor
Union, Somerville Union, Somerville ROY SURPRENANT, Painters, Local 257,

COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

JULIA E. DALEY, AFSC&ME, Local 851, New Bedford
JOSEPH F. O'BRIEN, Fire Fighters Union,
Local 718, Boston
JOSEPH STEFANI, Cooks and Pastry Cooks,
Local 186, Boston
HELEN KIRBY, Teachers Union, Local 66, Boston

COMMITTEE ON UNION LABELS

MARTIN J. CASEY, Electrotypers Union, Local 11, Boston JOHN DONEGAN, Seafood Workers Union, Local 1572-2, Boston WALTER AITCHISON, Bakers Union, Local 20, Boston
LUKE KRAMER, Milk Wagon Drivers Union,
Local 380, Boston
MINOT POWERS, Meat Cutters Union, Local
137, Worcester
JAMES CLARK, Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton JUSTIN McCARTHY, Bakery Workers, Local 348, Cambridge WALTER LOCKHART, Quincy Central 348, Cambrid WALTER LOC Labor Union

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

HARRY GRAGES, Boston Central Labor Union, Boston
ROSE NORWOOD, Woman's Trade Union League, Bo SALVATORE Boston League, Boston
SALVATORE PERCOCO, Federal Labor
Union, Local 21914, Watertown
JOHN J. CONNOLLY, Allied Printing Trades
Council, Boston
HAZEL BROWN, United Textile Workers
Union, Local 38, Lawrence

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

JOHN DELMORE, Chairman, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Lowell GEORGE A. MAGUIRE, Street Carmen, Local 246, Salem FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton
JOHN P. BURKE, Holyoke Central Labor
Union, Holyoke
NEIL MacKENZIE, State Conference of Bricklayers, Boston

Mr. Kelley: That, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, concludes the announcement of the committee Records. As I said earlier, on a bulletin board located out in the foyer, near the Credentials Committee desk, you can find all of these committees posted. If you have any question as to what particular committee you are on, you can check on that particular one. I'll ask the chairmen of the various committees to report chairmen of the various committees to report here on the platform and receive their folders and the list of the committee members, the committee assignments and resolutions referred to them. It is necessary that the Committee on Constitution, as well as the Committee on Resolutions, commence meeting this afternoon. The committees will meet in the parlor here in the Mezzanine Foyer, the number of which may be secured from the particular chairman of the committee.

Chairman Hull: Thank you, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley. I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules will meet in Parlor "E" and they are to report to this convention tomorrow morning as to how this convention shall be conducted. committee assignments and resolutions

We will now have the Secretary's report.

KENNETH J. KELLEY Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent

Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention. His Honor the Mayor, James M. Curley, will be here shortly to extend the greetings of the City of Boston. It is a pleasure to welcome you to this, the Sixty-third Annual Convention. Your officers have arranged what appears to be the heet speak. have arranged what appears to be the best speak-

It is a pleasure to welcome you to this, the Sixty-third Annual Convention. Your officers have arranged what appears to be the best speaking program and recreational program that has been held for many years in connection with a State Federation of Labor convention. President William Green, who hasn't addressed a convention of the Federation for many years, will arrive in Boston and address this convention as a special order of business on Wedneday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In the morning, Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, will address the convention at 11 o'clock. His Excellency Governor Paul A. Dever will address the convention tomorrow at 12 o'clock. On Thursday, among the speakers we will have Congressman John F. Kennedy and other visiting representatives of State and Federal agencies. His Excellency, Archbishop Richard J. Cushing, will address the convention at 10:30 on Friday.

Our convention sessions, as required under the Constitution, except on the opening day, convene at 9:30 in the morning. We have a tremendous amount of business, a very large speaking program, and I urge all the delegates to be here promptly in the hall at 9:30 every morning in order that we can conform to our very busy schedule. Your cooperation in that respect will make the whole convention work more smoothly, and will enable us to dispense with our business and adjourn on Friday afternoon of this week.

I, as your Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent, during the past year, have submitted to you a report of my activities and the particularly important matters of legislation that are now pending before the Great and General Court. Unlike other years, the Legislature is still in session. Normally, it adjourns a month before our convention. So, you all have before you the Legislative Agent's report and you will note in the foreword that it says that "Because of the fact that many important bills are still pending at the State House, that report is of necessity incomplete."

This very week while we are here in deliberation at

This very week while we are here in de-liberation at this convention, two or three very important bills are on their way through the legislative process at the State House. I'll take a moment or two to summarize just a few of the important developments up until now, as well as those that are going to take place during the coming week.

I am happy to report to you that during the past year your State Federation of Labor and those affiliated with the locals, have had one of the most successful legislative years in the history of the Federation. When you analyze the various improvements that have been secured, the two fine bills amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, it goes a long way toward making our State Workmen's Compensation Act one of the best, if not the best, in this entire country.

Particularly important are those increases in

Particularly important are those increases in benefits and increases in the maximum duration of benefits and also very important is the change in the effective date, the retroactive date of the Workmen's Compensation benefits, as well as the change in the schedule of the specific injury payments. In these respects, our Workmen's Compensation Law now is a little more adapted to benefiting the injured

workman rather than the insurance compa-

workman rather than the insurance companies.

While I am on the matter of the insurance companies, I think it's probably an appropriate time to express a few thoughts as to the way they operate in this state, and how they have been in large measure using the policyholder's money to frustrate legislation at the State House. That brings me to one particularly important bill—the fight for the Cash Sickness Compensation. You are aware of the fact that that particular bill was defeated by three votes after a bitter uphill struggle. It is estimated or reported that the insurance companies spent over a quarter of a million dollars to defeat that particular bill. Why? Because, they want that business for themselves. They don't want the State to operate a Cash Sickness Compensation program similar to the Unemployment Compensation system we have in the State. That particular bill received the spport of united labor, the American Federation of Labor, CIO, the Railroad Brotherhoods, and others within the union movement, as well as His Excellency, the Governor.

Although the fight has been temporarily

the union movement, as well as His Excellency, the Governor.

Although the fight has been temporarily stymied, there is a legislative recess commission that is being established to study the Cash Sickness Compensation in this state and I venture to predict that at least a year from now, within the next year, we will see in effect in Massachusetts a form of disability insurance whereby a worker out of work because of illness will receive benefits. He is getting no unemployment compensation because he isn't available for work. He is getting no Workman's Compensation because he wasn't injured in the course of his employment, but a man through illness, unable to work, would receive a scale of benefits comparable to what you might get under Unemployment Compensation in this state at present.

It is rather interesting to note that over 40

sation in this state at present.

It is rather interesting to note that over 40 to 50 lobbyists were working in the corridors at the State House in a determined effort to defeat the Cash Sickness Compensation Bill. I say that a congressional committee could very well come into this state and investigate the use policyholders' money is being put to by insurance companies in an effort to defeat legislation that is designed primarily to benefit working men and women and their families rather than to the benefit of insurance companies.

rather than to the benefit of insurance companies.

In the matter of benefit provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Act, four very distinct improvements were secured this year. Among them are: the extension of dependency benefits, a two dollar a week allowance to partially employed workers, so that an hour man partially employed will receive in addition to his benefits two dollars for each dependent child. In addition, the change in law now provides, that when a plant is shut down because of a vacation layoff, and many plants close down for a couple of weeks in the middle of the summer, some workers haven't worked enough to be entitled to a vacation, and previously, they have been denied either a vacation or any other employment compensation benefits. That particular measure is of great benefit to the textile workers.

Since the practice in the particular industry is to substitute, hand down for a couple of weeks because of the great amount of unemployment and short time in the textile industry, many workers haven't accumulated any amount of vacation and now they are going to be eligible for unemployment compensation during those weeks when their fellow workers are on vacation and they are receiving nothing.

I could describe some other improvements and benefits to the Unemployment Compensation benefits to the Unemployment Compensation

I could describe some other improvements and benefits to the Unemployment Compensation Act but all those are outlined in detail in the particular report before you which has been submitted to you and all the delegates.

The problem of unemployment in this state is a very grave and serious problem. It might interest you to know that there are approximately 190,000 workers unemployed, wholly unemployed in this state as of the present. Some of the areas are New Bedford, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell and in the Worcester area. The situation is very serious. There are a great number of other workers that are only

Some of the areas are New Bedford, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell and in the Worcester area. The situation is very serious. There are a great number of other workers that are only on part-time employment.

I, and a representative committee of the American Federation of Labor, met last week with Secretary of Commerce Sawyer and outlined to him our views on the situation. We decried and deplored the pessimism on the part of many employers, that many leaders of industry in this state are ready to throw in the sponge, are ready to say that New England and Massachusetts are all washed up. I don't share that pessimism and I don't think the Trade Union Movement in this state shares that pessimism. We have made a determined effort to secure greater allocation of the Federal contracts in the textile industry, and some of the other industries in this state as far as government work is concerned, in order to help partially to give a shot in the arm to the textile industry that has been particularly hard hit by the unemployment period.

I think instead of belly-aching about conditions in the field of industry, many of our employers and many of the leaders of industry in this state could apply a little initiative, a little aggressiveness, a little vision, a little faith and hope in New England and Massachusetts. We have it, and we are determined to help revive those industries and those communities where this unemployment is now.

Another particular point is that our unemployment compensation fund is very, very low. It may interest you to know that in this state in the year of 1949, the year ending June 30, 1949, \$38,000,000 more was paid out in benefits to the jobless workers than was received through the employer tax and the unemployment compensation fund. That poses a very great problem. Because of the operation of the formula in this state, less money is coming into the fund than is being paid out every year. Under merit rating, employers paid 4.5 per cent tax to 2.7 per cent. If the present situation of unemployment cont

While I am calling upon the legislature, there are two measures now pending up there that mean a lot to you. The first is the anti-injunction bill. You probably read very much in the press during the past few weeks about that particular bill, about the efforts of organizing labor to have its day in court before the restraining orders are issued. Now, what is this injunction bill or this anti-injunction bill? In 1935, the legislature passed a so-called anti-injunction law patterned after the Federal law known as the Norris-LaGuardia Act but no sooner had this particular law been passed in the state than the judges and the courts of the Commonwealth began misinterpreting it, and issuing monwealth began misinterpreting it, and issuing injunctions and restraining orders without an opportunity for the union to be heard.

So, this particular bill now pending before the legislature would spell out the legitimate

objectives of labor unions to find those things and legitimate matters that a union could strike and picket for. Number two, it would prevent the issuance of restraining orders by judges in this state without the union having an opportunity to be heard. Number three, it would legalize strikes for all forms of unions security. Mainly through your efforts, the voters of the Commonwealth, last November, by a vote of three to one, on referendum No. 5, stated that they didn't want to outlaw the closed shop. So, therefore, the judges of the Commonwealth and the Legislature should amend the law so that a strike for the closed shop and union shop and maintenance of membership shops, would be legal in this state and not be subject to union-busting injunctions issued by the court objectives of labor unions to find those things

would be legal in this state and not be subject to union-busting injunctions issued by the court and by the various judges who have no concept of what a legal dispute is and of the very important issues involved.

If it isn't possible to get an anti-injunction law written this year, then the legislature should establish labor courts where a judge, who is competent, who understands, the problems of labor and management, would be in a position to objectively and judiciously interpret position to objectively and judiciously interpret laws as well as the issues involved in the labor

dispute. Another matter pending before the legislature is the 65 cents minimum wage law. It is due for action in the Great and General Court this week. I will have a little more to say about it some other day because I think a lot of delegates here at this Convention should assist and acquaint their Senator and Representatives with the importance of establishing a floor the law wages in this state. A floor of

assist and acquaint their Senator and Representatives with the importance of establishing a floor, the low wages in this state. A floor of 65 cents, we don't get that. That doesn't benefit union workers as such. It benefits unorganized workers. But, you and I know there are still over 40,000 workers getting less than 50 cents an hour and traditionally, the labor movement has decided it is to improve the wage level and living standards of all workers, be they organized or unorganized.

One last point on the matter of legislature.

I recommend that the legislator in this state receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. Why do I recommend that? Mainly for this reason: Most of them can't get by on the \$2,750 a year plus expenses they receive as members of the Great and General Court. So, they have to take on a little business on the side. Many of them are lawyers and so naturally they represent insurance companies or do business with insurance companies. Many of them work as employees of insurance companies or have their own business.

In order to permit the legislator to achieve

have their own business.

In order to permit the legislator to achieve integrity and economic independence and enable him not to have to fall back on work on the side, I recommend that the salary of legislators be established at \$5,000 a year in order to prevent the legislature from degenerating into a rich man's club. People who are economically

to prevent the legislature from degenerating into a rich man's club. People who are economically independent and have as well other interests, aren't sympathetic or don't understand the problems of working men and women.

You see around the hall here, cards, placards. These are appearing in the subways, in the buses, and other forms of public transportation in this state. They represent the public relations program of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor under which the Committee on Education, through Director Francis E. Lavigne, in conjunction with others go to make up the conjunction with others go to make up the united labor committee in this state. It represents the best public relations job that organized labor has done in any part of the country, according to the newspaper columns and others.

If you will look around, you will see that those placards demonstrate what the labor movement has done for this state and this nation

and they only recently started appearing.

your indulgence and your continued interest, the Committee on Education will be enabled to give the general public a little better concept as to what labor is, what it has done for them and the living standards of workers, particularly

and the living standards of workers, particularly for children.

This convention convenes with the eyes of the entire nation, particularly the entire state focussed upon it. I know there will be many controversial issues that will arise. I know there will be many who perhaps will have a particular grievance. I am confident that if we approach our deliberations at this convention with a calm, dispassionate attitude, if we say to ourselves what is best for the trade union movement, the people that sent us here, the people who look to us for guidance as well as direction, I know that the program and the policy of the Federation for the year ahead will be one that will enable us to continue the vital role, the key role of political action and education in this state. in this state.

Out of your request at the last convention, the Executive Council established on January 1, the Committee on Education which now com-

the Executive Council established on January 1, the Committee on Education which now combines both the political, as well as educational activities of the Federation. They have worked out the details of a program that will in the succeeding months be the means of bringing about complete grass root organizations in every city, town, hamlet, district, and voting precincts in this state. We can't sit back and rest on our laurels of last November.

You have seen how the present Congress has failed to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law. You have seen how Massachusetts Congressmen have formed against the interest of workers in this particular issue. You know there are certain Congressmen in this state who, because of the complexity of their districts, are formidable but can be defeated if the right candidate and the right kind of campaign is prepared, and so, you have during the succeeding days of this Convention a blueprint for action for 1950, in order that the Federation may continue its onward-upward march as the balance of power politically in this state.

One concluding thought. Overhead you see on the sign the placard the expression "I abor

onward-upward march as the balance of power politically in this state.

One concluding thought. Overhead you see on the sign, the placard, the expression, "Labor on the march forward" and that is the underlying theme of this particular convention.

After the deliberations of this convention are over, as acting Chairman Ben Hull stated, it should be our unswerving purpose to join ranks and not march backward, but join ranks united in order to march forward, so that the great responsibility that rests upon our shoulders may be carried out in the succeeding year.

Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. Eternal vigilance on political, educational, social, and economic fronts is the price we have to pay. It is not a question as to whether we request to go forward. It is a question of whether we can afford not to. I say that this convention and this Federation of Labor should get into high gear and map out a program for the 1950 election that will unseat Congressman Bates, Congresswoman Rogers, Congressman Goodwin and possibly one other, either Congressman Wigglesworth or Heselton.

We have a tremendous job to do. You have a golden opportunity here at this convention, this week, to prove to the state as well as to the nation, that labor has come of age; that labor realizes its responsibility; labor is able to show it is capable of accepting victory as well as defeat. Those are the thoughts I leave with you and I will in closing ask and urge the various committees that have been appointed to commence early to hold their meetings in order that resolutions may be reported out.

This afternoon at Suffolk Downs will be Massachusetts Federation of Labor day at the

races. Passes are available outside in the hall. The Boston Central Labor Union and Jim Donovan have planned an excellent program of entertainment. I hope that all of the delegates will enjoy their stay here. I hope we will convene all our sessions promptly at 9:30 and adjourn promptly at 5 o'clock. Let us get a good day's business behind us and go out of this hall and this convention united as labor marches forward together. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: You heard your report from our Secretary-Treasurer. What do you wish to do with it? A motion has been made and seconded that the report of the committee on the Secretary-Treasurer Legislative Agent be accepted. All in favor of that motion, signify by saying "aye." Those opposed, "no." It is a vote and so ordered.

a vote and so ordered.

Chairman Hull: The Secretary wound up his report by stating that the convention will start at 9:30 in the morning and he hopes that we will conclude our daily sessions at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. I want to say as your Chairman that these sessions will start promptly at 9:30 every morning if there is a quorum here. In that way we can conduct the business. Is there any committee that has a report to make at this time? I don't know if the entertainment committee wishes to be heard or not. We are waiting for the Mayor to come. If there are any reports to be made, we will receive them at this time.

Mr. Martin I. Casey (Chairman of the Union

receive them at this time.

Mr. Martin J. Casey (Chairman of the Union Labor Committee): Mr. Chairman and Delegates. Your Union Labor Committee exhibit is gradually filling up over here in the corner. Now there are a good many delegates here that produce union labelled goods. I know in the past, we have had wonderful boxes of stationery and we have had canned goods and a good many other articles that are not here. There are more things to come in and there is still plenty of time for you to get your products in here and to get your advertising cheap. As you know, everything you donate is drawn here on Friday. I think we have a bicycle here so far and other things.

Chairman Hull: I will have to ask the new

Chairman Hull: I will have to ask the new delegates, and no doubt there are new delegates here and this is the first convention they have attended, of the State Federation, on the floor there are three "mikes", Number 1, 2, and 3, and as each delegate approaches the mike, will be give his name, the name of the organization, and the city he comes from.

Delegate Casey (Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston): Some delegates, I understand, did not get tickets for the drawing. If there is anybody that didn't get a ticket he can get one from me. I want to serve notice that any duplicate is torn up. One chance to every-

Chairman Hull: We understand, one chance to everybody, Delegate Casey.

If the Delegate has any resolutions, we will turn them over to the Resolutions Committee.

I wish to announce that the Mayor is on his way and will be here within 10 minutes.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms call all the Delegates in please

gates in please.

Delegates, we are honored this morning by a man who needs no introduction to this convention, a man who is known throughout this nation, a man who has been praised by William Green and you have heard of him time and time again but I am going to repeat it again: The speaker whom I am going to introduce to you, William Green once said was the best Governor that labor ever had in the United

States.

Those of you who know him, associated with him, all these years, know what he has done.

You know of his interest in the common workers, and of the municipal employes in the City of Boston, what he has done for them, as well as other organizations in this state. He always has been afire for the man who toils for a living. He is always welcome at this convention.

Many a great ovation has he received and he always will be one of our honored guests. The State Federation of Labor welcomes him to any Conventions in the future that he may care to attend. It is indeed an honor and a privilege and my first opportunity, to introduce to you a man I have every confidence and respect and love for, and for his fight for the interests of working men and women of this nation. His Honor, Mayor James Michael Curley.

HIS HONOR, JAMES MICHAEL CURLEY

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen. I was very greatly impressed by the size and the weight of the gavel and it reminds me of a very interesting experience I had with a somewhat similar gavel, although it was very much larger than this. It was a kind used to tap the holders of beer in the old days and it weighed about 10 pounds. I recall that in speaking on behalf of a candidate for President from Ohio, and at that particular time the League of Nations question was up and representatives of all the smaller nations were interested in what was going to be done with the small of all the smaller nations were interested in what was going to be done with the small nations, I went over to address the gathering for Jimmy Cox, the candidate for the Presidency of the United States. I addressed the gathering and Mr. Cox, Candidate for President was there and some others also, at Madison Square Garden. We had about 10,000 inside and had about 15,000 outside. One-half on the inside were asking, "How about the rights of the League of Nations" and every one outside was asking the same question.

of the League of Nations" and every one outside was asking the same question.

I came back here and I was a candidate for election the following year but I didn't receive an invitation from a single Irish gathering until July. I waited for eight solid months and then I received an invitation to address the County Mayo Organization in Deacon Hall on Washington Street, a flag-raising on the Fourth of July at noontime. Well, it seemed to me a pip of a plan and I thought they were inviting me there to dispose of me, but I went.

The presiding officer was one of the brewery workers union and he had a gavel headed about

The presiding officer was one of the brewery workers union and he had a gavel headed about as large as that and it weighed as I said 10 pounds. And, after I got through speaking and raising the flag, he said a motion was now in order to endorse James Michael Curley for Mayor of Boston, and somebody made the motion, and someone seconded it, and a brother got up and in a piping voice that carried a long way said, "I object." He said it was unconstitutional to endorse anybody for public office, and the County Officer who was present rolled up his sleeves—he had an arm about as wide as that—and he held up this big gavel. He said, "The point of order is very well taken" but he said, "In view of the exigency of the situation, we will consider the Constitution waived and we will consider that the County Officers are not present. Those in favor will now say 'aye.'" A great many said, "aye." Then he proceeded to pull up his sleeves and I would like to hear somebody say, 'no." He said, "Unanimous vote," And, it was.

Now, it is a very great pleasure for me to come here even to interrupt your busy day for

Now, it is a very great pleasure for me to come here, even to interrupt your busy day for a few minutes and give you some ideas of just what we have been doing in the city. I received a letter about four weeks ago from a

lady who wrote that she had worked for 36 years in the Boston City Hospital, never receiving over \$14 a week; and she was obliged to give up her work because of her age some four years ago and she was now receiving a pension of \$30 a month. She developed diabetes about two years are and she was abliged to about two years ago and she was obliged to have her right leg taken off just below the knee. She said, "I have been saving up for

knee. She said, "I have been saving up for the last eight months to buy a wooden leg, an artificial leg, and I have accumulated only \$18 towards it. Can you help out?"

Well, we hold an annual mass field day for the purpose of raising funds, to take care of those cases the city ordinances do not permit us to take care of. We usually make about \$30,000 on that, and we use the money to buy artificial limbs, to buy hearing aids for aged people, buy eye glasses for those who need people, buy eye glasses for those who need them, and for other worthy causes. We just had enough left over and we sent down and got the lady her artificial limb.

got the lady her artificial limb.

It's a very great pleasure to come here and tell this organization that it is rather unfortunate that that woman was not retired during the last year because in the last four years as Mayor, I have increased the salary of every person in the City Service, \$20 a week, \$1,000 a year. The lowest paid workers formerly received \$14 or \$15 a week and are now receiving \$34 or \$35 a week and the higher paid ones in the same proportion.

I sometimes wonder what in the name of

merly received \$14 or \$15 a week and are now receiving \$34 or \$35 a week and the higher paid ones in the same proportion.

I sometimes wonder what in the name of the Lord would happen to this country of ours, what a prolific field it would be for work by the economists, if it were not for the organization of labor. Labor to my mind, provides the legislative, executive, and legal department but the most important department of all, and not a part of the official departments of government, is the organization of labor. Organization of labor has compelled every forward step that has been taken in the history of this country for the advancement of the ordinary individual.

We used to condemn slavery sometimes in this country. And for many years fought a great war because of slavery, but the slave was well taken care of. He had a financial value. It was up to his master to see that he received proper medical care when he required it and he received the proper kind of food and the proper place in which to live. We wouldn't have anything that didn't savor of serfdom were it not for organized labor, which brought up the wage scale, and made it possible to develop in America a healthier womanhood and a healthier manhood and make possible the opportunity for advancement along educational lines for the children of the world such as has never been known in any other country in the entire world.

And, so in common with forward-looking Americans, I salute organized labor for what it has done in preserving the standards that were intended by the fathers and founders of our government but it remained for any action to be taken for nearly 150 years. I remember when old Sam Gompers was in Massachusetts with his low plan of a five-hour day, five-day week, and five dollars a day. Well, if he had lived he would have seen it come to pass, although in a larger measure than ever he anticipated.

That it may go forward and continue to serve in an enlightened and essential manner

That it may go forward and continue to serve in an enlightened and essential manner for the welfare of the United States of America and every sub-division of the United States of America, is my sincere wish. The only regret I have in coming here today is that I am breaking a pledge I made many years ago, that I would a pledge I made many years ago, that I would never address a labor organization or a frater-nal organization with which I was connected, in the year when I was candidate for public office, but, I would be remiss, very, very

remiss, if I failed to come here and address what I consider loyal and devoted friends, a loyalty and friendship based on service faithfully rendered through all the years of public Thank you.

Chairman Hull: I want to say to the Mayor of Boston that it is a real pleasure to once more pin this badge upon him as our guest speaker. I know that it is just another badge, but I hope the Mayor will appreciate it and look at it in the years to come. Thank you.

look at it in the years to come. Thank you.

Mayor James M. Curley: Thank you, very much indeed. I want to thank you for this small honor and I assure you it will be a very great pleasure to wear it during the entire stay of the Convention in Boston. You have honored me perhaps more than I deserve. I want to say that it has been my very great pleasure to have enjoyed friendly relations with every man from the head of the organization in Massachusetts, including your retiring present head of the organization, my good friend John DelMonte.

I recall that one of his predecessors, Jim Moriarty was the first labor man who ever held the position that Mr. DelMonte now fills. As Commissioner of Labor and Industry, it was my very great pleasure to appoint him. He was a very capable man and he promoted friendly relations and that feeling that should exist for the good of labor and the good of capital and the good of our country, friendly relations with those who are decent and liberal with arganized labor, so that capital and labor

relations with those who are decent and liberal with organized labor, so that capital and labor

may go hand in hand upward for the good of all. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: Thank you, Mayor Curley. I find the response of the delegates shows you we are always glad to welcome you at our conventions.

Are there any committees to make a report?

I wish to announce that the deadline for presenting resolutions to the convention is 5 o'clock tomorrow night, in order that these resolutions can be printed so they will be before you. After that hour, any resolutions that are presented before the convention must receive

unanimous consent.

I would like to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Rules to come to the platform in order to get his committee together and state how the convention shall operate tomorrow morning. I will read the names off.

. . . The Chairman then read the names of the Chairmen on the Rules Committee. . . .

I wish to announce that this afternoon you are to be guests at the races. Wednesday night we will have a moonlight sail, we all should have a good time at it, and men of the Milk Drivers' Union will be there to entertain us and you know all of them.

I declare this session adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning and ask you to arrive here promptly, and if there is a quorum here we will start the proceedings of the convention.

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30. (The meeting then adjourned at 12:40 p.m.)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1949

MORNING SESSION

The meeting convened at 9:45 o'clock, Chairman Benjamin G. Hull, presiding.

President DelMonte: The convention will come to order. Reverend William Richardson of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Boston will deliver the invocation. Reverend William Richardson.

REVEREND WILLIAM RICHARDSON (Trinity Episcopal Church of Boston)

Let us pray, O God, the Father of all mankind, we beseech Thee to inspire us with such love, truth, and equity, that in all our dealings, one with another, we may show forth our brotherhood in Thee, Who taught us

forth our brotherhood in Thee, Who taught us that we are members one of another.

Remove, we beseech Thee, from among us all distrust and bitterness in industrial disputes; and grant that, seeking what is just and equal, and caring for the needs of others, we may live and work together in unity and love; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. President DelMonte: If the delegates who have been designed to act as chairman of their various committees have not yet had a meeting.

have been designed to act as chairman of their various committees have not yet had a meeting, will they do so immediately, particularly the Committee on Constitution. It is imperative that that committee meet immediately and have at least a partial report for tomorrow morning. Is the Chairman on Constitution here? I think his name is Tom Dillon?

Give your attention now to Brother Charles J. Murphy, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, who will read to you the Rules of Order as prescribed by this committee, that will guide this convention.

this convention.

Charles J. Murphy (Chairman of the Committee on Rules, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston): I am going to call on Al White, the Secretary of the Committee to read the rules.

Delegate White (Secretary of the Committee on Rules, Seafood Workers, Local 1572-1): This is the report of the Committee on Rules of Order.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES RULES OF ORDER

1. At the opening of the convention, the President shall take the Chair, call the convention to order and the Secretary shall read the Call. The President shall administer the oath to subscribe to the purchase and promotion of goods bearing union labels, cards, buttons or other insignia showing they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

2. A roll call shall be taken upon any question before the convention upon demand of 25 A roll call shall be taken upon any quesdelegates.

3. Sixty-five delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. No resolutions or proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be received after 5 p.m. on the second day of the convention except by majority vote.

5. The sessions of the convention shall be held between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 12 m. and from 2 to 5 p.m., except that on the open-

and from 2 to 5 p.m., except that on the opening day the session shall convene at 10 a.m.

6. Any member rising to speak shall, after being recognized by the Chair, give his name, the name and number of the local he represents

the name and number of the local he represents and the location of the same.
7. The limitation of debate on all questions shall be five minutes, subject to the discretion of the Chair. No delegate shall be permitted to speak more than twice on any one question without two-thirds vote of the convention.
8. After a motion is stated by the presiding officer, or read, it may be withdrawn by the mover, at any time previous to the amendment or final decision, by consent of the convention.

wention.
When 9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a certain day; to commit; or to amend—which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. The first three shall not be amended and shall be decided without debate; a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry a motion for the previous question.

10. Any amendment or resolution preperly

10. Any amendment or resolution properly introduced cannot be laid on the table until the introducer of such amendment or resolution 10.

has had an opportunity to speak.

11. When a motion or question has once been put and carried, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but a motion to reconsider, having been put and lost, shall not be renewed.

12. A motion to suspend the rules must receive the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, and shall be decided without

debate.

13. The rules of one convention shall remain in force until the Committee on Rules shall report at the next convention and the report be accepted.

14. Roberts' Manual shall be the recognized

authority on all questions not provided in these

laws.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Roll Call of Delegates.
Reading of Minutes.
Report of Special Committees.
Report of Standing Committees.
Unfinished Business.

New Business.
Good of the Federation.

Adjournment.

President DelMonte: You heard the Report the Chairman of the Committee on Rules. he recommendation is that adoption prevails. Will a motion be made and seconded? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the rules be adopted. All in favor say, "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Vice-President H1111.

Chairman Benjamin G. Hull: We will now have a partial report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Herman Koster. Delegate Koster (Fireman and Oilers, Local

Delegate Koster read a partial report.

Chairman Hull: We have a partial report from the Credentials Committee and Delegate Koster makes a motion that we accept it. Will someone second the motion? All in favor

of that motion signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I will ask the delegates to take seats in the rear of the hall. I am going to introduce to you a very interesting speaker. It is Mr. Daniel J. Holland, Chairman of the Blood Donor Program, American Red Cross.

We know what wonderful work the American Red Cross has done and we know that we, in the labor movement, have contributed greatly towards that cause both financially and otherwise. A great many of us have donated a wise. A great many of us have donated a good many quarts of blood and I know you are going to be interested in the remarks by Mr. Holland.

DANIEL J. HOLLAND (American Red Cross)

Mr. Chairman, Officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen. The great advantages which flow from your organization with one another in the area on industrial relations have certainly reflected themselves in great good for our community, for the American Federation of Labor and through its constituent unions, has indeed served the public interest in taking a genuine and the public interest in taking a genuine and enthusiastic interest in the matter which vitally

through its constituent unions, has indeed served the public interest in taking a genuine and enthusiastic interest in the matter which vitally affects community welfare.

I am voluntary Chairman of the Blood Program, Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross and I wish to interest you in the cause of making blood available to people who need it when they need it without any charge at all. I doubt if anybody can find a more humanitarian cause in which to interest himself. Every day, the American Red Cross is receiving calls from Boston doctors, Boston hospitals, as well as hospitals and doctors throughout the state for blood in order to save lives.

Just this week, at the Children's Hospital, there's a little lad from Florida by the name of Robbin Le Tvedder. He is undergoing a very serious operation in the region of his heart. His father is a cement worker in Florida, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The operation on this lad would be totally impossible were it not for the fact that whole blood is available for transfusion Thus far, through the Red Cross, Robbin Le Tvedder has been able to secure eight pints of blood which will account in large measure for the fact that he will leave the Children's Hospital alive.

At the present time, the Red Cross is operating several mobile units throughout Massachusetts in our various communities where interest is being generated on the part of the public, in order to support the blood mobile units by donations of blood. Here in Boston in the fall, we are going to have open a permanent blood center, in order that there may be a facility available year around for the collection of blood, so that the hospitals and patients in these hospitals in this area may have blood when they need it.

We have heard a lot of talk about penicillin and streptomyocin and other great discoveries in the field of medicine, but during the war, you know the paramount position that blood assumed in accounting for the recovery of many of our war wounded. Those same disc

policy committee of this blood donor group, leaders from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We welcome the interest of your men in our program and we welcome, of course, the interest of the rank and file of trade unionists who work so energetically for all matters that build a bigger and better community. munity.

munity.

I wish to call to your attention the fact that in the outer lobby there is an exhibit staffed by Miss Newton, a Red Cross nurse, which shows quite graphically the uses to which blood is put. As you know, blood is a very perishable product and can only be stored for 21 days, but after that period of time, it is broken down into various fractions which are used by doctors. One of the most common is the measles injection which is made from blood. It is made available through the Public Health Service to doctors in order that they may give it to children in need of it, without any cost.

This is only one of the uses of blood. There This is only one of the uses of blood. There are many uses, uses which are continuously expanding as research on blood expands itself. It is very painless to give a donation of blood. It takes but a few minutes, and yet, how often are we confronted with the problems of trying to generate interest on the part of people in order that young folks and older folks as well, may be saved by human blood. The case of Robbin Le Tvedder that I described to you is only one instance. It is only one instance in a series of daily disasters. It is human life which comes to our attention and which we do our best to meet.

which comes to our attention and which we do our best to meet.

In the past year, through the operation of our mobile unit, we have been able to collect some 30,000 pints of blood and lest that figure seem large to you, may I point out that in Massachusetts hospitals annually, 200,000 pints of blood are used. This program has the endorsement of a great American, the President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. William Green.

endorsement of a great American, the President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. William Green.

When the program of the Red Cross in establishing centers throughout the country was called to his attention, he sent the following communication to the Red Cross: "Because I know the working people of America will gladly respond to a program to continue the vital services made available by a national blood bank for civilian use, and because I know that they have confidence in American Red Cross as the appropriate agency to receive blood donations and to make these donations available to their fellow citizens through appropriate agencies, as President of the American Federation of Labor, I wish to extend to you my sincere wishes for the success of this undertaking. I know that the members of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will respond generously to the appeals of the American Red Cross in each community where your distribution centers are established."

Thus, we hope that the support given by Mr. Green may find tangible expression in your

established."

Thus, we hope that the support given by Mr. Green may find tangible expression in your own community service work. We urge you to consider this program and in your own communities to support it to the hilt. I hope that this convention is a most successful one and that you continue the great accomplishments you have achieved in the past. May the past be a challenge for bigger and better things in the future. Thank you.

Chairman Hull: Thank you. By the response of the delegates, I know that you were listened to intently. It is a pleasure to have had you here as one of our speakers at our Sixty-third Convention and it is a pleasure for me to pin this Guest Badge on you as a guest at our convention.

Mr. Holland: Thank you very much, indeed.

Chairman Hull: The Constitution Committee is now meeting in Parlor "E."

I will ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to request all the delegates in the rear of the hall to take seats. Those out there in the Committee Room will please come and take seats because we have a most important speaker.

Delegates, about four years ago, we had the pleasure of hearing the next speaker, whom we, in the Labor Movement, consider one of the outstanding speakers in the American Federation of Labor. I was just conversing with him. He is a young fellow. But, at the present time, he is the oldest in point of service, outside of William Green, that has served on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. He is a man about whom a great deal has been written, not only throughout this nation but throughout the world. I don't believe there is a man more versed on international affairs than this great speaker I am going to introduce to you.

It's indeed a privilege for me and also a

to you.

It's indeed a privilege for me and also a privilege for this Sixty-third Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor to give a warm welcome to, Matthew Woll, Second Vice-President of the American Federation of

Labor.

MATTHEW WOLL (Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor)

Mr. Chairman, Delegates and friends of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am delighted, of course, to again have the opportunity of meeting with you and discussing with you some of the pertinent questions confronting not only labor, but, I dare say, the people of the world. In coming to you this morning, I wish first of all to extend the greetings not of the American Federation of Labor because those will be extended to you by President Green, who is scheduled to appear at your dent Green, who is scheduled to appear at your meeting tomorrow, but on behalf of the Union Labor Trade Department, of which I am Chairman, and also of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company of which I am President.

In coming to you this morning, I want to present to you three observations which I consider of deep interest and of great import, not only to labor but to all right thinking people. The first, of course, deals more particularly with the interest of wage earners and the trade unions. That has to do with the development of social security and welfare plans and funds. of social security and welfare plans and funds. It was something like 14 years ago that the Social Security Law was enacted by Congress. Today while it has made great progress, over 20 million of our peoples are not provided for under Social Security Legislation, and even those covered by it are covered today in a very meagre way. Of the 2½ million who are drawing retirement benefits and dependency benefits, the average is about \$28.50 a month. So, there must be a great improvement made So, there must be a great improvement made in that legislation from the Federal point of view, and the Committee on Social Security of the American Federation of Labor, of which I am Chairman, is deeply interested and concerned in seeing to it that not only the coverage is extended but likewise the benefits provided be enlarged also.

More recently, a new development has taken place in that field by the enactment in four states, of compensation for illness outside of that coming under the compensation law. I see by this morning's papers that you are discuss-ing that form of legislation here in the Com-monwealth. Four states had enacted laws of this character. The last state was the State

of New York whose law will become effective on July 1 of next year and under which, coverage must be provided by the employer or by the groups, where there are more than four employees engaged. That gives you an indication of how this development of social security has taken root among the people in the United States and how it is spreading into every community and into every state.

A more important development is the development of welfare plans and welfare funds through employment relationship. Of course, it started prior to the last World War, but during the last World War it received great impetus by reason of the fact that under the rules of the government, of the War Labor Board, increases in wages were limited and restricted and likewise, employers were also restrained from granting increases for more than a certain percentage. It was there the idea developed of contributing to a welfare fund and to create a welfare plan because that was deemed exempt from these restrictions due to the war situation.

to the war situation.

to the war situation.

Since that time, and since the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law, these welfare plans and welfare funds have developed tremendously. I need hardly point to the United Mine Workers and to the welfare plan they have provided through the industry. Bear in mind, that the benefits provided in that welfare plan, the benefits that are rendered to the workers, the miners, the members of the United Mine Workers, are not paid so much by industry or by the United Mine Workers but are paid by you and me who buy the coal to heat our bodies, our homes and do our work with. It is under that plan that so much must be put aside for welfare work. aside for welfare work.

aside for welfare work.

Now, of course, we are all familiar with the fact that in the Steel Industry and the Automobile Industry they are negotiating for welfare plans and of course, if successful, you and I and all the other industries will be required to meet that cost because it is bound to be reflected in the price of the commodity or service rendered. So, it is only fair and just that the wage earners in every great calling should be interested in these welfare plans and welfare funds. So, our Trade Unions are concerning themselves everywhere in that regard.

regard.

Now, I understand that there is quite a little confusion on that subject here within the Commonwealth, for I understand it is generally believed and, of course, that belief is being furthered by those who wish that element to grow, that it is illegal to provide for general welfare plans and funds in the Commonwealth. Well, friends, that is not true. That is not an accurate statement of fact. It is true under the insurance law of this Commonwealth you may not create a trust fund or a trustee that itself may contract for coverage of the various kinds provided in the welfare plan. That is true, but it is also true that a trustee plan may be created, and, indeed, it is required under the Taft-Hartley Act, for the collection of funds out of which to pay premiums. The contract itself may be entered into with the Trade Union and every advantage may be taken of that arrangement here in the Commonwealth as well as in the state where trustees themselves may contract directly with the insurance company for that coverage Now, I understand that there is quite a little where trustees themselves may contract directly with the insurance company for that coverage.

Bear in mind merely this distinction: That in the Commonwealth, trustees must be created under the Commonweath, trustees must be created under the Taft-Hartley Act where the employer contracts to a fund to provide benefits for the employee or members of the Union. That trustee may not directly contract for the coverage itself but the union may contract for it under the state laws and under the joint fund created they may pay these premiums. It is only another way of getting around the situation but the arrangement is legal and justified and the Trade Unions here in the Commonwealth may proceed as we are proceeding elsewhere in providing these welfare plans for the wage earners of your Commonwealth and of our Trade Union here.

In that connection may I say, of course, that this brings about a new development in our Trade Union activities. It means, too, that our Trade Union officers and our negotiating committees necessarily must become more familiar with problems involved in insurance. They must understand the risk involved in their trade conditions and organizational questions involved. In that regard it is extramely tions involved. In that regard, it is extremely fortunate that these, the forebearers of life insurance companies, little conceive the great value they could render Trade Unions when they were formed, for in this development we have a great union enterprise undertaking to have a great union enterprise, undertaking to advise and counsel and to guide and direct all local unions, our national and international unions, in all of these welfare plans and

We can give them the actuarial advice and guidance; give them the insurance problems involved; advise among organizational questions embraced, and guide them in their negotiations, and as we have built up a wonderful Trade Union enterprise—leaving aside the question of coverage, of the risk involved—and as an instrumentality that will further guide and direct our Trade Unions in these channels along safe, sound and secure lines. As Chairman of that organization, I want to tender to all of the local unions within the Commonwealth the services of our informational and research department in matters of that kind. We will be very happy to confer with your officers to advise their negotiating committees, to advise them fully on all actuarial insurance as well as organizational problems insurance as well as organizational problems involved without hope of compensation, other than ultimately that we may be favored as the labor insurance company with the coverage implied and coverage involved.

I want to say something of only about the

I want to say something of only about a word or two because I don't want to appear as an insurance agent at your meeting. The Union Life Insurance Company conceived under Sam Gompers, brought into effect under under Sam Gompers, brought into effect under the guidance of President Green, has had a remarkable growth and has established itself as a sound, firm financial, beneficial organization in the insurance world as well as in the Trade Union field. This remarkable group has been commented upon by all who have studied insurance problems and is the outstanding financial undertaking of organized labor, and is a clear demonstration that when the wage earners will, they have the ability to build up an institution as sound, as well managed as is any enterprise in the insurance business or in any other field of activity.

Now, friends, I do not want to comment on

Now, friends, I do not want to comment on that subject further other than to say that all of us should be gratified that we have such an institution today as the Union Labor Life Insurance to guide the affairs of our Trade Unions and to provide facilities for the coverage involved and what is more important, to unite the financial strength that is maintained and obtained by organized labor.

Imagine if the 50 millions of wage earners within the CIO, the AF of L, and the Independent Trade Unions were united in coverage under this one banner of organized labor; the powerful financial interest which would be there in all of our affairs. Friends, that is why you and I want to do all we can to help build up this institution of labor. It is not the property of Matt Woll, it is the property of the organized wage earners of the

United States and of the Dominion of Canada. So much, then, for the observation on that subject.

My next observation is that dealing with the Taft-Hartley Law. Now on that, President Green will dwell with that subject at length in his address tomorrow. Unquestionably he will advise you more as to the status of that legislation from a Federal point of view and of the procedure to follow in order to wipe from the Federal statute books this obnoxious, this labor narcotic, this anti-labor drug legislation on our national books

from the Federal statute books this obnoxious, this labor narcotic, this anti-labor drug legislation on our national books.

I want to deal briefly with some of the fundamentals underlying this law and to indicate to you and those who may hear me outside of here as to the dangerous provisions in that law, not only to labor but also to the employee class and to the citizenry also. Fundamentally, the motive behind that legislation is the growing power of organized labor. Those who deal largely in shaping public opinion and public judgment, if not legislation and relations in general, and who are fearful that that power is going into the hands of the masses, the organized wage earning classes and that that power must be weakened and after it is weakened it must be destroyed for they dare not, they do not look complacently upon that authority going from their control. Further underlying it is the principle of the democratic school attitude, the school of economics, that workers must not cooperate to improve their conditions of life but that they must be thrown into competition with one another and in that way reduce the cost of production and as such enable American's capital

other and in that way reduce the cost of production and as such enable American's capital and industry better to compete with the workers

and industry better to compete with the workers of other lands where standards are not as high among the wage earners as they are here in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Hence, this boom must be weakened, if not destroyed, and, friends, those are the principles behind it.

On top of that, from a governmental point of view, what is involved? The law is predictated on that one provision of our national Constitution, the Interstate Commerce clause. Well, those of you who have been in the labor movement in the years past, remember the Stone Cutters Case and remember a lot of other injunction cases that we have had in the Federal Courts and they were all predicated upon the Interstate Commerce clause. Labor fought that interpretation at that time, but strange as it may seem, in the enactment of the Wagner Relations Act, we passed aside and reversed our position and we gave a larger interpretation to the Interstate Commerce Clause. Clause.

Clause.

Having laid that foundation, now the enemies of labor have enlarged that power so that today under the Interstate Commerce Clause and the interpretation that governs, the smallest kind of relationship like that of a waitress in a hotel, becomes a matter of Federal concern, where but a few years ago it was deemed that the Federal Government had nothing whatever to do with matters of that kind and that those were matters left to the State or left to the Municipality for legislation or control. By this enactment, this crutch of the interpretation of the Interstate Commerce Clause, we are converting a Federal Government into an organic national organization giving to it power that was never conceived to be had by it by our forefathers. That is a revolutionary change taking place in our government.

Now, it is true that under the provisions

Now, it is true that under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law, existing conditions have not been taken care of because we have had no reversals of industrial activity as yet, but bear in mind that hidden within its provisions are great powers in our national government. visions are great powers in our national government which will come to the fore if per-chance we might have some industrial rever-sion and some condition of adversity. By that law, police power has been given to the national government that was never considered necessary by our Federal Government and in interference with state as well as municipal police power.

In addition, here are more. No one can enter our Federal courts in the states unless

In addition, here are more. No one can enter our Federal courts in the states unless damages of a certain amount were involved. Under the Taft-Hartley Law, those are wiped aside and almost any suit may now be brought into the Federal Court if it involves a labor dispute. This merely indicates how far the provisions have gone in this Taft-Hartley Law. Let us take another phase. Let us take our Trade Union affairs because under that law it is attempted to regulate the internal affairs of the Trade Unions. Well, all right. We object to that being done. We believe it to be an improper exercise of the authority under part of our national government. But, let the employers beware because if the internal affairs of our Trade Unions are such as regulated by the Federal Courts, they may govern the affairs of import as well as all other organized voluntary bodies which likewise may be subject to Federal control and regulation. May I say here that if the opponents of labor are going to keep up their position and if the Taft-Hartley Law is to remain as a permanent feature in our national government, then I advise Labor to become the aggressor against import enterprise and apply the same rule to them as they seek to the aggressor against import enterprise and apply the same rule to them as they seek to apply to us.

apply to us.

Let me make my point more clear. Under that provision it seeks to regulate the right to strike, how the vote should be had, and the right of having elections before you may even bargain with employers for a collective agreement. Let us apply these rules to the employer and say to the Board of Directors or the officers of the company that they can no longer regulate these collective agreements as they will. They, too, must have the referendum of their share owners as they require us to do before they may act on these problems for after all, they are organizations, import organizations, and so, other rules may be applied to them as are organizations, import organizations, and so, other rules may be applied to them as they seek to apply to us. Yes, they have to apply the rules to protect their interests but they have provided no such protection for Trade Unions in these matters and the right

of agencies. Before you and I may bargain today for the members of our respective unions for a collective agreement, we must file an affidavit that we are not Communists or do not belong to a subversive group. Well, now, I am not pleading for the Communists as you well know but, why should I be compelled as an American citizen to be required to say I am not a Communist before I may speak for my fellow workmen at the conference table with the employers when they need not make such an workmen at the conference table with the employers when they need not make such an affidavit. Where is the equality of law involved? Even if we were required, what does that mean? It means that we no longer have the right to bargain collectively, for the moment and you must go to the state and if you have the state demands before you, you can exercise a certain activity. Then, it is no longer a right. It becomes a license, and today, our Trade Unions are functioning under a license and not as a matter of right a license and not as a matter of right.

Those are but some of the fundamental points involved in this Taft-Hartley Act and I dare say, if we apply these same rules to the organizations of education, of all forms of voluntary organizations, and also to import and business organizations, then indeed, will we find that our freedoms have been restricted

and regulated, and that we are no longer the citizens of the land of the free and of the brave. Those are some of the fundamentals involved in that legislation, and aside from that, we have our various states enacting legislation of a similar kind and character. You have come through one of those experiences recently and I want to commend your officers, your organizations, your federation and its affiliates for having defeated these obnoxious proposals in the referendum election held the past year.

past year.
You should be commended for the understanding and for the safeguarding of your rights and liberties within the Commonwealth. Strange as it may seem, I see by the report of your officers that despite the effect of the attention focused on the Commonwealth, it has spoken unquestionably and unequivocally on matters of open and closed shop, on the control of your great union affairs, the matters involved in these referendum elections, despite the fact that the people of your state have spoken.

spoken.

Nevertheless, legislation is introduced in your state legislature to undo the will of the people of the state. This is but a case of how the opponents of organized labor are operating and it is additional evidence of why we as wage earners, ought to forget our little petty differences and unite in our local Trade Unions, unite in our national and international unions, unite in our City's Central Bodies and State Federation of Labor as we have never united before, to beat the dastardly onslaught that is being made in every corner of the world against organized and free labor today.

And now, friends, I want to deal with my third observation because I don't want to talk to you an undue length of time and deprive the following speakers of their opportunity. That has to do with world affairs. While we, here in America, complain of this narcotics

Inat has to do with world affairs. While we, here in America, complain of this narcotics labor legislation, this liberty restrictive legislation, bear in mind that we are faced with even a graver and more dangerous situation surrounding us as a nation and as people of the world. Today we are becoming alarmed as the menace to which I have directed attention many, many years ago, yes, when Gompers as the menace to which I have directed attention many, many years ago, yes, when Gompers and I called attention to the populace and to the workers, of the dangers of Communism. Whenever I would utter a word on that subject or contribute an article or some statement, it was "drawing a red herring over the trail." Those were the unpopular days of calling attention to a danger.

Today, at every hand, we hear people call attention to the Communists and, had the voice of the American Federation of Labor been heard in those days, we would not be faced with the danger we are confronted with today.

We will leave that aside. There's no use in dealing with what has gone and that which has passed. What about the present? Do you know that today, half the world is living under forced and slave labor conditions and that less than half of the people are free to do as they will or have a choice on their own part. Over half the world is living today under authority of dictatorial and autocratic restrictions. That can no longer go on. As Lincoln so well said, "You cannot have a nation half free and half slave." So, we cannot have a world half slave and half free.

Well, what are we doing about it? I shall

Well, what are we doing about it? I shall ow dwell on what our free trade union committee of the American Federation of Labor did during the war. They carried on undercover activities in these European countries, yes, long before our own boys invaded the European shores but let us deal with what we have been doing since then have been doing since then.

Immediately with the ending of the war, we realized that the Communists had gained control of the labor forces in all of the European lands, particularly in France. So, we immediately became active in teaching the doctrine of free unionism in France. The C.G.D. and the General Confederates of Travaille, were dominated and controlled completely by the Communists. We were advised that if we sent our representative into Paris, and opened our office there, the offices would be bombed and the life and limb of our representatives would be unsafe. We were not frightened. We opened our offices. We sent our representatives over there. We equipped the free trade unions of France with typewriters, papers, stationery, yes, with food and sent them money for traveling. As a result, we built up a splendid movement in France. Over a million in the trade unions decided it would be ideal to have freedom and liberty of a free Trade Union organization. Trade Union organization.

ideal to have freedom and liberty of a free Trade Union organization.

In Germany, our task was also a difficult one. We were denied at first, entry into any of the Zones but were finally admitted into the American Zone, but with great limitations and restrictions by the American Occupational Powers. Nevertheless, we persevered until in the last year or so, we had complete cooperation from the American Occupational Forces. As a result, we have built up a splendid movement of the German Trade Unions in the American Zone. We have done likewise in the British Zone. Our difficulties were greater in the French Zone but there, too, we have built up a splendid movement and today these Zones are uniting in a Federated Labor Movement, building up a strong force for freedom for liberty and free Trade Unionism in Germany. Yes, even in the Russian Zone we have been active but undercover. Call it subversive activities if you will, but, there, we have been carrying our work undercover because if anyone was found with our literature in his possession in the German Zone occupied by the Russians, it would be the concentration camp if not worse punishment. But, there in the recent strikes, we helped to carry on during the strike and carry on those activities. Indeed, it was our free Trade Union Movement that lent incentive, the inspiration for the Germans to revolt against the represessive yoke pressed upon them and around their shoulders.

So, in all the other countries, in Italy, there again we had to sustain the De Gasperri gov-

mans to revolt against the represessive yoke pressed upon them and around their shoulders. So, in all the other countries, in Italy, there again we had to sustain the De Gasperri government. We help to maintain the administration and in preventing the Communists from gaining control. So, in brief, in the middle Eastern countries, everywhere, we have sent our efforts and energies and also, today we have opened up an office in Bombay and are busy organizing the Indian people in the Indian Trade Union Movement, having already formulated the Asiatic Federation of Labor. In Japan, we had our representatives active among the Japanese where they have a strong effective labor movement. Everywhere we have been active in the backward countries, as well as in the advanced countries, and friends, that has been the fight the American Federation of Labor has been conducting for freedom, for liberty, for justice, for democracy, for the right of the wage earners to unite in Trade Unions as we are united, for their self-improvement, their self-salvation and for a greater participation in the rewards that come from their toils, and finally, to preserve our own participation in the rewards that come from their toils, and finally, to preserve our own liberties and our own freedom.

Friends, realize this, and make no mistake about it, if perchance Italy or France or both, or perchance Germany should fall under the rule of the Iron Curtain, then indeed the old world would be completely controlled by Russia and its dictators, and we here in America

would be isolated, it is true, bound by the Atlantic and the Pacific and we would no longer be protected for these people of the world are more inter-dependent today than ever before. They have trade relations, educational relations, social relations, and they would be so involved that no people can live separately and apart from each other any longer, and the Atlantic and the Pacific are no longer a saferuard, a bulwark of protection even with the

apart from each other any longer, and the Atlantic and the Pacific are no longer a safeguard, a bulwark of protection even with the atomic secret in our possession.

So, friends, what we are doing in these larger and broader activities which are of world-wide nature, they affect not only labor but affect all our citizens and affect the rights and the liberties of all free people of the world. But, if we interpret our movement in these directions, leaving aside the many other activities involved, we have really a great social movement in our labor movement in our land today. The ordinary person doesn't realize, can't possibly conceive the contributions which we have already made and are making each day. Altogether too often we hear only of a strike here or a strike there or of some labor leader going around here or there or some one abusing his power and authority but never a word of the constructive, the beneficial, the universally helpful and elevating humanitarian accomplishments of our Trade Union Movement.

Friends, let us, therefore, evaluate what we have done, the contributions we have made, and in so doing, our hearts will swell with

Friends, let us, therefore, evaluate what we have done, the contributions we have made, and in so doing, our hearts will swell with pride for belonging to a movement which has such a grand humanitarian outlook. Do not let us be mistaken by this. We have our faults. We have our weaknesses. Here and there a labor official will go wrong. He will be moved by a selfish interest rather than by an altruistic experiment. Here and there a labor official will abuse his authority but these are but temporary abuse his authority but these are but temporary events that pass on.

When we take into consideration the hundreds of thousands of labor officials we have throughout the land, and find but comparatively few who have criticism which may be heard against them, justifiably or unjustifiably, we are really banded in a movement constructive in nature, high in morality, and inspiring in the spirit that actuates it to lift up the common man to advance as a whole and

spiring in the spirit that actuates it to lift up the common man, to advance as a whole and not improve one by one, singly, and to the disadvantage of everyone that is concerned.

Friends, you here in Massachusetts are part of this great human labor movement. You here in this state have your task assigned to carry on the crusade as indicated in my brief remarks. Let us take heart. Let us be inspired. Let us be even greater than we have been before and build up a greater humanity, a greater degree of liberty of freedom, not only for ourselves but for the people of the world. world.

world.

Now, I want to close by expressing to you again my extreme pleasure in having had this opportunity of meeting you, of counseling you, of trying to evaluate some of the contributions we have been making and to advise you of some of the trends and tendencies that are going on. I hope that we may work together toward a grander and a more glorious end, and may I again be fortunate enough to come to your convention, not only once but twice and thrice and a thousand times more. Thank you, indeed. indeed.

Chairman Hull: Vice-President know by the attention of our delegates that they absorbed every word you said. On behalf of all the delegates at this convention, it really is a pleasure to pin this Guest Badge on your breast, and I hope that in the near future you will be able to again address us at our convention. You are always welcome in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I will ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to please request the delegates to take seats. A very important incident is going to happen at this time. Before I forget, I am going to ask that there be no more distribution of literature while a speaker is on the rostrum. It distracts the delegates and some of them are unable to hear the speakers that they would like to hear hear.

I am going to introduce to you the director of our Political Educational League, who has a very pleasant mission to perform. Director

Francis E. Lavigne.

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE

(Chairman, Committee On Education)

Thank you, Chairman Hull. Officers of the Federation, invited guests, delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Federation. For a moment we can pass from the heavy duties of the Convention to one of the privileges that is now that of the Federation

of Labor.
Two years ago at the convention in Springfield, you instructed your Federation to set up the Robert Watt Memorial Fellowship.

field, you instructed your Federation to set up the Robert Watt Memorial Fellowship. Your Sub-Committee and your Committee on Education has worked for two years to make the Robert Watt Fellowship a reality. It hasn't been a simple task. It has required much study and it has required the necessity of taking into consideration many factors that exist within the Federation.

The Committee on Education set up a Sub-Committee to make a study. That Committee was headed by Miss Dorothy DeLoid of the Teacher's Union in New Bedford. Miss DeLoid and her Committee made the study and they submitted it to the whole Committee on Education and it was approved by that Committee, and it had the subsequent approval of the convention a year ago.

It was necessary then to conduct the investigation and to make available the information necessary to qualify for the Fellowship. That was done in February of 1949. The Advisory Board, consisting of the Commissioner of Education in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the President and the Director of the Trade Union Fellowship at Harvard University, the President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the Director of Education, and the President of the American Federation of Teachers, here in Massachusetts, sat as the Advisory Committee for the selection of the Robert Watt Fellowship.

Their task was a difficult one. I know this

Their task was a difficult one. I know this from the experience of sitting in that session and observing the action of that Committee. I know after the prospective fellow was interviewed, the remark was made, "I can see that this task is becoming more difficult as we go along." After all the applicants had been interviewed that task certainly became a difficult one

difficult one.

They did arrive at a conclusion and the selection of the First Robert Watt Fellow I think will prove a popular one. Daniel J. Sullivan, Business Agent of the Textile Workers, Local Union No. 784 of Lawrence, and Treasurer of the Lawrence Central Labor Union, was selected as the first Robert Watt Fellow and he will enter Harvard University in the fall of 1949 and study for 13 weeks in the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

This morning we are privileged to have with us Mrs. Robert Watt. She will make the presentation of the first Fellowship. She said,

coming over here from Cambridge, "It is pleasant to know that the first Fellow comes from the City of Lawrence, the city in which Bob himself got his start in the labor movement in Massachusetts." So this morning, it is a privilege and a pleasure for me to present to the Delegates at this Convention, Mrs. Robert Watt.

MRS. ROBERT J. WATT

I am so happy to be back in Boston among a lot of friends and I want to thank you all for what you have done for Bob. I know nothing would have pleased him better. You know, Bob did all the talking in our family, so I am not much of a talker. I just want you to know how happy I am to be here and to know that a boy from Lawrence got this scholarship from a place where Bob started out It. ship from a place where Bob started out. It makes us very happy and the children and I are very proud about this fellowship. I would like to thank you all very, very much.

Delegate DeLoid (New Bedford Central Labor Union): Mrs. Watt, it gives me great pleasure in behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to present these flowers to you, to show you the great love we had for Bob Watt.

Mrs. Robert J. Watt: Thank you very much. Francis E. Lavigne: It is my privilege and pleasure to present to the Delegates the first Robert Watt Fellow, Daniel J. Sullivan.

Robert Watt Fellow, Daniel J. Sullivan.

Daniel J. Sullivan (Business Agent, Textile Workers, Local 784, Lawrence): Mr. Chairman, invited guests, Mrs. Watt. I want to express my appreciation to the Selection Committee and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for selecting me as the first Fellow to attend the Trade Union Fellowship at Harvard University, particularly so because as has been said, beloved Bob Watt came from my own home town. In fact he came from my own district. It is my sincere hope and belief that district. It is my sincere hope and belief that I shall prove worthy of the honor conferred upon me by the Committee and the State Federation of Labor.

Chairman Hull: Delegates, a few years ago when James Michael Curley was Governor of this Commonwealth, for the first time labor was honored, particularly the State Federation of Labor, by the appointment of a member of the State Federation of Labor and Industry. Governor Paul A. Dever, when he was inaugurated shortly thereafter, followed the footsteps of Mr. Curley and again reappointed one of the members of our ranks as Commissioner of Labor and Industry. It so happens that your Chairman is serving in the so happens that your Chairman is serving in the State House as Associate Commissioner and thereby knows the work that he is doing and knows that the Commissioner has been a Business Agent of the Teamsters Union for a number of years. He is a hard worker, trying to solve the problems of every worker under his jurisdiction. When he stepped into the Commissioner's chair, he still performed the duty as a Business Agent and I mean by that that he accomplished this by being a hard worker. He is all around up there. To any individual who comes to him seeking relief or assistance, he makes it his business to see that that individual gets the attention.

I have conferred with him a number of

I have conferred with him a number of times in my office. I conferred with him and I said, "When you take over the office, any experience that I have had in the Department, anything that I can do to assist and help you to make your office a success, I will do." And, I will continue to do so as long as I am there. It has been a pleasure to serve with him as Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor for a number of years. It also is a pleasure

to serve with him as Commissioner of Labor. It is indeed a pleasure for me to introduce to you a man who needs no introduction, but this is the first opportunity I have had of introducing him as your Commissioner of Labor and Industry. John J. DelMonte.

President John J. DelMonte: Mr. Chairman, Vice-President Woll, Mrs. Robert Watt, distinguished guests, delegates, their wives, friends, and their relatives. My past experience teaches me that whenever a delegate comes to the Federation of Labor and particularly one like this, there is plenty of entertainment and usually there are a lot of wives, relatives, and friends attending as guests and they are always welcome.

welcome.

It appears to be a kind of tough job for me to stand up here or sit on this platform and have to remain silent and then be called upon with such an eloquent introduction as I received from my associate co-worker, Ben Hull, and listen to the lobbying going on around the hall and the campaigning and people saying, "What's the matter with DelMonte? Is he sick this year? He is not shaking hands with everybody and patting them on the back. He is not running for office."

They say it, but I want you to know that it is indeed a pleasure and a privilege and a great honor for me to address you as the Commissioner of Labor and Industry of this great Commonwealth. May I extend to you at the outset, a very cordial invitation to attend at any time you feel free, the Department of Labor and Industry in this state. May I also extend to you from them a most cordial welcome.

I know that whenever you need the services of our great Department of Labor and Industry, I want you to feel free to call upon us and I am sure that each and every individual there will do his utmost to be of service to you. I would like also to request the delegates here assembled to bring back to their local unions affiliated with this great Federation of Labor, a message from a person who is very appreciative of all the support he has received during the years he served you as Vice-President and President.

President.

If I were able to appear before each and every local union, and some day if I find time to do just that, I would like to thank each one individually for all the support given me during the period of years I served my apprenticeship in the great labor movement. I would also like to tell every one of them of the great contribution they made during the last campaign. Each and every one of them and their friends made an invaluable contribution for the protection and the preservation of their way of economic life. Many measures aimed directly at destroying the way they would operate and function were well defeated by a grand united labor movement during the last campaign.

I am sure such cooperation as was dis-

I am sure such cooperation as was displayed throughout the entire state by all branches of organized labor will reflect forever just what a united labor front can achieve whenever its basic rights are threatened.

There are many subjects I would like to talk to you about this morning, but time will not permit. However, as the department which I have been honored to represent is one that plays a very close role to your everyday life, it seems only proper and fitting that I give you a brief description of the various divisions and their functions. You will be amazed just how the functions of the Department assist the people who are making a living as employees and employers. Be assured that being the Commissioner of such a department, serving the

people of Massachusetts, is quite an honor and

people of Massachusetts, is quite an honor and quite a task.

In order to run a department of its size efficiently and in the best interest of the people of the state, one must have full cooperation of divisions and their employees. It pleases me to say to you this morning that that condition is prevalent in the State Department of Labor and Industry. I found a most cordial group of employees who were willing to cooperate and to do everything possible to render services to the people who seek assistance within our department. I am also happy to say that the legislators in the State House, including His Excellency, the Governor, have taken a "hands off" policy in the functions of the Department, in carrying out the laws under the direction of the Commissioner. In other words, there are no obstacles in the path of the fair decision between an employer and an employee in any of the Labor-Management problems which are to be discussed by the Department of Labor and Industry.

Although many people know of the Department. Industry.

and Industry.

Although many people know of the Department of Labor and Industry, very few know the many services offered to them.

I would like to, as I said, outline very briefly some of the services rendered by the individual divisions. There is a very close alignment between the workers of this division and the work program of organized labor and individual divisions. There is a very close alignment between the workers of this division and the work program of organized labor and other workers within the Commonwealth. That is the Division of Industrial Safety. I have had it brought to my attention on many occasions that the Division of Industrial Safety is a prosecution division rather than a protective division. I differ with people who make these remarks. I believe that protection is first and that prosecution is the last resort. There are times when the Department has to resort to prosecution but our first endeavor is to protect the lives and the weekly wages and the conditions of all workers within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. For example, let me cite very briefly some of the inspections made during the past year.

During the past year, 46,721 inspections were made by this division. These were followed by 10,671 reinspections. 11,527 other visits were made, forming a total of 68,919 inspections. Other visits were made to insure the life, health and safety of the workers of this Commonwealth.

The work is accomplished with a very small

Commonwealth.

Commonwealth.

The work is accomplished with a very small and meager staff. We find that within this great division, there are only 32 industrial inspectors, nine building inspectors, two painting inspectors, one director, one Chief Inspector, and two supervising inspectors, and may I say that at the present time our Chief Inspector, a man known to all of you, particularly those of you within the Building Trade Department of the Labor Movement, has since retired. Chief John McDonough. We are not ready to reappoint a Chief in his position. We are going to make two supervising inspectors, who will, after some study, service the Industrial and Construction trade very efficiently. efficiently.

efficiently.

I want to say this, that as I entered the office in January—and Chief McDonough retired sometime in April—he was of invaluable service to me. He gave me much education in that short time. I feel very sorry that Chief McDonough is no longer with us, but I am sure that those who remain after him will give the same type of education and information to me that is necessary to run this division efficiently.

efficiently.

I have, like my predecessors, made attempts to increase the staff of inspectors. I am waiting now, like other departments in the state, to see what the Budget Commission is going to say. We need more inspectors in that particular field.

The establishments that were inspected by our small staff of inspectors were during the period, 33,936 industrial establishments. A total of 828,122 persons were involved and employed in these establishments, of which 518,913 were male employees and 309,209 were female employees. Of this number 2,231 were minors under 16 years of age, 1,593 boys and 638 girls—a very ticklish subject. Even in your life, as representatives, and union officials, as well as within the Department of Labor as well as within the Department of Labor and Industry, minors cause quite a discussion. Most of you know that and you don't need to be told, but, our Department keeps vigilant watch over the working of these minors.

watch over the working of these minors.

The non-payment wage statute is a very valuable one. Those of you who work as Business Agents know that you hate to be called and told by one of your members that there is a shortage in pay. You don't hate to be told because you are afraid to go down and collect it, you dislike it very much because you know that that is one of the lowest things possible any employer could do, particularly those under contract, a collective bargaining contract. Those who are not covered by collective bargaining contracts must go to some agency and, therefore, they come to the Department of Labor and Industry to our Wage Collection Division.

During the period I speak of—last year,

Wage Collection Division.

During the period I speak of—last year, from last July—1,212 complaints were filed with this division for non-payment of wages. A total amount of \$56,125.85 in wages was collected for the wage earners in the Commonwealth. \$32,000 of this sum was collected without resorting to Court and it was necessary to collect the balance of \$23,453.64 only after court action. So, in spite of all the education the Trade Union Movement is disseminating among employers, it still hasn't stopped the non-payment of wages or the correct payment of wages in some cases.

the non-payment of wages or the correct payment of wages in some cases.

I want you to know that even though you have agreements and some of your people are involved in the non-payment of wages, we are glad in our Department to be able to assist you any time it is necessary for you to call on us. In our division of Industrial Safety, covering the Public Works Department and covering most of the Building Trades mechanics, there were 1,034 projects where we established minimum wage rates. There was collected the sum of \$1,222.76. Representing the division in wages, of 32 men employed on eight of these projects, there were 11 inspectors. Imagine only 11 inspectors. Of the complaints, 101 were violations of the painting regulation and it is needless for me to say to you how important the policing of the painting regulations is.

Only recently, you read in the daily newspapers of two painters who were killed after a fall from a scaffolding in one of our buildings here in Boston. I observed and looked over the guard rail that was supposed to have protected these two employees while they were working. It was a direct violation of every one of the safety laws. The piece of two-by four, so-called, acting as a guard rail was not safe at all and it is now in the hands of the inspectors who are in the act of prosecuting the case. You can't let a day go by, or a job go by, without inspecting the rigging, the laddering and the stagings that these men work on if we will protect their lives.

We have investigated 113 accidents, seventeen

We have investigated 113 accidents, seventeen of which resulted in fatalities. This was in addition to doing the regular inspection work which averages about 1,300 inspections a month. Eleven of our inspectors must make—besides their paper work—approximately 1,300 inspections each month. I hope that some day you here in convention assembled will take advan-

tage of some type of legislation to attempt to lick what my predecessors have done, to increase the Department of Inspection under the Divisions of Industrial Safety.

Apprentice training. Our division of Apprentice Training is a very important one. When I entered the Department of Labor and Industry, like most people I knew very little of the Apprenticeship Training Program. As Commissioner of Labor and Industry, I feel like everyone else that the future of our Commonwealth depends upon the supply of skilled craftsmen within our state. Every act and thought of the Massachusetts Apprentice Training Program has been the underlying factor that craftsmen are made and not born and that craftsmen are made and not born and that the type of training received during their apprenticeship determines the skill and quality of tomorrow's craftsmen.

apprenticeship determines the skill and quality of tomorrow's craftsmen.

In regard to the continued development and progress of our Apprentice Training Program in Massachusetts, we have had constant information service and continued demands of both the regional and national officers of the bureau of apprenticeship of the United States Department of Labor, commonly known to us as the Fitzgerald Act, established in 1937. This information is valuable to people who say that there are shortages in this and that field because of the lack of skilled mechanics, and in some cases it has been brought to me, and I am sure to you, that it was the labor and in some cases it has been brought to me, and I am sure to you, that it was the labor unions that were retarding the guidance and the building of apprentices or skilled craftsmen. As of the present date, the Division of Apprentice Training has rendered approval of 7,194, has furnished employment to 11,161 apprentices of whom 94 per cent are veterans. Housing is a vital necessity in maintaining industry, and in critical shortages during the past several years, it was appreciably aided by the fact that the Massachusetts Apprenticeship Council and its administrative staff worked closely with management and labor and have promoted and approved the Apprentice Training Program in the building trades wherein 5,413 apprentices were in training as of July 1, 1949.

'In this regard, some mention must be made of the numerous joint apprentice committees of the numerous joint apprentice committees sponsored by the members of management and labor representatives of the building trade movement. In this direction, and at the rate of the figures that I quoted to you, I am sure that because of the Apprenticeship System as conducted by the Division of Apprenticeship Training within the Department of Labor and Industry, there will come a day when people within the Commonwealth can no longer say that we are short of skilled mechanics. This program will be built up so that each and every one of us will be protected under the guidance of these joint apprentice councils.

guidance of these joint apprentice councils.

Conciliation and Arbitration. A very important division within any state. Although many people know of the State Department of Labor and Industry as a conciliation and arbitration board, and I have outlined to you many of its functions, it happens to be the smallest staffed division within the Department of Labor and Industry. We have a personnel there of approximately 12 people. We have five conciliators, one of whom spends his time out in the field, and so we have four in the State House. We have a stenographer, secretary, three reading reporters, and three Associate Commissioners that form the Board. These people, thus far, have handled 254 arbitrations that were submitted to them and filed. One hundred and ninety-seven decisions have been rendered. These decisions affected from one to 10,000 employees. During this same period, to 10,000 employees. During this same period, investigations have been conducted in approximately 315 cases, in which 55 strikes occurred.

There are only about seven pending strikes now in the State of Massachusetts. About 80 per cent of the disputes were settled through the medium of conciliation and arbitration within our state. A remarkable record, and in my opinion, one of the best records in the United States.

Again, the State of Massachusetts, with its small staff of people skilled in the field have—let me call it human relations; most people refer to it as labor relations—concluded for the first six months of the year, a successful 80 per cent settlement of their labor disputes, and it is safe to say from where I am standing the most important ones have already been decided. I hope, too, that some day the administration will go to work and staff this one adequately enough so that all of the cases can be handled as efficiently as possible so that you people will feel the best results.

I know, as I hear from labor unions throughout the state, that very few of you are dissatisfied with the type of work that goes on in our Division of Arbitration and Conciliation. Of course, I also know that from where I am standing, all of you are not going to be satisfied all of the time. I could go on and on and

satisfied with the type of work that goes on in our Division of Arbitration and Conciliation. Of course, I also know that from where I am standing, all of you are not going to be satisfied all of the time. I could go on and on and bring you descriptions of our division. We have many more.

We have a Division of Occupational Hygiene which works similar to the one on Industrial Safety, only it goes in for chemical and toxic fumes and it does a splendid job. We have a Division of the Necessaries of Life that guards the weighing, the packing, and the measurements of the commodities you buy. We have a Motor Fuel Division that makes periodic inspections of those establishments that sell you gasoline and oil and the ingredients that go to run your car. Again, all varying in demand.

Our Division of Statistics. That is the one in which you file your Barnes report or so-called Barnes report. I would like to be able to have time to tell you of the many interesting things that come from the division relative to the figuring of your statements. The Director of our Division of Statistics had submitted to the Attorney General the names of certain labor unions that violated, not violated, but had forgotten to file their reports, and he said to me, in a letter, that the Attorney General never saw fit to call them in. He didn't give the reason for it. I was interested, too, in the part of this letter that after the first six months or a year, the number of persons requesting permission to refer to reports filed has been negligible.

It is very questionable if the law has been of any real value from any standpoint. That

It is very questionable if the law has been of any real value from any standpoint. That was very interesting to me, because as I remember the campaign four years ago, the sponsors of it were saying we want you, the worker, to know what happens to your money. You can't get a fair report within your labor union, so that now, you will find a report with the Department of Labor and Industry under the direction of the Commissioner of Labor in whatever form he prescribes. In a letter to me, the director of that division says the amount of people that have sought this information has been negligible. Most of you know by now the law has been amended and that very soon newer and more brief forms will be sent to you. You will be able to put your expenditures, incomes, and whatever is necessary to comply with law, in an abbreviated form. form.

I would like to be able to spend a little time talking to you about the Minimum Wage Division. Although you know that you have sponsored legislation in an attempt to correct some of the inadequacies that may be prevalent your within the law we have issued many orders. now within the law, we have issued many orders

and we have collected many dollars in back wages. This division is staffed entirely by women, women inspectors, and it has done a magnificent job inspecting all kinds of establishments in a field where the most that can be taken from a payroll are pennies and nickels, and, it sometimes amounts to thousands upon thousands of dollars.

Another division not directly under the control of the Department of Labor is the Massachusetts Development Industrial Commission and it is charged with the responsibility of encouraging industry to settle within the confines of this Commonwealth and to check on them whenever and if they ever move up. On them whenever and if they ever move up. On many occasions when an industry has gone to another part of the country, it has been brought to our attention, maybe through periodicals or some other manner, that these industries were moving because of labor conditions, because of taxes, but in more cases because of labor conditions conditions.

I am pleased to inform you that since I took over my job, I have used the services of the Massachusetts Industrial Development Commission and whenever I have had occasion to do so I would ask that they make a thorough investigation of the migrating industry. Recently in the city of Fitchburg, we checked through certain information sources that we had and learned that the Hedgestrum Union Plant at Gardner was contemplating building a factory down in Georgia. We immediately sent or requested that inspectors be sent out to find out if that were so. The report I got from the Industrial Division was this: "I talked with the Manager in the absence of the President, who was out sick. He informed me I am pleased to inform you that since I took trom the Industrial Division was this: "I talked with the Manager in the absence of the President, who was out sick. He informed me that more than 30 per cent of their orders for steel toys come from the south and their steel is purchased at Birmingham, Alabama. The freight rates on steel from Birmingham, Alabama to Gardner and the freight rates on the steel toys from Gardner to their Southern customers are very high; therefore, after an exhaustive survey their decision was to open a plant in Alabama to be near the steel mill and be able to serve a large amount of their customers more economically. Maybe carriages will all be manufactured at their Fitchburg plant as most of the customers of these items are located in the north. The manager stated they have not had any labor trouble and taxes are not a factor. He also stated that this firm normally employs 300 people but at the present time they are employing 185 people and that all of these people will be transferred to the Fitchburgh plant." Therefore, if this factory decides that it has to move because of geographical conditions, that cannot be blamed on labor.

It also states in the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter, "After an investigation of the state of the letter,

It also states in the letter, "After an investigation by our department, it intends to reemploy all those people who were normally employed." This again is a great division of which most people have not availed themselves because they didn't know about it. I invite you to spend some time in our department whenever you are in Boston. I invite you to see the various divisions, particularly our library where many boys, many students from all parts of the state have come to get research for where many boys, many students from all parts of the state have come to get research for their labor studies. I invite you to visit that library and sit down with our efficient and able librarian and ask her a question; ask her the name of a particular industry, ask her the name of a particular job. I was more amazed and bewildered than ever in my life when I saw they had a book, a dictionary of job classifications. It has about 400 and some odd pages; 69 various jobs that you find in these various types of industries and all kinds of records that they keep in that library. It's a very valuable part of our department of Labor and Industry. Oh, I could go on talking to you forever and hit on something that you might need sometime but I think the shortest and easiest way is to call on us. I am sure you will be well received by the personnel. Ask questions. Don't be afraid to ask for whatever you want. I am sure that we have the answer. I know that many of you will, or should in the near future, avail yourselves of it. I want you to know this, as I stand here and talk to you this morning, perhaps some of you may you to know this, as I stand here and talk to you this morning, perhaps some of you may have noted a change. It isn't that this change has come over me because of idleness or anything like that. I am one of you, just like I always was. I don't appear to you at this convention like I did at other conventions because all I had to do then was to convince you and go around and do whatever I thought was best. I have a very serious job. It is more serious than any one can imagine and I want to do a good job and I know the only way that I can do a good job is to get the assistance of all the people that have to avail themselves of this department.

this department.

this department.

So, in conclusion, I want to thank each and every one of you who made it possible for me to get this high honor from our great Governor. I want you to know that it was a pleasure for me during the past campaign to go up and down this state and talk about a man who I knew was a friend of labor and he proved it on many, many occasions wherever he spoke. He never concluded his talk without asking the people to whom he talked, to condemn Referenda 5, 6, and 7.

When Paul Dever was elected, I was one of the happiest people in the world, not because of this but because he was the only man in equivocally he would oppose the measures that

both parties that came forward and said unequivocally he would oppose the measures that may have destroyed our economic way of life. Now, that I have the job, I have to service many in the Commonwealth and it is a job of decision. I have got to decide between two people, and I know how some of you are happily satisfied and I know how some of you are never satisfied and I am in that spot.

When I received this job, I received many congratulatory messages. One, I got from a strange woman. I don't mean it in that sense. A very lovely lady she must have been because she penned a beautiful letter. In that letter she spoke to me of the decisions I would be confronted with and she penned a little prayer. I read it and I keep it close to me. It goes like this:

like this:

"O God, give me the certainty to stand the things I cannot change;
The courage to change the things I must see,
And the wisdom to see the difference."

With that, and the thought of all of you good people, the thoughts of the great victory last year, how can I fail? Thank you.

Chairman Hull: On behalf of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor which has had the pleasure of serving with you for a great number of years, it is a pleasure for me to present to you this token of appreciation for the service you have rendered to our Board.

President DelMonte: Thank you very much. I hope it is worth all the headaches that I had in the past eight or nine years within the Executive Council. I feel that it is.

Chairman Hull: Will the Sergeant-at-Arms request all the delegates to come into the hall and take seats?

Delegates, the hour has come that we have been patiently waiting for. You are going to hear the Governor of this Commonwealth. A few years ago, the delegates can readily recall, Clarence Barnes framed the bill known as the famous Barnes Law, and that we met in Faneuil Hall at a special session. At that time your executives were combing the state to find some prominent official to come before that special convention. I recall, as many of you delegates will recall, how Paul A. Dever whose recent term as Attorney General had expired, came before that convention and gave one of the finest constructive talks we have ever had the privilege of listening to

Innest constructive talks we have ever had the privilege of listening to.

The advice he gave us, lent us the incentive to go out and fight against a law we considered unjust. We were defeated when that referendum was put on the ballot but because of that defeat, we united stronger than ever when we were faced with problems of Referenda 5, 6, and 7.

The installation of that Parres Law was the

and 7.

The installation of that Barnes Law was the reason for Referenda 5, 6, and 7. We knew if those laws had passed that maybe we wouldn't have the privilege of being here today. When we formed the Political Education League, and we knocked on the door of the Democratic Party headed by Paul A. Dever, the door was opened and he came out publicly in all of his campaign speeches and opposed Referenda 5, 6, and 7 without any hesitation or equivocation.

Referenda 5, 6, and 7 without any hesitation or equivocation.

I had the privilege, as many of you had to attend his Inauguration. For the first time in the history of this Commonwealth, a Governor had been on that platform and in his Inaugural Address advocated the most humane labor this state or this nation has ever had. We are appreciative of that. He not only made promises in his Inaugural Address, but he has carried them out in spite of a backward attitude on the part of some of the legislators. He is determined that legislation shall be passed so that labor can enjoy freedom as we know it. Recently, a bill was sent up for benefits. He came out publicly again, advocating its passage and we can feel assured that as long as Paul A. Dever is there in that Governor's chair, that his heart is with the working class of people. It is indeed a privilege, delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention, to introduce your Governor. Paul A. Dever.

GOVERNOR PAUL A. DEVER

THE STATE GOVERN-MENT" "LABOR AND

MENT"

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, other Officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention of the Federation, distinguished guests and friends: The events at which a Governor is called upon to express the official greetings of the Commonwealth are many and varied.

Sometimes such felicitations are, at most, purely perfunctory and formal.

In a few situations the atmosphere in which the rigid requirements of official courtesy compel their delivery is so chilling that it approaches open hostility.

On other occasions, and I list this among

On other occasions, and I list this among them, one has reason to feel that he is not only expressing the official good will of the state government, but is also enjoying a reunion with old friends and reporting on matters as to which he and they have a genuine community of interest.

of interest.
I suppose if one were called upon to classify those affairs which are your chief concern, one would be obliged to say that your primary one would be obliged to say that your primary interests are economic rather than social or political. But such a classification is based on a distinction of emphasis only. No clear line of demarcation separates any one of the three groups of activity. The social and the political are inextricably intertwined with what is essentially economic. Particularly, as the late beloved Samuel Gompers once observed:

"the political is akin to the economic."

While modern organized labor has consistently been aware of the legitimate interests and the important stake which it has in affairs of state those who have been entrusted with the powers of government have not always recognized labor's rightful claims.

On the occasion of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the State Federation held in 1910, we find the journal contains the brief entry under the heading "Labor State Legislation."

"The interests of organized labor were not considered at all by the members of the last General Court. The bills upon which we had centered our efforts always wound up in the graveyard of the Senate."

General Court. The bills upon which we had centered our efforts always wound up in the graveyard of the Senate."

What a difference between the dismal note of nearly 30 years ago and the proud report of your Legislative Agent to this 63rd Annual Convention, when he accurately and happily states that the "Federation has enjoyed a most successful year on Beacon Hill."

For indeed it has been the most successful year from labor's viewpoint within the memory of any man living.

of any man living. We have placed in high and responsible positions men who are known and trusted in the ranks of the working men and women of the Commonwealth. We have corrected and amended the notorious act which enacted impossible financial statements from unions and which was inadvertently placed in the books by a misinformed electorate in the 1946 elections.

We have improved and strengthened the laws which regulate industrial safety. We have increased and extended the benefits payable under the Employment Security Law. And we have broadened and liberalized the provisions of the Workman's Companyation Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

That in brief is the picture of affirmative gains which labor has achieved up to now in the legislative session.

There is another side to the picture. The enemies of labor never sleep. During the current year, as they have in every legislative session, they introduced a number of measures which would hamper, restrict and perhaps ultimately destroy the efforts of labor to conserve and improve wages, hours of labor and working conditions through the instrumentality of collective bargaining. The Legislature, by defeating these attempts to undermine the house of labor, deserves no less credit than in the case of the affirmative benefits which it enacted and which I summarized briefly.

I wish that I were able to paint a picture

I wish that I were able to paint a picture which was all sunshine and no shadow. Unfortunately, no faithful reporter of things as they are, as distinguished from things as we would wish them to be, can have that privilege. Lush and green as is the healthy growth of present achievement; rosy as is the dawn of prospects for a new and better day, there still persist on the horizon of the moment, one or two dark clouds. Even they, however, are not without their silver lining.

I refer, of course, to the failure of the Legislature to establish a system of Cash Sickness benefits or health insurance and the failure up to this moment to make our anti-labor injunction law as effective as it should be.

As you know, I recommended in my in-augural address that the General Court enact a Cash Sickness Benefit Law in this session. a Cash Sickness Benefit Law in this session. I pointed out that we protect the man who loses work and wages as a result of accidental injury at work, or occupational disease; that we protect him who suffers loss of pay because of a shutdown, a layoff or termination of the job for other economic causes beyond his control; but that we have made no provision against a hazard equally great—the hazard of non-industrial injury and non-occupational

sickness.

In the name of humanity, in the interest of justice and in the light of common sense, it is high time that we corrected and closed this gap in our system of social security.

However, the Legislature will provide, I am confident, for a recess commission to study and investigate this subject and report proposals which will be accepted in its next session. We may have lost a skirmish but we have by no means lost the war.

So it is with our effort to remedy the shortcomings of the existing anti-labor injunction law. It has been on the books since 1935 but it has never fulfilled the promise that was made for it. Although it was based on the Norris-LaGuardia Act, it has not measured up to its model. model.

Restraining orders are still issued without notice or opportunity to be heard by the unions affected. All too frequently they are condemned for unlawful and even criminal activities without a hearing.

It is still illegal in this state to strike or peacefully picket for union security of any kind

kind.

The doctrines by which sympathetic strikes and secondary boycotts are held enjoinable are made to apply so widely that even peaceful picketing of "struck" goods is held subject to judicial restraint.

judicial restraint.

Yet, when I recommended legislative abrogation of the statutory defects and the outmoded judicial precedents which are responsible for these situations, I was charged with seeking a denial of the equal protection of law to all our citizens; of accusing the judiciary of misfeasance; and of being "imposed upon" by my friends in the ranks of organized labor.

As I replied to one of my critics, I have no patience with the kind of equality of law which punishes rich and poor alike for sleeping under

punishes rich and poor alike for sleeping under bridges and stealing loaves of bread. Justice and equity are horses of quite a different color from an equality which would disregard the protection of the weak and the lowly because the mighty and powerful can well take care of themselves.

Needless to say, nothing could be further from the truth than to say that I accused the judiciary of misfeasance. When I know of any case of misfeasance by a judge, I shall perform my constitutional duty to effect his removal from office. I recommended a change in the *law* and not a change in the responsible and conscientious magistrates who are enforcing it as it appears on our books.

As to my being imposed upon in these matters, I shall not deign here to make a reply. To do so would be superfluous in an assembly of those who have more reason to know than any others to what extent our labor relations have been disturbed and hampered by judicial restraints. restraints.

As in the case of cash sickness benefits, I am confident that progress and enlightenment will yet triumph over reactionary stagnation and misleading propaganda. Viewed as a whole, the record of this Legislature has been one of benevolence and generosity to the ideals and aspirations of labor.

We should be grateful for the not inconsiderable benefits it has conferred.

Among other things, it has repealed the impossible requirements of the one notorious Barnes Law which had been enacted. It has clarified and enlarged the benefits of the Unemployment Compensation Law by eliminating deductions previously made for unpaid vacations and holidays and by providing dependency payments for the man who is only partially employed. It has provided additional safe-

guards for the health and safety of textile and

guards for the health and safety of textile and construction workers.

Again, the General Court has raised the reiling on Workmen's Compensation payments for both the temporarily and permanently incapacitated, and the partially as well as totally disabled. It has tightened the requirements for self-insurers; insured the impartiality of physicians employed by the Industrial Accident Board; shortened the waiting period; increased burial expenses; enlarged the penalties against insurers who resort to the delays of fruitless appeals; increased the age of eligibility for children dependents; cut down the expense for children dependents; cut down the expense of employee appeals; compelled insurers to dis-close secret medical information in their files; and substantially increased the benefits payable to the permanently maimed.

Thus, whereas formerly a man who lost both eyes would receive only \$3,000 in additional to the permanent of the payable to the permanently maimed.

tion to his incapacity compensations, he will now be entitled to \$10,000. Other specified permanent partial compensation payments have

permanent partial compensation payments have been increased proportionately.

As I told the veterans, credit for these benefits conferred by the General Court must in large measure go to the leadership provided by Senate President Chester A. Dolan, Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neil, and their colleagues in both branches, especially the leaders, Senator John E. Powers and Representative Robert F. Murphy, and the Chairmen of the Committee on Labor and Industries, Senator William E. White and Representative Joseph T. Conley. Without their tireless and skillful efforts, no Governor, however sympathetic he no Governor, however sympathetic he might be to labor's program, could do much to advance it.

advance it.

You and I were warriors in the same struggle, with the same objectives of social advancement—of making a little lighter the burden which the socially and economically underprivileged have been carrying. If each one of us views only his personal narrow self-interest, the attainment of the goals we should seek will be made more difficult. There are times when we must look at the forest and not permit our vision to be obscured by the trees. I believe a disservice is done to the social aims of the labor movement as a whole when power tycoons or industrial leaders can enlist the service of a specific labor union in order that they do not carry their just share of the cost of government.

of government.

The need for incrased taxation in Massachusetts this year was occasioned only by three increases in expenditure, namely: an increase in the money appropriated for old age assistance, due to the increase in the number of applicants; the granting of a deserved increase in compensation paid state employees; and, most important of all, the rendering of adequate and compassionate treatment designed for the cure of the mentally ill adults and the mentally retarded children entrusted to the care of the Commonwealth. These are three goals in the attainment of which each union member should feel a great human pride. It is discouraging to find that a few have been misled by short-sighted entreatments. sighted entreatments.

sighted entreatments.
You have, after all, the noblest model of all history upon which to pattern your efforts and your actions. For if the profession of a general, a jurist and a statesman is adorned by the example of a Washington, a Marshall or a Lincoln, how much more is the character of the workman ennobled by the example of the Nazarene whose foster father was an artisan, whose early manhood was spent in a mechanic's shop and of whom those who marvelled at his life and doctrine asked, "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?"

Fully cognizant, therefore, of your true worth and dignity, your power for good and your responsibility to God and your fellow man, I exhort you to carry on the great work which was undertaken not so long ago and which has progressed so well.

I assure you that I and your good I assure you that I and your good triends in the Government of the Commonwealth shall persevere in our efforts to cooperate in all of your undertakings which are designed and calculated to promote the common good.

Chairman Hull: The delegates have spoken and expressed their feelings better than any words that I can say.

Are there any committee reports?

President DelMonte: I would like to announce that tomorrow at 11 o'clock, the Honorable Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, will address the convention. We urge that all of you be here as the official photograph of the convention will be made during the time the Secretary of Labor is addressing the convention tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Chairman Hull: Do the Committee Chairmen want to make reports on meetings they want

If there are no further Committee Reports, we will adjourn until 2 o'clock sharp.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The state of the s

The meeting convened at 2:10 o'clock, Chairman Ahearn presiding.

Chairman Thomas P. Ahearn (Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor): Will the delegates come to order, please? Will the Sergeant-at-arms ask the delegates to

please be seated?

Will the Sergeant- at-arms also get Tim
Grady of the Credentials Committee to come

to the stage?

Will the Sergeant-at-arms please ask the delegates to be seated? Please get them in from

Will the delegates kindly give their attention to the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Tim Grady.

Delegate Grady (Chairman, Credentials Committee):

Chairman Grady read a partial list of the delegates present.

Mr. Chairman, the total now is 377. I move that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

Chairman Ahearn: You have heard the report of the Credentials Committee Chairman. port of the Credentials Committee Chairman. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. Is there anything to be said on this? If not, all in favor say "aye," those opposed "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Will the Sergeant-at-arms ask the delegates to please come into the hall and be seated? We have a very important speaker here.

The first speaker in this afternoon's session is one of our old friends who has addressed the conventions on previous occasions, and it is a great pleasure for me to present to you

this afternoon, Reginald Kennedy, American Federation of Labor Representative on Com-munity Chests and Councils of America. Mr. Kennedy.

REGINALD KENNEDY

(American Federation of Labor Representative, Community Chests and Councils of America)

Mr. Chairman, honored guests, delegates, and guests of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention.

It is always a real pleasure for me to be able to come to these gatherings and meet many of my old friends, many helpful friends who have been extremely active and have been very able in their assistance to us in the work that we have been doing, not only in Massachusetts, but also throughout the whole country.

It is a privilege to come before this group of

It is a privilege to come before this group of people and, in a sense, to give an early report on the activities of the national office of the American Federation of Labor in cooperation with the Community Chests and Councils of

America.

with the Community Chests and Councils of America.

I want to take as a lead-off, and rather develop it just briefly, a remark that was made this morning by Vice-President Matthew Woll. He said, as you very well recall, that too many people outside of the American Federation of Labor are not aware of the fact that perhaps we are one of the greatest social work movements here in the United States, if not in the world. He told of the assistance we have given to Europe and of the things that we have done here in the United States, and touched only briefly upon them; and it is very unfortunate that our friends in social work are not thoroughly familiar with the long record.

Recently, one of the speakers from the national office addressed a group of social workers assembled in Cleveland, some 5,000 of them, and he gave a brief resume of the gains made almost solely by the American Federation of Labor and by all organized labor in the social work field. I won't even mention only a third or a quarter of the things he talked about. They are familiar to you, but they are not familiar to the people of the United States.

For instance, our support of public schools.

States.

For instance, our support of public schools. For instance, our support of public schools. We have always taken a firm and a progressive stand in aiding the public schools, in their creation and expansion, in the development of our progress in the free public playgrounds, in the regulation of child labor, in the elimination of sweat shops, and safety regulations in factories, mines and transportation, and the social security and care of the aged.

Organized labor was one of the aged.

Organized labor was one of the first groups in the United States to begin to give support to the aged people, aid to the handicapped, unemployment compensation, and protection of

migratory workers.

These are just a few of those, and yet until a few years ago, our friends also working in the social work field were not aware of it. It was only around war time that we began to take an active interest in these voluntary agencies, largely under the International War Fund; but, with the termination of the war,

Fund; but, with the termination of the war, we were asked to continue our cooperation.

As President Green has recently said in a letter to the President of the Community Chests and Councils of America: "There is a place in the United States for the public agencies as well as for the voluntary agencies, and the voluntary agencies, especially, are an example of the democratic process here in the United States."

I suppose that we have to read the said of the democratic process.

I suppose that we have to go about things

through the back door because too many of our friends in the social work look upon us only for their financial contributions. Well, let's use that peg, financial contributions, and still continue to show them of the initiative that we have taken in social work, of our desire and our determination to continue our leadership in social work. I would like to give you a few figures on the financial aspect.

Last year, the Community Chests and Councils of America raised some \$189,000,000. According to the official report, at least one-fourth of this sum of \$189,000,000 came from employees. Now, the employees, as you know, or a good part of them, are members of the American Federation of Labor.

This Community Chests development has not

This Community Chests development has not reached a peak. If anything, it is growing. Within the past few years, there have been twice as many Chests as existed prior to the

Now, why have these gains been made? I think these gains have been made in the Community Chests because they have begun to tell their story to the American public, not only to organized labor, but to all groups of the American public. They have circulated the story by telling it to others; but, at least the people are beginning to acknowledge them. The fact that they have organized participation by our members on their boards and committees, has helped them immeasurably, and mittees, has helped them immeasurably, and it is an indication to us that they do want our advice and our guidance as well as our financial contributions.

Another point I would like to mention because it seems that only a member of the American Federation of Labor mentions it, is our creditable labor press. Through the labor press and through their fine cooperation, we have been able to tell the story of the welfare agencies, particularly, the welfare agencies connected with the Chests.

I have already mentioned that there has been an effort made to include representation of the American Federation of Labor on their boards and committees, and I am not now talking of a token representation on their campaign committees, because we have always had that. Rather, I am talking of our active participation on their committees. At the present time more than 2,500 American Federation of Labor members are serving on the boards and on the committees of the agencies associated with the Community Chests. They have also developed year-around participation programs where, in addition to these 2,500 people, they have drawn in our people to help them in their day by day activities. I have already mentioned that there has been activities.

Most of you who are connected with the building and construction trades know of the fine job that you have been doing in planning the rebuilding of the schools and the camps and the homes of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts. There is not any trade in the American Federation of Labor that hasn't in some way cooperated with the organization. They have been most successful in the very same field and with the very same message that we have been successful in initiating social welfare legislation. That is by using the organizational channels of the American Federation of Labor by going to our top officers, to President Green, by going to our national and international unions, and by going to the State Federation of Labor and our central labor bodies.

If you have been on the inside, you will know how much of a gain it has been to finally crack good relations. We are offering eight million people, banded together, willing to believe and share in the American picture by wanting to do it as an organization. Because we have used

this as an organization, we are aiding them

immeasurably.

Now, just what happened? Was there a gain to us? I think it has been well stated that the leaders in the American Federation of Labor seek not only to advance the welfare of his own members but also seeks to advance the welfare of the entire community.

the welfare of the entire community.

When I speak of child welfare and of the regulation of migratory workers, and things like that, that is definite, positive proof that we are not interested only in the welfare of our own members, but are interested in the welfare of the entire community.

As far as we, ourselves, are concerned, through our participation on these boards and agencies, we have made many, many friends. It is not necessary in public relations any longer to depend on the press; it is, rather, by sitting down with people from the professions, from labor, from business, and from management that we have created good public relations for the American Federation of Labor. We are no longer an organization that is known only no longer an organization that is known only

for the American Federation of Labor. We are no longer an organization that is known only because it wants to regulate hours or increase wages, but we have become better known as an organization that is most successful in social work organization in the United States. I think that President Green has put it well when he said: "I take particular pleasure in endorsing the Community Chests campaigns because through your policy of federated giving you succeed in diminishing the multiplicity of time-consuming appeals to the American public. Furthermore, in having representatives from labor, management, and the professions serve on your boards and committees of the Community Chests and their participating Red Feather agencies, you exemplify the American and democratic process of all groups in our nation cooperating to serve all the people."

I have given you something of an explanation of the growth of the Community Chests and the provided the growth of the contributions by the American Federation of Labor, and the extension of welfare and social and educational services to not only our membership, but to all of the public; and, as I say, through this organizational channel, we have maintained our record of traditional generosity. We have created a better understanding for the members of the American Federation of Labor, but more than that we have made a real contribution to make this country and the old world a better place for all people to live in.

I thank you very much for your courtesies.

I thank you very much for your courtesies. Thank you, Brother Chairman Ahearn:

Kennedy.

Our next speaker for this afternoon's session is a man who has held several State titles, among which was the State Director of the OPA, State Director of the WPA, Deputy Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, Associated Representative of the Employment Security Bureau of Social Security, and at present is a Regional Director of the Federal Security Agency. Mr. Lawrence J. Bresnahan. Bresnahan.

LAWRENCE J. BRESNAHAN (New England Regional Director, Federal Security Agency)

It is always a source of great satisfaction It is always a source of great satisfaction to me to be invited to address a labor union convention on the question of security because I know the great part that Organized Labor played in bringing these humanitarian laws into being. I know how vitally these programs affect the future well-being of millions of workers and their families.

I am happy to assert without reservation

that nowhere in this great land of ours is there an organized labor group more alert to the needs of working people or more aggressive in fighting for their protection than the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Ten years ago this month President Roosevelt signed into law a bill creating the Federal Security Agency. Congress gave the new agency responsibility in effect, to do three things:

things:

Protect our people's health. See that our children get a good education. And give our families a certain amount of

And give our families a certain amount of economic security.

The Federal Security Agency in partnership with the States and local communities throughout the land has now been working at these goals for ten years. It has now reached its tenth anniversary. Enough time has gone by to let us measure what has been accomplished in this war on disease, ignorance, and poverty.

Therefore, I'd like to tell you briefly what progress has been made since 1939. I'm not going to beat any drums. There is no need to. The record is good and one that the American people and especially you Labor Union people can be proud of it. But nobody ever got anywhere by just looking backward and being

It was not until 1935—the year of the epochmaking Social Security Act—that the Government officially acknowledged compelling public need and openly accepted responsibility for need and openly accepted responsibility for promoting the general welfare. It accepted not only the responsibility of standing between the citizen and economic disaster . . . which is a rather negative attitude at best . . . but it also took the more positive view that it should protect and advance his prosperity and happiness. Organized Labor saw the need and may be credited with a large share of the credit be credited with a large share of the credit for its enactment into law.

for its enactment into law.

What this means is simple. The aim of the programs administered by the Federal Security Agency is the promotion and development of our human resources... seeing to it that every American is in a position to give his best to society and to make the most of his life. It means giving him that peace of mind which comes from knowing that he shall not want for the basic necessities of life, no matter what blows fate may have in store for him. It means that his children can have the education that they may set their hearts upon ... It means that his family's health is being protected.

protected.

protected.

In short, it means what our country represents . . . real equality of opportunity under the American system of free enterprise.

Let us look at the record in health. The Social Security Act was a milestone not only in family security but also in the nation's health. For the first time, the public health service was authorized to make substantial grants of federal money to the several states, so that they could develop and support their own health services.

own health services.

These Grants-in-Aid Programs—as they are called—were the first step toward what is now a real partnership between the public health service and state and local health groups. It is true that this expansion of the govern-

It is true that this expansion of the government's interest in public health grew out of an economic crisis. Federal grants did help tide the country's public health agencies over a critical period in their operations. But it would be a mistake to think of these Grants-in-Aid as purely an emergency device.

They went on after the depression to help expand and guide health activities throughout the nation during its pre-war prosperity. And they did much to keep the people's health at

they did much to keep the people's health at a high level all through the greatest war in

history. This was no mean accomplishment. You haven't forgotten the crowded conditions, the long hours of war work, and other dangers to national health that war activities brought

After the War, the states and local communities were spurred on to even greater health efforts by the Grants-in-Aid of the Government. Appropriations were increased to combat individual diseases. General health funds in this way were relieved of some of the demands on them. Other public health activities profited

correspondingly. Medical science has advanced phenomenally, and the particular diseases which were attacked by this Federal-State teamwork continued their downward course. There was a steady drop in mortality rates from pneumonia, childbirth, diphtheria, tuberculosis, dysentery, and typhoid

Some of the programs that were developed by the Public Health Service to improve the nation's health merit a brief mention at this

I think everyone today is aware of the great campaigns that have been—and are still being—waged against tuberculosis and the venereal diseases. The mortality rate from tuberculosis has fallen sharply . . . and the venereal diseases, although still a menace, are no longer the disaster they used to be. For example, the average duration of treatment for syphilis has been cut from 18 months to about 2 weeks.

Everyone knows there aren't enough hospitals. The Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946 was passed by Congress to give the states financial help in surveying and planning their hospital needs. It also furnished funds to help them actually build more hospitals and health centers. I think everyone today is aware of the great

health centers.

Another program — Industrial Hygiene — looks to the control of occupational diseases and does something about good health generally among industrial workers.

In the formative stage is the Water-Pollution Program . . . which aims to help the states control pollution of the nation's streams and lakes

and lakes.

Energetic measures have been taken against the two greatest destroyers of life in this country . . . cancer and diseases of the heart.

In 1946 for the first time Congress furnished

money to permit the states to develop direct cancer control program so that direct action could be taken against this second leading

action could be taken against this second leading killer of our citizens.

The biggest gun brought up so far in the campaign against diseases of the heart and the circulatory system was the passage last year of the National Heart Act. For the first time it made it possible for the Public Health Service to take real national leadership in organizing heart disease research and especially control programs on a large scale throughout the country. the country.

In the past ten years, many notable contribu-tions to scientific knowledge have been made by public health service scientists working in government laboratories. Most of them are too complex to be explained by a layman like myself.

Myself.

However, I'd like to mention a few of the ones whose benefits to humanity are obvious to all . . . the transformation of normal cells into cancer cells in a test-tube . . . the development of an anti-typhus vaccine . . . studies of the effects on human beings of nuclear radiation . . . the development of the rapid-treatment technique for venereal diseases . . . the isolation of one of the viruses of the common cold . . and recently the application of sodium fluoride to children's teeth which almost miraculously cuts down their decay. down their decay.

On another front in this war to protect the nation's health . . . and, in this particular sector, also its pocketbook . . . the Food and Drug Administration stands guard. Its job is Drug Administration stands guard. Its job is to safeguard the purity and quality of our foods, drugs, and cosmetics. When we buy a can of peaches, or a box of liver pills, or perhaps a jar of cold cream, we expect to get what we pay for. Yet there are many ways in which people have been cheated. The product they bought may have been filthy of decomposed. It may have been short on weight or in volume. The label may not have told the full story about its quantity or quality. Our food and drug fraud-fighters investigate such violations and test all these foods and medicines and cosmetics in their scientific laboratories. laboratories.

laboratories.
Food and Drug is interested not only in defending the consumer's health but also in protecting the honest businessman against the unfair competition of fraudulent products.
We all know that true personal security is based not only on good health but in very great measure on a sound education as well. When a young man sets out to look for his first job, he soon finds out what an asset a good education is. The Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency is concerned with developing every opportunity which this country can offer to our children to get a sound and practical schooling. schooling.

In the past ten years, it has labored long toward the goal of a good education for every American child. As you may know, the Office of Education works through the states and of Education works through the states and local communities, which are directly responsible for the education of our children. It gives them supporting and advisory services. It distributes federal funds to help them give vocational education in agriculture, home economics trade and industry. It administers funds for land-grant colleges and, in general, acts as a sort of clearing-house of information

on all phases of education.

The Commissioner of Education served on the Committee on Post-War Educational Opportu-

nities for Service Personnel. The recommendations of this committee resulted in the passing of the GI Bill of Rights.

Momentous issues are facing the American people today. These are reflected in three of the recent programs of the Office of Education.

cation.

First, there is the program known as "Life Adjustment Education for Youth." In simpler terms, this means that we are encouraging our schools to stress education for practical, present-day living, instead of the kind of education that puts knowledge in cold-storage for future use. Second, the office launched a "Zeal for Democracy" Program to help our schools highlight the ideals and benefits of our democratic way of life, which, as you all know, is being challenged today.

challenged today. challenged today.

Finally, there is the compelling fact that atomic energy is here to stay. No undertaking is more important today than the education of our youth in the basic facts and essential meanings of atomic energy. The office of education is urging our schools to break down the walls of vagueness which now surround the whole subject, so that our future leaders can make atomic energy work towards the benefit of mankind.

benefit of mankind.

The coming of the atomic age reminds us forcibly that we live in a rapidly evolving and highly flexible economy. Social security is basic to the welfare of the individual in such

an economy.

It is basic because it is impossible for any man as an individual to cope with the strains and stresses which are a normal consequence of our economic system. Disaster can

strike the individual and his family in many ways. Whether it be unemployment, an accident, old age, or death, it is followed by helplessness. A man today must be sure that if disaster does strike, he and his family will be protected from want and poverty.

It is basic because Social Security benefits do more than just protect our people. Not many people stop to think that they also maintain the level of buying power in the nation's economy. They don't realize that these benefits act as a stabilizer in our system of free enterprise, and help it keep its feet when the normal swings of the business cycle rock the boat.

progress has been achieved by the Great progress has been achieved by the Social Security Administration since the creation of the Federal Security Agency ten years ago. We now have a National Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System under which some 43 million people are insured. This means that they have credit toward retirement benefits at the end of their working days. Not only that, if they should die today, their families would have they should die today, their families would have something in the way of monthly benefits or a lump sum to protect them.

I am particularly interested in having you

fully understand your rights and responsibilities under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program because we find that millions of dollars in benefits are being lost every year—in Massachusetts and elsewhere—because insured wage-earners entitled to cash benefits do not make application coop and the cooperation.

not make application soon enough.

Knowledge of the law is so important that I urge every individual delegate in this convention to get in touch with the nearest Field Office of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Office of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and arrange with the manager to have a representative of the office appear before your local to tell your members what every employed person should know about this insurance program. Please accept this assignment seriously. The manager will be happy to cooperate and it may mean the prevention of loss of money by those who may sorely need it.

We also have an Unemployment Insurance System under which there are now about 32 million workers. These breadwinners have wage credits that qualify them for benefits in case

they are thrown out of work through no fault of their own and can't get another suitable job. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor should be proud of what it has done to make this state the foremost in advanced unemployment largely largely and the state of t

ment legislation.

ment legislation.

These are Social Insurance Programs which are based on the loss of wages. There is also a Public Assistance Program which is based on need alone. The Social Security Act has given a push to programs of this kind in all of the states. For example, more than 2½ million old and needy people are being helped by state-federal teamwork and money through the Old-Age Assistance Programs. And, in almost half a million families, about ½ million children who don't have the support of their parents for one reason or another are being saved from the miseries of destitution through monthly cash payments. monthly cash payments.

This security for those who have met with adversity—which can come to any one of us—and for those who would be without anything to fall back on in their declining years makes a strong appeal to the sympathies of most people. But, as I have said, it also has a practical and sound dollars-and-cents appeal. It is also an important factor in stabilizing the

economy of our country.

Take last year, for example. More than half a billion dollars were put into circulation through Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, three-quarters of a billion through unemploy-

ment insurance, and almost a billion and a half through public assistance. This is substantial and regular buying power in a large section of our population which American business can count on.

count on.

Besides the basic programs of social insurance and public assistance, there are today a variety of other services which raise an umbrella against adversity and misfortune.

These are the services of the Children's Bureau to Promote Mother and Child Health, Help Crippled Children, and Improve Child Welfare. There's the United States Employment Service—another state-federal program—which operates a nation-wide job placement system. Working with the states, it helps the unemployed find jobs they are suited for, and also serves employers looking for the right man for their job openings. Then you have the government-supervised Federal Credit Unions. They encourage thrift among their members in shops, factories, schools, churches, and give shops, factories, schools, churches, and give them loans when they need them at reasonable rates, because it's all in the family, as it were. We also have in the agency a Bureau of Employees' Compensation which pays benefits to federal workers injured on the job.

I'd like to close with a truly heartening report. Vocational Rehabilitation may not sound dramatic but there is drama in the story of

port. Vocational Rehabilitation may not sound dramatic but there is drama in the story of the thousands of disabled civilian men and women who are brought back to a productive and hopeful life through medical care, surgery, and job-training. In the past five years, 220,000 of these handicapped people were placed in jobs for which they had been fully prepared through these Vocational Rehabilitation Programs all over the country. You may not realize what an extraordinary figure that is. not realize what an extraordinary figure that is. But it is greater than the number of persons rehabilitated in all the 23 years before our Vocational Rehabilitation Programs were ex-

panded.

You may ask, "Isn't this program rather expensive?" Well, judge for yourself: the cost of Vocational Rehabilitation has averaged between \$300 and \$400 per case. The cost of keeping a dependent person at public or private expense ranges from \$300 to \$600 a year, every year, year after year.

Vocational rehabilitation is a good investment. As a matter of fact, it has been estimated that for every dollar the government has spent on making a disabled person self-supporting again, there is a return in his income taxes of ten dollars, not to mention his bright new outlook on life.

Well, we have looked back—very quickly—on the progress that has been made in America's health, education, and family security since

health, education, and family security since 1939. I admit there is a temptation to feel that we have made a good start toward a minimum of well-being in this country of ours. And indeed much has been done.

But a true security program can never stand still. It can never rest on its laurels. We have observed in our work during these ten years that there is a sort of continual adjustment between the needs of our people and what the programs of the Federal Security Agency must provide in the way of prevention and protection. The public should be forever grateful to organized labor for its constant alertness to the vital importance of these programs

That is true even today. We need to strengthen our whole system of social insurance—by reaching more workers—by giving more substantial protection—by recognizing sickness and disability, as well as unemployment, old age, and death, as economic hazards to be dealt with on a national scale. I know that during the current legislative session you have had a temporary setback in your program for

cash sickness insurance here in Massachusetts. We have recommended provisions under federal law for cash benefit to insured workers and their dependents during both temporary disability (less than 6 months) and extended disability (6 months and over). It is inconsistent to protect a worker against wage loss due to lack of work and old age and to leave him unprotected when he suffers wage loss because of disability. Tied right in with "cash sickness insurance" is the need to carry on the progress we have made in public health especially by bringing adequate medical care within the reach of all our people.

The Federal Security Agency must keep its programs sensitive to the changing needs of the people if it is to discharge its fundamental duty. cash sickness insurance here in Massachusetts.

people if it is to discharge its fundamental duty.

people it it is to discharge its fundamental duty.

And that is to guarantee freedom of opportunity for all Americans by promoting their health, education, and family security.

Freedom of opportunity, we now know, is based on something more than the old idea that every man is on his own . . . and the devil take the hindmost. What the Federal Security Agency does is an expression of the value which this country places on its most precious resources—its men, women, and children.

Chairman Abearn: Thank you Mr Bresna-

Chairman Ahearn: Thank you, Mr. Bresna-

han.

The next speaker this afternoon is one of our old friends, a man whom most of you know by the big Irish smile. He was formerly the New England Regional Director and National Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor, and who now holds the office with his own International Union of Treasurer of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, John J. Murphy.

JOHN J. MURPHY

(Treasurer, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union)

Mr. Chairman, invited guests, and delegates to this convention. There is no need for me to tell you that it is a real pleasure for me to have the opportunity of coming back and visiting with you once more.

I pleaded with your officers not to ask me to

I pleaded with your officers not to ask me to come on, because, as you can readily see, my voice has about gone, so I am not going to take up too much of your time.

However, I believe that I would be remiss in my duties if I didn't call to your attention a few of the things which are going on in Washington at the present time.

Only a week ago, we met in Washington.

Only a week ago, we met in Washington with the officers of the State Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union, Building Trades, and other groups for the purpose of working out a program to combat the political situation that we are now confronted with throughout this country.

It was a very interesting meeting. There were many plans formulated and finally a committee was set up to bring in a final pro-

As you know, we all felt quite elated and quite happy over the results of the election of last November. We all felt we had gone out and done a real job.

Well, unfortunately, most of us sat back, and those reactionary Democrats of the South, as well as many of those of the Republican party, took a position that they would stall and stall this Taft-Hartley Act and that action wouldn't be taken on it until such time as the matter became cold.

Now, we find out, through sitting back, through not taking any further action, these certain representatives in Congress and the Senate from both parties, decided that you are

still going to be shackled with that anti-labor union legislation which has been passed.

I know many of the Buildings and Trades groups have felt that this law did not affect them and maybe were not too active in so far as this legislation was concerned. My own organization was one of those who had that feeling, but it is very odd when you look over the record and you find out that heter than 51 record and you find out that better than 51 per cent of the cases which have been filed against labor organizations, unfair labor practices, have been filed against the Buildings Trades organizations. It is just as important as ever for each and every one of us to get out and carry on a real campaign to combat this legislation, to combat those who still interest that they are doing you a favor by having

this legislation, to combat those who still insist that they are doing you a favor by having such laws in effect.

Now, the action taken at that meeting was that they are going to call upon each and every one of you and ask you if you will contribute the sum of \$2 to carry on this campaign, so that you may send back to private life many of those people in Washington who feel they are doing you a favor by having such legislation as the Taft-Hartley Act.

It is a small contribution that you are going

It is a small contribution that you are going to be called upon to make, and I do hope that each of you, when you report back to your local unions, will carry back this message, and

Number one, the collections are going to be taken up only by your local unions. These contributions are going to be given by you to whomever you select, which, in turn, will be

sent to your headquarters.

Your headquarters, in turn, will send that money to Labor's Political League for Educa-

tion.

In that way, you are not going to have the confusion you had a year ago.

Now, you have some here in the state of Massachusetts who are not too much interested in you the day after the election is over. You have those members of Congress and the Senate who shake hands with you today, who buy you a dinner tomorrow, and the day after he comes into office in Washington, informs you he is very sorry, but he cannot go along with your program.

I hope to God you have sense enough when

I hope to God you have sense enough when next election time comes around that you, will get out and do a job; and I appeal to you to call upon the women—and you will find out that they can do as fine a job as any group of men—and ask them to get out and vote, ask them to go to the polls, ask them to remember that this legislation affects each and every one of you, in any walk of life.

every one of you, in any walk of life.

I don't care if they are Democrats or Republicans. If they do not vote favorably on legislation which would affect you, then it is your duty to defeat them. I think if you will go back and put on a campaign immediately to see that each member of your organization is registered, to see that each member of your organization not only is registered, but when election time comes around, he will go and cast his ballot and send back to private life those people who are not interested enough to wipe out such legislation as this Taft-Hartley Act, and other legislation which you may not desire. desire.

Now, I know you have a lot of business pending. I know that you have many speakers to follow. I know you may be worn out by talk on this anti-labor legislation, but I don't think that the speakers who are going to follow can talk half enough about it, if they can't impress upon you and if they can't leave the thought with you that only you can do the the thought with you that only you can do the job. Those whom you elect and send to Washington can't do it without you.

It has been said by members of Congress

and the Senate, "Why, you professional people are merely nothing but paid lobbyists who come down here. You are not reflecting the thoughts of our people."

I don't know anybody who can give the politicians any better answer than you, so I am asking you to go to the polls; I am asking you to register your people so that when they cast their ballots, they will return to private life those who have taken this action against us. It is a pleasure to have been here with you.

It is a pleasure to have been here with you.

It is a pleasure to have been here with you.

I am only going to be here today. It has been real swell to talk with you once again.

If I can be of any aid or assistance to any of you, no matter what organization you may come from, in my position in Washington, I want you to feel free to call upon me, and I thank you.

Chairman Joseph Grace (Vice-President, Massachusetts Federation of Labor): Thank you, John. We are very happy to have you here with us again. May I place this badge upon your lapel?

The next speaker for the afternoon for a few words will be Arthur Connors, President of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor.

MR. ARTHUR CONNORS (President of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor)

Fellow delegates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I bring you the greetings of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor.

I will give you a little report on New

Hampshire.

I am the Legislative Agent up there. We were the first state in the country to have restricted labor laws taken off the books, the so-called Willy bill. We had the Workmen's Compensation Act brought up to \$30 beginning last July 1st.
We had the minimum wage put on the books

for men in intrastate business.

I don't want to take up too much of your time. I am not much of a speaker. I am just the Legislative Agent, and I thank you.

Chairman Grace: Thank you, Brother Con-

we will now have a partial report from Brother Grady on Credentials. Brother Grady.

Delegate Grady: (Read a partial list of those present.)

Mr. Chairman, that is a total of 477, and I move that the delegates be seated with voice

Chairman Grace: You have heard the motion.

Chairman Grace: You have heard the motion.
Do I hear it seconded? Any questions? All
those in favor say "aye," opposed "no." The
"aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.
Are there any committees ready to report?
At this time, I would like to introduce to you
Brother James Meehan, Secretary-Treasurer of
the Massachusetts Buildings and Construction
Trades Council. Brother Meehan.

JAMES MEEHAN

(Secretary-Treasurer of Massachusetts **Buildings and Construction Trades** Council)

Mr. Chairman, officers and delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and friends.

I am very happy to be here today as a delegate to this convention. I know each and every one of you who have had the opportunity of witnessing the progress of organized labor fully appreciates the many things that

lie before us today to be accomplished in the interest of the thousands of men and women

interest of the thousands of men and women who labor in industry.

When many of our liberal labor laws were adopted, many thought that our problems had ended, and that we had reached a Utopia, and things were just going to come in a natural way without any real effort on our part.

But, we find that many of the good laws have been amended and are being interpreted by those who are not so friendly to labor, and the real intent of the original laws are being defeated.

defeated. As soon as the original National Labor lations law came into effect, they said to labor, "You have a right to organize, to bargain collectively, and to be represented by the representatives of your own choosing without interference or coercion." It was labor's Magna

Charta.

I remember, I had the privilege of being Senate Chairman of the Joint Committee on Labor and Industries in the Legislature, when we brought out more bills that were enacted into law than at any time previously in the history of our Commonwealth—unemployment compensation, the Wagner Act, and so on.

But, today, in some of these laws, particularly under the Labor Relations Law, we find unfriendly members of Congress have inserted amendments that make that law react to the detriment of labor rather than to its protection. Charta.

protection.

We find the injunction being used to a further extent than it was used in the early

days.

We find members of Congress who were always able to establish wages and conditions through their own economy swinging with the many so-called liberal laws, find themselves now faced with restrictions placed upon them by persons in authority who interpret the so-called liberal laws.

Linder President Franklin Delano Roosevelt,

Under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt,

liberal laws.

Under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, labor had more liberal laws passed by Congress than at any time in the country's history.

We found, in the past two years, a reactionary Congress, who desired to take out of those liberal laws the good that was intended by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

During the past campaign, for the first time in the history of our country, labor showed a real interest, because two years ago every anti-labor bill that went on the ballot in every state of this country was carried because labor was softened up and they figured that everything had to come to them in a natural way. When some of those laws became applied to labor, then they realized what we had lost.

And labor, during the last campaign, put up a real fight; and, while we were very successful, very successful in many cases in this Commonwealth, yet, in Congress from Massachusetts there was only one seat changed, and that was down in the Springfield area. So, when the President of the United States went back to the White House, he went back with the same men who had voted against him in a previous Congress, with one exception.

I believe that now that Labor has had its experience the next election it is going to make

I believe that now that Labor has had its experience, the next election it is going to make more certain that the members of Congress who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, and continue to vote for that kind of legislation, are going to find that the working people throughout the nation resent this; and, this time, I think the next election we will find more friends in Congress from Massachusetts than we found in Congress from Massachusetts than we found after the last election.

I might say also while we were successful in having many favorable bills passed for Labor, we still have a great deal of work to do. We find that when we strike a dull period in industry, very often the time comes when the

workers' benefits under the Unemployment Compensation law become exhausted.

We find from our experience now, more than ever, it is essential and necessary to repeal the so-called Merit System from the present law, to place back into the funds the money that rightfully belongs there, so that the workers can have their benefits greatly increased and have the number of weeks in which they are entitled to benefits increased. Our experience today is demonstrating that. In the Textile Industry throughout the country there seems to be a recession in business. There has been considerable unemployment. While they have been receiving benefits, it at least took the shock off the situation; but, when their benefits expire, they will be back to where they were in the old days. It has demonstrated to us by experience that it is absolutely necessary that we must increase the number of weeks the unemployed person shall be entitled to unemployment compensation benefits, and also that the amount of weekly payments be to unemployment compensation benefits, and also that the amount of weekly payments be increased

I could talk at length on many, many matters of interest, but I know it is a long day and I want to say to the President, I am pleased that you have called upon me to say a few words at the convention; and to say to each and every delegate, I am very happy to be with you again this year as a delegate to this convention and take an active part, even though I have the honor and privilege of being Mayor of the City of Lawrence.

Chairman Abearn: Thank you. Brother

Chairman Ahearn: Thank VO11. Brother

Meehan.

Will the Chairman of the Grievance Committee, James R. J. MacDonald, please come to the stage and receive the folder of his committee,

and arrange a meeting of his committee. Is Chairman MacDonald in the hall?

If Chairman MacDonald isn't in the hall, will Finton J. Kelly of the Pattern Makers Association of Springfield please come and receive this folder. Is Brother Kelly in the hall?

Association of Springfield please come and receive this folder. Is Brother Kelly in the hall? I will read the names of the committee members on the Grievance Committee:

James R. J. MacDonald, Hoisting Eng., Local 4, Boston (Chairman); Finton J. Kelly, Pattern Makers Assoc., Springfield; Edward J. Trainor, Teamsters, Local 494, Boston; Albert LaFrennio, C.L.U., Fitchburg; Robert B. Jefrey, Street Carmen, Local 238, Lynn; Charles Costello, AFSC&ME, Local 648, Boston; Walter Kenefick, Electrical Workers, Local 761, Greenfield; John Greeley, Teamsters, Local 329, Boston; Franklin Murphy, C.L.U., Lawrence; Eugene Lazarz, Federal Labor Union, Local 19469, Chicopee Falls; Joseph Zapustas, Teachers, Local 974, Randolph; Peter Albercento, Meat Cutters, Local 71, Lynn; Nate Hurwitz, Teamsters, Local 168, Boston.

The Committee on Grievances will meet at 4:30 in Room 405. Will the committee members please make a note of that—Room 405 at 4:30.

Will the Chairman of the Committee on Secretary Treasurer Local taken.

Will the Chairman of the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's report, J. Arthur Moriarty, Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston, please come and receive the folder. Is he in the hall?

If not, will Sydney E. LeBow please come up and get this folder? The Committee members are: J. Arthur Moriarty, Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston (Chairman); Frank J. Shaughnessy, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston; Raymond V. Hill, Teamsters, Local 477, Lawrence; Edward F. Jenkins, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston; Sydney E. LeBow, C.L.U., Lowell; Frank Mangan, C.L.U. Somerville; Jerome F. McCarthy, Teamsters, Local 829, Boston; Costanzo Pagnano, Granite Cutters, Quincy; Edward I. Kelley, Elevator Constructors, Local 4, Boston; Patrick Coleman, Retail Clerks,

Local 711, Boston; Francis M. Curran, Firemen and Oilers, Local 4, Holyoke; Ralph Scott, Musicians, Local 9, Boston; Joseph A. Hughes, Federal Labor Union, Local 21914, Watertown; James H. Kelley, AFSC&ME, Local 1122, Boston; John E. Burwell, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston; Betty Sklovitz, C.L.U., Malden; Edward J. Wall, Bicycle Workers, Local 20291, Westfield Westfield.

Westfield.
Will Sydney E. LeBow please come up and get the folder?
Are there any of the chairmen of any of the other committees ready to make a report, or a partial report at this time?
If any of the Chairmen are ready to make a partial report or a report at this time, will you please come to the stage.
To give us time to contact the different chairmen of the different committees, the Chair will now declare a brief recess of ten minutes.

The meeting recessed from 3:15 p.m. to 3:40 p.m., at which time the meeting reconvened, Chairman Ahearn presiding. . . .

vened, Chairman Ahearn presiding. . . .

Chairman Ahearn: Will the Convention come to order. Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please ask the delegates in the lobby to come into the convention hall and be seated.

President DelMonte has a few remarks which he wants to make to the delegates.

President DelMonte: All I want to do is remind the delegates and those at the rear of the hall as well, that tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock, Secretary of Labor Tobin will address the convention, and at the same time the official photograph of the convention will be

taken.

We expect the ladies to show up in their finest, and we expect the men to show up with their hair combed, at least; and it would be good if you sat beside the lady you brought, because you will have an official photograph of the convention, and it will be a lifelong

memento.

of the convention, and it will be a litelong memento.

Tomorrow at 6:30, leaving Rowes Wharf, the M.V.S.—I think that is the name of the ship—M.V. means motor vehicle—not under the jurisdiction of the Teamsters—will leave Rowes Wharf for the annual Moonlight Sail of the convention. All you need to board it is your Delegate's badge. It is all that is necessary to permit you and any friends you wish to take on board for admission. There will be dancing on the ship. There will be refreshments—both of the soft and hard nature—and we expect—we have already contacted the Blue Hills Observatory, and we expect the weather will be good. We expect you to be there.

Before I make any further announcements, I would like to say this: Are any of the committees appointed during the past year, whether they are standing committees or convention committees, are any of them ready to make a report, partial or complete? The convention can't continue unless we have something before us to discuss, and I am sure that the reports of some of these committees will be quite debatable.

quite debatable.

And those of you that are campaigning for office, do it after office hours. Let's have a convention and get everybody in here.

Chairman Ahearn: Will the delegates at the rear of the hall please come down and be

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please try and get these delegates in from the lobby.

If there is any chairman of any committee who wishes to post a notice of a meeting of his committee, please bring up the information and we will put it on the blackboard over here at the right of the stage.

At this time we have an old friend of ours here who is going to say a few words to you.

He is the Assistant State Director of the United States Treasury Department, Alfred C.

MR. ALFRED C. SHEEHY

(Assistant State Director of the United States Treasury Department)

Thank you, Mr. Ahearn.
Mr. President, officers, delegates, and friends of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It is certainly a real pleasure for me to come here this afternoon and deliver a message of thanks, thanks to you, to your officers, and your workers for the excellent support you have given the Savings Bond Division of the United States Treasury Department in the recent opportunity loan.

opportunity loan.

When the quota for the opportunity loan was set last March, we didn't know how we were going to make it in Boston without the incentive of war production, without as much publicity and fanfare as we had in the war-

time days. We were We were given a larger quota than we previously had. We contacted your officers and we received excellent support from John DelMonte, from Ken Kelley, and from every one right down the line.

This is the kind of support that is not just mere words—"Oh, yes, we will be right behind you!"—but not saying how far behind. We knew from previous experience that when

We knew from previous experience that when the Massachusetts Federation of Labor gave us its word, it would be behind us, it would be right close behind and right in there fight-

be right close behind that right ing.

The message was carried from plant to plant, from worker to worker, and the pay roll deduction plan, despite the conditions in which one or two of our major industries were found to be—the textile and boot and shoe—up against a condition they hadn't seen for years—despite that fact, we came through with a higher percentage of persons taking pay roll deductions than we had had in any single drive, and we made our quota with \$3,000,000 to spare.

to spare.

That was quite an achievement—110 per cent of our quota—and my particular message here today is to say, on behalf of our National Labor Director, Joe Swire, in Washington, and on behalf of my immediate superior, Frank Burke, State Director, and on my own behalf, thanks and our deepest appreciation for a job well done.

Chairman Ahearn: At this time, the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Alfred Ellis, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston, will read some of the resolutions.

need some of the resolutions.

Delegate Ellis (Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 17, Boston): The Resolution Committee will meet on adjournment of this session in Parlor E across the hall.

The Resolution Committee is as follows:
Alfred Ellis, Jr., Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston (Chairman); Leo F. Barber, C.L.U., Lynn; John J. Connolly, C.L.U., Norwood; Daniel J. Goggin, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 138, Boston; Michael J. O'Donnell, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston; Arthur J. Payette, Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield; William V. Ward, AFSC&ME, Local 268, Northampton; J. F. Hurley, Railway and Steamship Clerks At Large, Boston; Edward P. Reardon, Dist. Workers, Local 8, Boston; Vincent DiNunno, Laborers, Local 22, Boston; Daniel F. Daley, Chemical Workers, Local No. 116, Cambridge; John McLaughlin, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston; John J. Mullen, C.L.U., Lowell; Alice V. Whalen, Retail Store Emp., Local 826, Worcester; Aaron

Velleman, C.L.U., Malden; George H. Sterritt, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston; Philip Kramer, I.L.G.W.U. 73, Boston; John Cullen, Street Carmen, Local 246, Salem.

As your Chairman, I would like the Resolutions Committee to go to Parlor E on adjournment of this session, so we can get started.

Chairman Ahearn: Will you give your atten-on to the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative tion to Agent.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. A number of additional resolutions have been received since the Convention opened yesterday morning. As was announced yesterday, the deadline for filing resolutions is 5 p.m. tonight, in order to enable us to have printed copies ready for the delegates later in the week in the week.

You all have one booklet of resolutions received in advance of the convention. The Resolutions Committee, naturally, has enough work for at least part of this afternoon.

We have some additional ones here that I will now read.

Resolution No. 28. (Resolution read.) This resolution deals with the organization of office workers in various plants organized by our Trade Unions.

RESOLUTION No. 28

ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE **EMPLOYEES**

Whereas: Organized labor is properly concerned with convincing the general public of the value of organized labor as a civic institution dedicated to improving constantly the American standard of living and,

Whereas: Organized labor is implementing this goal by a program of education and political activity and,

Whereas: A vast segment of the so-called general public represents the approximate 5,000,000 potential of the Office Employees International Union and,

Whereas: The organization of this group would be most beneficial to the workers at the craft as well as the organized labor movement by reducing the number of the unorganized and therefore achieving the goal of a sympa-thetic feeling among a vast group of voters

Whereas: The various A. F. of L. affiliates can lend great assistance in organizing the office employees, especially where such affiliates have signed contracts covering the production workers; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, through its affiliates assembled, adopt as a matter of policy, through proper media, a program that will directly contribute to the organizing of such workers.

[Submitted by Delegate Chester G. Ormond, Office Employees International Union, Local No. 6.]

Resolution No. 29 (Resolution read). This resolution deals with the fact that this convention is being recorded and reported by Union stenographers and stenotypists who are members of the Office Employees Union No. 6. Resolutions 28 and 29 are submitted by Chester G. Ormond, delegate, Office Employees Union No. 6.

RESOLUTION No. 29

APPRECIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR FROM OFFICE EMPLOYEES UNION

Whereas: The Office Employees International Union, Local No. 6, has this past year organized convention and court reporters and, Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor, upon being advised of the availability of such union reporters, employed Brothers Hagopian and Prezak to transcribe the Convention: therefore he it vention; therefore, be it Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation

of Labor be commended for action most en-couraging to Local 6's organizing drive in the

commercial field.

[Submitted by Delegate Chester G. Ormond, Office Employees International Union, Local 6.]

Resolution No. 30 deals with the expansion of Logan Airport. (Resolution read.)

RESOLUTION No. 30

LOGAN AIRPORT EXPANSION PROGRAM

Whereas: The Logan Airport is recognized as rapidly becoming a major International Air facility, and

Whereas: Progress has been made in bringing to completion this vital air facility making

ing to completion this vital air facility making it a successful, practical and financially profitable venture, and
Whereas: Legislation by the General Court of Massachusetts is necessary in order to bring to completion the airport so that we as citizens may profit at the earliest possible date, therefore, be it
Resolved: That this Convention has

Resolved: That this Convention be recorded as favoring passage of legislation that will provide the finances necessary to the completion this worthwhile and commendable enterprise thereby creating employment opportunities for workers in the construction, maintenance, operation and administration of the Logan

[Submitted by Delegates Jas. R. J. Mac-Donald, Engineers Local 4, Boston; E. A. John-son, Asbestos Workers 6, Boston; Nicholas P. Morrisey, Teamsters 25, Boston.]

Resolution No. 31 deals with the subject of the contribution of the Massachusetts Federa-tion of Labor to the working conditions of chil-dren and working men and women in this state. (Resolution read.)

RESOLUTION No. 31

PUBLICIZING MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND WORKERS

Whereas; The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has a long and honorable record through past years of having sponsored laws for the benefit of the children and the working people of the Commonwealth, and

Whereas: Such benefits have been enjoyed by all working people, whether organized or unorganized, and by their children, and

Whereas: Such working people are not aware that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has been instrumental in placing these laws on the statute books and should be further enlightened as to that record, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this Sixty-third Annual Convention go on record as instructing the incoming officers and the Director of the Committee on Education to compile that record and make it available in pamphlet form to all affiliated organizations for their use in further organizing the working people into the American Federation of Labor.

[Submitted by Delegates Charles F. Johnston, Teamsters Local 404, Springfield; James E. Walsh, Post Office Clerks Local 497, Spring-field; Charles A. Armstrong, Teamsters Local 82 Boston, and others.]

Resolution No. 32 deals with the subject of using red, green, and amber lights for things other than traffic signals. It would prohibit the use within a certain specified distance of red, green, and amber lights for anything except traffic signals.

RESOLUTION No. 32

LIMITING USE OF TRAFFIC SIGNAL COLORS

Whereas: The colors of red, green and

amber are universally used and recognized as traffic signal colors, and
Whereas: These colors are being indiscriminately used for advertising purposes, near

criminately used for advertising purposes, near traffic signal lights in every city and community in the Commonwealth, thereby leading to confusion among drivers of motor vehicles at night time, therefore be it

Resolved: That this Sixty-third Annual Convention go on record as instructing the incoming officers to draw up and file such suitable proposals for legislation, to be presented to the 1950 session of the General Court, as will prohibit the use of these colors for any purpose other than traffic direction within lifty feet of, or within a direct line of, any traffic signal light approved by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Isubmitted by Delegates Charles F. Johnston.

[Submitted by Delegates Charles F. Johnston, Teamsters Local 404, Springfield; James E. Walsh, Post Office Clerks Local 497, Spring-field; Charles A. Armstrong, Teamsters Local 82 Boston, and others.]

Resolution No. 33 relates to the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

RESOLUTION No. 33

SUPPORT OF UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Whereas: Group Insurance protection, life, sickness and accident, surgical and hospitalization, pensions or retirement benefit plans, where provided exclusively by the Union or jointly by management and labor (the Union) has come to be recognized as labor's Social Insurance program, and

Whereas: The progress realized in providing these various forms of Group Insurance protection has caused the National Labor Relations Board a rule this year that it is an unfair labor practice for any employer to refuse to bargain with the Union or its representatives for any of these forms of Group Insurance protection or to refuse to alter, amend or change an existing Group Insurance plan provided exclusively by the employer or jointly by management and labor (the Union), and

Whereas: This development in our trade union affairs calls for extreme care, caution, skill and guidance in avoiding technical pitfalls, as well as in determining the plan and coverage most suitable to each particular craft

or industry, and as well as to each particular trade union, and likewise calls for expert knowledge and skill in insurance matters in negotiating for such group insurance protection and from a source that understands thoroughly and is in complete sympathy with labor's

problems, and

Whereas: The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, organized under the auspices of the A. F. of L., owned and controlled by the trade unions and now in operation for over 20 years has immeasurably contributed to these trade union. Crown Insurance protection plans, is has immeasurably contributed to these trade union Group Insurance protection plans, is most expert in the knowledge of all group insurance features and plans, understands the needs and requirements of our trade unions and their members, indeed, is today the leader in this form of workers' insurance protection, therefore be it

Resolved: That we place our stamp of approval on The Union Labor Life Insurance Company and its various forms of Group Insurance protection devised and provided by it for the trade unions and for the workers, and be it further

Resolved: We urge all our affiliated Local Unions in considering Group Insurance protection where financed exclusively by the Union or by management and workers (the Union) that they consult the Officers or Representatives of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company for advice and guidance, which advice and guidance, is furnished without cost to the Union or its members, and be it further Resolved: That in bargaining for Group Insurance protection, the Officers and Representatives of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company be informed of such negotiations so they

may render every possible service to the Union in realizing that plan best suited to the needs and requirements of their members, and be

it also

Resolved: That we strongly urge all our affiliated Local Unions in entering into Group affiliated Local Unions in entering into Group Insurance protection plans, whether conducted exclusively by the Union or management and the workers (The Union) that they insist on having The Union Labor Life Insurance Company as the insurance carrier so as to be assured that the best interests of the members of the Union are fairly and adequately protected and that they will participate fairly and justly in every possible savings effected, and be it finally finally

Resolved: We renew our determination that all members of organized labor, their families, friends and sympathizers favor The Union Labor Life Insurance Company patronage whether in group form or in the form of individual policies.

[Submitted by Delegates John Connelly, Bookbinders; John DelMonte, Teamsters 379; Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamsters 25; E. A. Johnson, Asbestos Workers 6.]

Resolution No. 34 deals with the question of organization and collective bargaining on the part of employees of the Commonwealth. (Resolution read.)

RESOLUTION No. 34

RIGHT OF STATE EMPLOYEES TO **ORGANIZE**

Whereas: Public employees of the Commonwealth by Executive Proclamation have been guaranteed the right to organize, to select representatives, and to exercise collective bargaining and gaining, and

Whereas: These rights have been honored during subsequent years, and

Whereas: The present Governor has frequently and forcefully stated his position in support of organized labor, and
Whereas: During recent months certain subordinates in certain departments of the Commonwealth have seen fit to pursue certain actions detrimental to the proper functioning of organization of public employees and of collective bargaining, therefore be it
Resolved: That this Convention condemns the actions of these subordinate officials of the Commonwealth for their failure to recognize these rights of public employees, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate with the Governor of the Commonwealth requesting that he issue a proclamation restating the rights of public employees to organization and collective bargaining in good faith and requiring mandatory compliance by said subordinate officials.

[Submitted by Delegates William V. Ward, Local 268; William S. Gallagher, Local 464; Walter E. Shaughnessy, Local 296, and others.]

Resolution No. 35 is a resolve on the recent retirement of Senator Robert Wagner of New York. (Resolution read.)

RESOLUTION No. 35

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has for many years viewed with admira-tion and appreciation the statesmanship of New York's Senior Senator, Robert Wagner,

New York's Senior Senator, Robert Wagner, and
Whereas: Massachusetts must now join with forty-seven other states in an expression of concern in the retirement of the founder of and the fighter for the National Labor Relations Act in its inception, and
Whereas: It is so evident that the present congress lacks the statesmen of the type and strength of a Senator Wagner, and
Whereas: The loss of Senator Wagner will affect the present and future Labor program of this country, therefore be it
Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, express in the form of an appropriate scroll their admiration and appreciation of New York's Senior Senator, now retired, and be it further

Senator, now retired, and be it further Resolved: That the New York Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor likewise be informed of our concern—first, our admiration for Robert Wagner, the man and statesman; second—of Labor's need to plan, develop and elect many more men of this type throughout the United States.

[Submitted by Delegates Alfred Ellis, Sheet Metal Workers 17; Leo Barber, Lynn Central Labor Union; Arthur J. Payette, Moving Picture Operators Local 186.]

Resolution No. 36 relates to the organiza-tion of laundry employees in the Laundry and Linen Workers 168. (Resolution read.)

RESOLUTION No. 36

PATRONIZING UNIONIZED LAUNDRY COMPANIES

Whereas: It is the policy of organized labor to patronize the union label and the union shop, and

Whereas: The prosperity of such employers who make union-labeled goods or who are under

signed union contracts, is the immediate concern of organized labor therefore, be it
Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its affiliates assembled recommend and publicize to trade unionists and their families in the areas affected the following laundries under signed contract with Laundry and Linen Drivers Local 168.
Charles Bonnano Laundry Co. 87 Albany

and Linen Drivers Local 168.
Charles Bonnano Laundry Co., 87 Albany
Street, Boston, HA 6-8445; Boston Suburban
Laundry Co., 55 Carleton Street, Cambridge,
TR 6-2830; Merchants Laundry Co., 59 Norfolk Street, Roxbury, HI 5-6240; Pilgrim
Laundry Co., 65 Allerton Street, Roxbury,
HI 5-2800; White Cross Laundry, 154 Cedar
Street, Somerville, PR 6-0520; Dy-Dee Diaper
Service, 1375 Beacon Street, Brookline, LO
6-7070.

[Submitted by Delegate Nate Hurwitz, Local 168, Laundry Drivers.]

Resolution No. 37 deals with a proposal to reform the monetary system in the issuance of currency in this country. (Resolution read.)

RESOLUTION No. 37

REGULATION OF OUR MONETARY SYSTEM

Whereas: The national banks of the United States from and since 1863 have been operating contrary to the provision of the Federal Con-

stitution, and

Whereas: The Federal Reserve System has, since 1913, been operating contrary to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and that both of the aforesaid institutions have unconstitutionally used the power of Congress to issue and regulate the value of money contrary to the Constitution, and Whereas: The Constitutional provision referred to is Section 8 of Article 1, which reads as follows: "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures," and Whereas: Said constitutional provision has never been modified, amended, or repealed, therefore be it

never been modified, amended, or repealed, therefore be it
Resolved: By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, that said national banks and said Federal Reserve Board, and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System, be, and they are hereby, declared to be operating without any constitutional authority, and be it further Resolved: That if said institutions or either of them obtain credit from the government of the United States, it shall be on the same terms and conditions as the credit extended by the government to other institutions and indi-

the government to other institutions and indi-viduals, and be it further

Resolved: That a joint committee of both Houses of Congress be appointed to formulate a plan to be presented to Congress for the future regulation of money, and be it further

Resolved: That the President of the United States and members of his cabinet, the Senators, and Representatives receive a copy of this resolution.

[Submitted by Delegates Charles Gravel and Herman O. Shirly, Federal Labor Union 18385; Edward Wall, Bicycle Workers Federal Labor Union 20291; Eugene H. Lazarz and Patrick J. Hassett, Federal Labor Union 19469.]

Resolution No. 38 deals with a subject very dear to my heart, and I know to the hearts of many of the delegates. It deals with the question of partition in Ireland. I will read the resolve. (Resolution read.)

RESOLUTION No. 38

PARTITION OF IRELAND

Whereas: There still exists throughout the world, Governments that do not recognize the rights of people in regard to their majority rights of free, self-government, and Whereas: There is a government in Northern

Ireland being perpetuated by a foreign power which is breeding bigotry and tends to destroy

Whereas: The Irish people, and
Whereas: The Irish people have contributed,
over the centuries, more aid to the freedom of
oppressed people than any nation in the world,

Whereas: Organized Labor has always raised the voice to espouse the cause of freedom and the rights of government that is of, for, and by all its people, and
Whereas: The partition in Ireland is not a healthy or natural condition, and
Whereas: The present government in Great Britain is controlled by the Labor Party, be it hereby

it hereby

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record against the continued perpetuation of the partition dividing all of the people of Ireland, and call upon the president of these United States, our State Department, and all the Massachusetts Representatives in the Senate and Congress to do all in their power to end, once and for all, this unjust condition to the end that the Government of Eire will truly represent all of its people with its natural borders, so that she can take her rightful place among the family of nations, and be it further Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation

Resolved: That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the 1949 Convention of the American Federation of Labor for further action.

[Submitted by Delegates Kenneth J. Kelley, Quincy Central Labor Union; Edward P. Reardon, Local 8; John J. Devlin, Local 504 Teamsters, Boston, and others.]

Resolution No. 39 deals with the registra-tion endeavors of the Massachusetts Federa-tion of Labor Committee on Education. (Resolution read.)

RESOLUTION No. 39

DEPUTIZING ADDITIONAL REGIS-TRARS OF VOTERS

Whereas: It is the desire of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to effect a Political Education Program for the citizenry of the

Commonwealth, and
Whereas: It is the desire of the Massachusetts
Federation of Labor to secure the registration
of all voters in the Commonwealth, and
Whereas: The American way of life can best
be preserved by a true democratic means of

balloting, and

balloting, and
Whereas: A true majority in elections can
be best reached when all voters cast their
ballot, be it
Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, through our legislative agent
seek to promote a program of legislative and
ordinance changes which will authorize registration of voters to deputize and swear in
officials of churches, fraternal organizations,
union census takers, assessors and the like to
register voters. register voters.

[Submitted by Delegates Arthur F. Caren, President, and Eugene H. Lazard, Legislative Agent, Springfield Central Labor Union; Patrick J. Hassett, F.L.U. No. 19469; Charles Gravel, F.L.U. No. 18385, and others.]

Resolution No. 40 deals with the hazardous occupation of window washers in the City of Boston and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as to safety code and regulations. (Resolution

RESOLUTION No. 40

GREATER PROTECTION FOR WINDOW CLEANERS

Whereas: One of the most hazardous occupations in Massachusetts is the cleaning of

windows, and
Whereas: The Department of Labor

windows, and
Whereas: The Department of Labor and
Industries has seen the wisdom of installing
a safety code for this industry, and
Whereas: In order to further reduce such
hazards to a minimum, adequate legislation
is needed to supplement the good effects of
our new code, and
Whereas: Modern construction is adopting a
tendency to erect new commercial buildings
with windows that lack window ledges, be it
hereby

hereby

Resolved: This Convention reaffirm its ap-Resolved: This Convention reaffirm its approval of its action of last year in approving legislation to have all commercial buildings above the first story have a window ledging of at least six (6) inches in depth, with no more than a five (5) degree slant in order to take care of drainage, so that all window cleaners can stand on solid substance while doing their work. work.

[Submitted by Delegates Theodore F. Prodan, Window Cleaners 86; John J. Devlin, Teamsters 504, Boston.]

That, for the present, is all the resolutions that have been received. I don't think it should be necessary for me to remind the Chairman and the members of the various committees: Resolutions, Committee on Constitution, Committee on Grievances, Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report, and all of the others—that, in view of the fact that there is very important business to be disposed of in the next three days of this convention, it is necessary that all committees meet immediately upon adjournment of this afterimmediately upon adjournment of this after-noon's session.

Some of the Committee meeting rooms have been posted on the blackboard here. Those of you who have some question as to whether or not you are appointed on committees, next to the registration desk out in the foyer is a list of all of the committees and you can find out on that particular board what committee

you are on.

you are on.
So, I plead with all the committee chairmen to have their committees function immediately upon adjournment of this session, so that tomorrow morning we may begin to hear reports from the various committees.

There have been one or two communications that, at this time, I would like to read to you.

A communication under date of August 1, 1949, to me, Kenneth J. Kelley, Statler Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts:

Mr. Kenneth J. Kelley, Secy. Treas. Massachusetts State Federation of Labor Statler Hotel

Boston, Massachusetts Dear Ken:

Again it is my pleasure and privilege to extend to you and your fellow officers, and the delegates to the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor greetings both for myself and in behalf of the workers Education Bureau, with best wishes for a very successful convention.

In these troublous times each day brings new problems, but conventions such as yours afford

valuable opportunities for discussion and action which will aid greatly in their solution.

Never has there been greater need for an enlightened trade union membership, with a grasp not only of national but of international affairs as well. To attain this, a broad and continuing program of workers' education is essential.

is essential.

We have enjoyed our cooperation with you in the past and we look forward to a closer relationship with you in your educational work in the days that are ahead.

Sincerely and fraternally, JOHN D. CONNORS, Director Workers Education Bureau of America. (Communication read.)

This is a wire sent by Richard S. Robie who, until very recently, was Chairman of the Children's Medical Center Campaign, Mr. Robie taxed his energy in that particular campaign to the extent that a few weeks ago he had to be relieved from that particular office. As you know, there is at the rear of the hall,

As you know, there is at the rear of the hall, in the foyer, outside the ballroom, a display of the work and the program and the hope of the citizenry of Boston to construct a modern, up-to-date Children's Hospital Medical Center; and the various unions in the American Federation of Labor, particularly the Teamsters Union, have, in cooperation with Harry A. Russell, the liaison person with the American Federation of Labor and the Children's Hospital Drive, have done an outstanding job in making labor the dominant factor in the Children's Hospital Center campaign.

Mr. Robie's wire: (Wire read.)

To Ken Kelley, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.
Please express to the Convention my appreciation for the assistance given me in behalf of Children's Medical Center. Richard F. Robie.

May I say that among the speakers of to-morrow morning's session will be Mr. Robie's successor, Mr. Frederick Ayer.

Communication from John H. Humphrey

United States Senate August 1, 1949

August 1, 1949
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
Mr. Francis E. Lavigne, Director
Massachusetts Federation of Labor
Room 401, 11 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts
Dear Mr. Lavigne:

I had hoped until today that I could accept
your kind invitation to address the 63rd Annual
Convention of the Massachusetts Federation
of Labor. I find, however, that the press of
legislative duties here in Washington makes it
impossible for me to attend. You know that
important questions on ECA, minimum wage,
and appropriations are on the agenda in the
Senate this week. We have been warned that
night sessions may probably be called. I think
it is important that all of us committed to the
Truman program remain in Washington for
the important legislative battles.

Truman program remain in Washington for the important legislative battles.

In a strong measure your Convention, too, is a vital part of the liberal struggle for progressive legislation and democratic politics. Your activities in the political arena are proof of the fact that politics belong to the people. Only by liberals and labor groups uniting together can we push forward for the principles we believe in. Your United Labor Committee of Massachusetts should be emulated by the labor and liberal movements throughout the United States. The victories to your record and the victories that will be yours in 1950 are victories for democratic peoples wherever they victories for democratic peoples wherever they

I commend you not only as a Senator of the United States but as National Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action. We have a job to do. If we do it well, by 1950 not only will the Taft-Hartley Act be killed but the whole platform of the Democratic Party will be put into law.

God speed to you in your efforts and in your deliberations at this Convention.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY. (Signature)

Chairman Ahearn: Let me again call upon the Chairmen of the different committees, if they have any report to make at any time,

come to the microphone.

On the stubs you received in your envelope, put your name and organization and address on it for the prizes that will be awarded Friday afternoon. Chairman Martin J. Casey informs me that you are to bring your stubs over to the Union display on the right-hand side at the rear of the hall, and he will take them from you.

Delegate Martin J. Casey (Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston, Chairman of Committee on Union Labels, Buttons and Shop Cards): Mr.

Chairman Ahearn: Brother Casey.

Delegate Casey: Delegate Casey of the Union Labels Committee. Will the Committee on Union Labels, Buttons, and Shop Cards meet here at the Union Label exhibit as soon as we here at the Union Label exhibit as soon as we adjourn. (Reading names of members of Committee on Union Labels.) Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers Union, Local 11, Boston; John Donegan, Seafood Workers Union, Local 1572-2, Boston; Walter Aitchison, Bakers Union, Local 20, Boston; Luke Kramer, Milk Wagon Drivers Union, Local 380, Boston; Minot Powers, Meat Cutters Union, Local 137, Worcester; James Clark, Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton; Justin McCarthy, Bakery Workers, Local 348, Cambridge; Walter Lockhart, Quincy Central Labor Union. Will you meet here at the table for Union Label exhibits as soon as we adjourn? we adjourn?

Chairman Ahearn: Will the members of that Committee please take note and cooperate with the Chairman.

If there is no further business to come before the convention at this time, I declare the convention adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow, Wednesday morning.

. . . The meeting then adjourned at 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1949

MORNING SESSION

The meeting convened at 9:45 o'clock, President John J. DelMonte, presiding.

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston): Mr. President, I have an announcement. It is on the Committee on Officer's Report. We have already had one meeting with a very small attendance. We are meeting again this morning in Parlor "F." If any committee members are present, will they please attend.

President DelMonte: Those delegates under Chairman Johnson, will report with him now in Parlor "F." Chairman Johnson, will you see that your committee meets here back at 11 o'clock?

Delegate Casey (Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston): The Committee on Union Labels will kindly meet at the Union Labels Exhibit at this time. I would like to have them all meet at the table here.

President DelMonte: Pay attention to the announcements made by the Chairmen of the Committees.

Will the Delegates in the rear of the hall come in and be seated?

The convention will come to order.
The Chair presents Rabbi Aaron Decter who will render the invocation. Rabbi Decter.

Rabbi Aaron Decter: Lord God, Father of all, Thou great Creator, through Thy labor has fashioned a world of opportunities for all, refashioned a world of opportunities for all, return to Thee in gratitude for the many opportuities for fellowship and for working together to establish a society patterned after Thy spirit and fashioned in Thine image. Truly O Lord and Father of all, it is only a few years since we have been coming out of the jungles wherein every man was for himself and the devil took the hindmost, and where the law of the survival of the fittest guided the destinies of the world. Those who have found some years ago this association of men dedicated to establish the dignity of the working man, believe that man should live not in accordance with the survival of the fittest but in accordance with the law of Thy prophet and from Isaac, Moses, Jeremiah, and Jesus. It is the law that all men can be made fit to survive.

We thank Thee O Lord even though in these

We thank Thee O Lord even though in these We thank Thee O Lord even though in these days, shortly after a tragic holocaust of war, we are still being threatened with being stampeded by passion, by hysteria; if we turn to Thee constantly for guidance, for wisdom, for Thine intelligence that we may dedicate ourselves constantly to that society which can be brought about only by a free interchange and exchange of opinions, by an understanding that all men are created in Thine image and by a realization that only where men can fully by a realization that only where men can fully develop themselves freely can we achieve a society patterned after Thy name.

We realize, O Lord, that there are still forces in this world, selfish individuals, and selfish forces, collective forces that would drag down those who seek to serve Thee, and we realize as well, that that which affects Thy children in one part of the world, affects them in every part of the world and so we dedicate ourselves this day, as every day, to work together with all men ecen those whose interests may not be completely at will with ours or in the greater society, but there must be found a means of harmony and a balance between the varied and conflicting interests, of

conflicting truths. Through that harmony and through that balance we shall find the peace that can come only through wisdom such as

through that balance we shall find the peace that can come only through wisdom such as inspired by Thee.

We ask Thy blessings upon those who are guiding the destinies of the American Federation of Labor; upon those who are charting the course of laboring man everywhere throughout the world and upon those who find the common denominator of dignity and of work through Thee, and in Thy spirit. We ask this, as well as Thy blessings upon all those who are charting the course and the destinies of this country, and those who are forging the destiny of mankind through the United Nations for working together, laboring together, learning together, so that we will be able to fashion our world so that men everywhere shall realize the Godhood and the divinity that is there, and that all of us may learn together to find security and dignity such as Thou dost vouchsafe unto all those who believe in Thee.

We ask it in Thy name, who are the Father of all. Amen.

President DelMonte: Thank you, Rabbi

President DelMonte: Thank you, Decter. May I at this time present you with our Federation of Labor Badge of Honor.

Rabbi Decter: Thank you very much.

President DelMonte: Does any Chairman or any Secretary of any Committee desire to make a report? Give your attention to Chairman John Carroll, of the Constitution Committee.

Delegate Carroll: I wish to announce that the Constitution Committee will meet immediately in Parlor "D." Thank you.

President DelMonte: Are there any further committees desiring to make announcements? Are there any delegates who desire to make announcements before we go ahead with what may turn out to be a heated session?

Delegate Casey: Will Dan Daley come to the Union Label Exhibit?

President DelMonte: This morning we are going to get moving just as fast as we possibly can. We have quite an array of speakers for you, some who have traveled very long distances and it is the desire of the Chair that those in attendance give their undivided attention to the gentlemen who gave up their time to come here and address you. It is also the desire of the Chair that those who are in the rear of the hall engineering things desist for a while and come in here and get another brand a while and come in here and get another brand of education.

At this particular time, it gives me pleasure to present to you a young man who took time out from his busy curricula to come to the Federation's Sixty-third Convention in Boston and speak to you on a subject very vital to all of us. I take pleasure in presenting Daniel Garwin, of the Committee for Nation's Health. Mr. Garwin.

DANIEL GARWIN (From the Committee for Nation's Health)

Thank you, President DelMonte. This morning, although I hate to lead off, I am nevertheless taking great pleasure in speaking to the delegates to the Sixty-third Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention on a subject

which is very important to every laboring man and to his family. Strangely enough, many of our supporters and our followers know very little about it. For a long time, the American Federation of Labor has been interested in the passage of what has come to be known as the President's National Health Insurance Program. This program which recognizes that in many cases the American people cannot afford the medical care they need when they need it and cannot afford to pay for it in the way they can handle it, it was set up to bring better medical care to the people of the United States as a whole. which is very important to every laboring man

medical care to the people of the United States as a whole.

This program, which is now in the Congress of the United States for consideration, provides that every worker who is employed will pay into a National Health Insurance Fund, 1½ per cent of his income, and that his employer will match this contribution in the matter of Social Security with another 1½ per cent and this fund which is built up, along with a contribution from the Federal Government, will be used to defray the medical expenses of the people who make the contributions.

This means not only when you go to the hospital for a few days as under Blue Cross or when you have a surgeon's bill as under Blue Shield, but for consultations, for surgical appliances, hospital care up to a considerably longer period than is generally covered under Blue Cross and a number of other major benefits.

benefits.

This plan is a plan which would operate under the Federal Security Agency and be operated in much the same manner as the Social

operated in much the same manner as the Social Security Plan is now operated.

This plan has been called socialized medicine by a number of people who don't want it to go through. The American Medical Association, which is a very strong medical monopoly, has maintained that if this plan is passed, if this legislation is passed, that the quality of American medicine will drop and that the American people will have a third person between them and their doctor. and their doctor.

The tacts are that to begin with the A. M. A. The facts are that to begin with the A. M. A. on the National Health Insurance and on the subject of the late and lamented Lesinsky Bill, the fact is that this bill specifically provides free choice of a patient for the doctor and free choice of the physician for the patient. It keeps the government out of hospital administration and it keeps the government out of medical practices as such. These things are written specifically in the bill, despite what the American Medical Association says to the contrary. trary.

Now recently, an organization was formed by those persons interested in the promotion of this legislation. The American Federation of Labor took a leading part in the formation of this organization which is known as the Committee for the Nation's Health.

Among other organizations which participated in that group are the American Federation of Labor, the CIO, the International Association of Machinists, the several brotherhoods, not to mention a number of laymen's groups and several groups of physicians who reject the A. M. A. conservative stand-pat approach to American medical economics. These organizations have tried to coordinate the fight for National Health Insurance in the halls of Congress and on the platforms throughout the country where people debate this issue.

We have a display here at this convention, off to the right of the display on the right as you go out the door. On that table you will find various materials which will explain the program to you. In addition, though, and here is the important part, you will find a few plain white cards. Now what we would like you to do with those plain white cards is this: We

would like you to give us your name and your address and your local affiliation so that we may send you our news letter explaining this bill and telling you what the status of it is and what can be done to help the law. And, if in addition you will write on this card that you willing to consider speaking on this measurement. are willing to consider speaking on this measure, we will furnish you with our speaker's gift which gives instructions and sample speeches and a general survey of the legislation in general so that it will be possible for you to hold your own in any group and on any floor in upholding the American Federation of program.

Labor's program.

The American people must have the medical care they need, when they need it and at a price that they can afford to pay but nobody is going to get it for them. We as the American people will have to get it ourselves. In order to help us push through legislation which will achieve that end, we would like to have you signify your willingness to cooperate with the committee for the Nation's Health by signing up for our news letter and our speaker's material at our booth outside.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to

I want to thank you for this opportunity to address you this morning and I hope that I will be able to come back again in a couple of years and report to this convention that legislation has been passed through the support of the American Federation of Labor. Thank vou.

President DelMonte: Thank you, Mr. Garwin, and I think that for your kind and intelligent words and your long trip, you, too, deserve the Medal of Honor.

the Medal of Honor.

Some time ago during one of our Labor Day festivities at the Boston Common, the Boston Central Labor Union racked its brains, trying to secure for the people within the city and others who had traveled from other parts of the state, a speaker of high calibre, a speaker who would have a subject that most everybody would want to listen to.

want to listen to.

I am fully conscious of the fact that some of you don't like to listen to all speakers but I know speakers of this man's type, all of you would like to listen to. So, we sent to Washington at that time and we received a

Washington at that time and we received a favorable and affirmative answer that this gentleman would travel from Washington to Boston and address the people gathered there. He made a hig hit with the people who heard him on the radio as well as those who listened to him in person at the park grandstand and then later at another place in the afternoon. He was highly recommended. Some of the periodicals that we had read, spoke of this man, and we knew then that we had the right speaker. We asked him to come here to this convention and address you. He has made many trips throughout the country and abroad. He speaks on a good subject, one that is close to all of our hearts. our hearts.

I take pleasure in presenting to you Mr. Nelson Cruikshank, Director, Social Insurance Activities for the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Cruikshank.

NELSON CRUIKSHANK

(Director, Social Insurance Activities, A.F. of L.)

Commissioner DelMonte, Secretary Kelley, Officers and Delegates to this convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am glad at last to be able to accept the kind invitation of your officers to be with you at a convention of this great State Federation.

Last year I had promised to be here but found myself in Geneva, Switzeerland, at the time you were here and had to send a cable

to Ken telling him that I had to renege because the distance in that instance was really too great. At the Labor Institute in Worcester this year, I had hoped to be present but had to take a powder on that, too, because our Social Security Bill was in a very precarious position just at that time and I had to cancel my engagement at the last moment. But, with my engagement at that time and I had to cancer my engagement at the last moment. But, with this Federation of Labor, more than any, unless it is that of your neighboring state, Connecticut, where I was brought up in the movement, I feel I owe a very special debt, a debt of the past. Sometimes I am beginning to feel like an old-timer.

When I was down in Connecticut, some of the when I was down in Connecticut, some of the missionaries from Massachusetts came on to help us along in the early days, and it was there that I met some of the great leaders this movement had furnished. I saw Bob Watt there. Bob and I were first on a forum on the Social Security Act in 1932. Also Frank Fenton. Harry Russell worked with me in the Wester's Education Bill Also Lames in the Worker's Education Bill. Also James Moriarty and others from this movement, and I owe them a great debt. Of course, we still are indebted to the Massachusetts movement and Massachusetts life because von are activities. and Massachusetts life because you are still sending us people from George Delaney, and we have now the Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin, who will be with you this morning I understand. He is also, as you know, from Massachusetts.

Just recently, I had an opportunity, rather, I had again to be indebted to the majority leader of the House, John McCormack, who has exercised his influence as majority leader to help pull our Social Security Bill out of the

precarious situation which prevented my being in Worcester.

We are trying in the American Federation of Labor to enact legislation that will meet the contingencies and the risks that every

working man is up against.

The Old Age and Survivors Insurance Program, that law enacted originally in 1935, was a good law for '35 but it's not a good law for '49. Benefits are too low, the coverage is not broad enough, and there are other deficiencies in the bill which need very much to be brought up to date. We are doing our best to bring it up to date.

In connection with Old Age and Survivors Insurance, there is one feature that is not covered in the bill which has occurred to me recently. I would like to see some member of the American Federation of Labor suggest something along this line. Maybe there is time, but I don't know for sure whether there is time to produce such a resolution before this convention. I may be after the deadline. I don't know. This is the first time I have talked of this idea and I would like to see what you folks think about it.

I would like to see some bill put in before Congress to make it an unfair labor practice for any employer to discharge a worker because of age unless that worker is eligible for a decent retirement. That retirement could be the public program under Old Age and Survivors Insurance or it could be a private retirement. plan, or it could be a combination of both. Today, with the onset and return of some unemployment, we are again being told that men and women, 40 and 45 years of age are too old to work.

Now what I am proposing is a very simple thing. If a man is too old to work, he is old enough to go on retirement; I don't care whether that age be 40, 45, 50 or 55. If he is too old to work, then he is old enough for retirement! If he is too young to retire, he is young enough to work and I think that is a very simple formula. Although I think we would have some trouble getting such a bill

passed now, if hearings were held on such a proposal now, in years hence we might get it passed. Hearings on such a proposal would put some of these employers on the spot and it could be said to them, "Which is it? Is a man old or is he young at 40 or 45? If he is old, retire him. If he is young, keep him on the payroll." It is just as simple as that.

As I say, that is not in our present proposal but I would like to see some State Federation memorialize the Convention of the American Federation of Labor by introducing such a proposal.

proposal.

Of course, one of the risks people are facing, and it is coming back in new force, is unemployment. I read with great interest the report of your Legislative Agent, and I noticed with respect to unemployment, that bills striking at respect to unemployment, that bills striking at the heart of the evil have been introduced in this state. We now have nearly five million unemployed in the United States and you don't need me to tell you that New England is one of the hot spots of unemployment. The West Coast is another. The places that made their greatest contributions to the war effort are the very places now being hit with unemployment. ployment.

I know that this report of your Legislative Agent points at the very heart of the problem, namely, the so-called merit-rating. There is no merit in an employer keeping a worker on a job because you know he doesn't keep him there

job because you know he doesn't keep him there unless there is some profit in it.

In regard to the so-called merit-rating, or experience-rating, last year the loss in revenue because of the experience-rating provisions of the state laws to the National Unemployment Trust Fund was \$6,600,000,000. That amount of money was refunded to the employers of this country supposedly as a reward for providing steady employment. \$6,600,000,000. That was 46 per cent more than the total amount that was paid out in unemployment compensation benefits during the year 1949.

I have no doubt that you read in some newspapers the complaints that were being made about people going on vacation and drawing unemployment benefits or other such things. Well, maybe a few can get around the state

unemployment benefits or other such things. Well, maybe a few can get around the state laws, but it is tough enough to get your unemployment benefits when you are entitled to them, let alone trying to get them if you are not entitled to them. But did any of you hear of the billions that are being paid back to the employers under this merit-rating provision? No, there was nothing said about that. President Green just three weeks ago sent for the Rederal Administrator and gave him an

President Green just three weeks ago sent for the Federal Administrator and gave him an account of the amounts that were repaid to the employers. He asked the Federal Administrator to ask each state just what they have gotten for this \$1,600,000,000 with 12 or 13 per cent of the covered workers being in New England, and as much as 25 per cent in the State of Rhode Island who are now unemployed. We paid employers a billion and a half dollars to provide steady employment and now in some places a quarter of the workers are laid off. What did we get for the \$1,600,000,000? Letters have gone out to the Governors. I called the other day and asked, "What answers are you getting back?" Hewick said, "We're not getting any yet. We have had the letter three weeks." I can understand why they are not getting the replies because, there isn't any answer to the kind of a query that President Green directed.

This report shows that the Employment Trust

This report shows that the Employment Trust This report shows that the Employment Trust Fund is operating in the red in the state of Massachusetts and I understand some of the hew and cry that is going on is that "benefits are too high. The eligibility is too easy." But, that is not the reason. You are operating in the red in Massachusetts to the tune of about \$30,000,000 a year because of this rebate that is being given to the employers who are not paying the tax set up in the Federal Statutes.

paying the tax set up in the Federal Statutes. So, I say that when you made a move through the State Federation of Labor to correct this "experience-rating provision," you directed your move right to the heart of the problem. You will be able to liberalize your benefits and remove some of these ridiculous qualification provisions when you get the employers to pay the contributions they were supposed to pay when the Federal Tax Law was enacted.

Because I can't cover this whole broad field

Because I can't cover this whole broad field of social insurance, I want to talk particularly about one feature which I have followed with great interest, and I also know you have

great interest, and I also know you have followed it in your state.

You know, some of my colleagues say to me, "What are you worrying about? You ought to be thankful that you have only Social Security." Then, I have to remind them in justification, that Social Security covers Old Age and Survivors Insurance, Disability Insurance, both permanent and temporary, Unemployment Compensation, Health Insurance, the operation of the United States Employment Service, and all the other things that are a part of the American Federation of Labor Social Security Program.

The particular part of the broad program that I want to talk about to you is that of the

I want to talk about to you is that of the Temporary Disability Program. Each day in Temporary Disability Program. Each day in the United States there are two million people kept from gainful employment because of temporary illnesses. Suppose that I were to come porary illnesses. Suppose that I were to come here and announce today that two million people were on strike in the United States. I probably would hit the headlines in the Boston newspapers. Two million people—what a tragic thing. Production is being halted, and you can imagine all the things that would be said. However, nobody worries about two million people kept from productive employment because of a temporary illness. Besides that, there are three million more out each day because of serious disabilities which have lasted six months or more.

six months or more.
Chairman Hull: Delegates. You have a very important speaker before you now. I will ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the Delegates to be as quiet as possible. What this

gates to be as quiet as possible. What this speaker is presenting to you is going to be part of your report to your local unions. I will ask your indulgence to give your strict attention to the speaker, please. Thank you.

Mr. Cruikshank: Thank you, Vice President Hull. I was about to say that we never know when this kind of disability is going to hit us. Maybe somebody will be carried from this room before I am through speaking. I hope not as a result of it. But we never know when these things are going to hit us. Of all of this disability, only 10 per cent is covered by Workmen's Compensation. I suppose if anything were to happen to most of us right now, we would not be entitled to Workmen's Compensation. pensation.

pensation.

The other night after a meeting of the N.L.P.D. I took the Secretary-Treasurer home. He was in unusually good spirits and looked healthy. At 10 o'clock, I left him at a hotel where his daughter was to take him on home. At 1 o'clock that morning, he was taken to the hospital and had to be operated on before noon for appendicitis. He just returned today. That could happen, as you know, to anybody. It could happen to us here, happen to us on the job. In that kind of disability only 10 per cent is covered by Workmen's Compensation. We know what we think of the risk of high cost of medical care when there is illness and the worker's income is cut off. That is just the time when the big doctor and hospital bills come in. But, that is the path of our program. of our program.

Although we don't know when it will hit

Although we don't know when it will hit any one of us, we do know from the country as a whole, how many people it will hit in a year. It is just like life insurance statistics and it can be predicted. That's why it is an insurable risk and we believe it can be covered by an extension of the Social Insurance Program. That is why we propose to meet these risks by a social insurance.

In our bill which is now before Congress, we propose not only to improve the Old Age and Survivors Program, but we have in addition a plan to pay retirement benefits whenever a man or woman has a permanent disability. We propose to pay unemployment compensation benefits whenever he has a temporary disability. With the Health Insurance program, we hope or rather, propose, to cover by insurance the high costs of medical care and service.

We define temporary disability as a disability of less than six months' duration and we believe that a man in that case should, any time

lieve that a man in that case should, any time that he is unable to perform his usual work and his usual occupation because of a disability, be paid the same benefits that he is paid when he is unemployed for any other reason that is beyond his control.

Now, this temporary disability is the thing that I want to particularly talk to you about for a few minutes. I would like to say very frankly, and I am sure you are aware of it, that in the American Federation of Labor, we have been pressing for the enactment of a national federal program, both for unemployment compensation and in the field of temporary disability.

ployment compensation and in the field of temporary disability.

The reasons for that are these: First, the states have shown an unwillingness to act in this field. You know, that if you ever want to know how conservative a man is, a legislator, either state or national, you can test him on how willing he is to act, how willing he is to enact Federal legislation. When we talked about temporary disability to some of ing he is to enact Federal legislation. When we talked about temporary disability to some of the members of Congress they said, "Oh, that is fine, but we believe in this. But, that's a state problem." That's a state problem, but then you have to remember that some of these same birds you are talking to are the same fellows that voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and the imaginary events that they saw and which they said were corrected by the Taft-Hartley Act. Oh, they are not state problems. That takes the intervention of the Federal Government. You can always tell the mark of a conservative and it is this: When he wants to take away something from labor, it's for the Federal Government to act, but when you want to do something for labor, that's a State Problem. You will find it right down the line every time. every time.

The evidence this year is that 14 states considered temporary disability insurance, of which Massachusetts, as you know, is one—only to have them not enacted. The state of Washington passed a law and immediately they threw it in a referendum, so that Washington can't start paying benefits. New York passed a law but I don't think it's a good one. It was an insurance company law and I think the insurance companies will get no more out of

it than the workers.

Today, after that legislation has been considered in some 35 different states, there are only four states who have a temporary disability insurance law. Another reason is not only the reluctance of the states to act, but let's turn back for a moment. We say that if it is a state problem, then let the states act. This record of four laws out of 35 is not a good record in favor of state enactment.

We have had experience with unemployment compensation in these states, too. It's not that

we don't trust states, but as you well know, the state legislatures are overladen with Representatives from the farm districts. Now, we haven't anything against the farmers but in unemployment compensation the farmers are all unemployment compensation the farmers are all exempt. Finally, the program was turned over to the farmers to run. That's about the size of it. Now, we like to see the farmers in it, the farm wage earners, but if they are going to stay out of it, then they ought not to have a cent for the operation of the program where there is such heavy agricultural disproportion in agricultural representation.

We have had a little experience with state operation down in New Jersey. New Jersey passed a law and they had over two hundred million dollars from employee contributions. Massachusetts gave up employee contributions and unemployment compensation rather early but

and unemployment compensation rather early but New Jersey and California kept them. They had over two hundred million dollars in the Fund New Jersey and California kept them. They had over two hundred million dollars in the Fund for employee contributions. Every thin dime of it was right out of the workers' pockets. When they had their state law passed for temporary disability, the insurance companies with their fingers in the pie, then transferred some of this money, \$50,000,000 of it, into the State Fund. They looked around for a place to put this \$50,000,000. There were a lot of good government bonds around, but no, "The Federal Government had to keep its fingers off this' and so they found some bonds being floated by a bank of the Manhattan Company. The state trustees purchased \$50,000,000 worth of bonds as an investment with that money which they withdrew out of the Federal Fund. And a \$200,000 fee was paid for the purchase of these bonds which the Bank of Manhattan had been trying for 16 months to get rid of; \$200,000 of the workers' money. That's the kind of thing that keeps us suspicious of this kind of operation with the insurance companies running it and taking control of it. Your Federation was right all the way, as right as rain, in providing for a State Fund when it had its bill before your Legislature.

Of course, the states have enacted such a program, but the the Federal Government hasn't put in a temporary disability insurance. The Federation has been working on this for years

put in a temporary disability insurance. The Federation has been working on this for years and we have certain principles that we believe

are rightly sound.

One, that this program should be combined One, that this program should be combined with unemployment compensation, so that a man is paid his benefits when he is unemployed for reason of illness just the same as if he is unemployed for any other reason. The amount of benefits for temporary disability should be the same. The waiting period should be seven days. There, we are a little different from other unemployment compensations and the reason is that 80 per cent of our disability doesn't other unemployment compensations and the reason is that 80 per cent of our disability doesn't lack seven days and a person can carry on for that short length of time. You can save a lot of money to pay higher benefits for a longer time to the people who really need it, if you let the individual carry it the first seven days himself. Coverage should be the same for unemployment compensation except that you exclude workers who are under Workmen's Compensation.

Now as to the type of law. The American Federation of Labor has said from the beginning that this kind of program should be operated under a simple and exclusive State Fund if it is to be a State Program. They have said that the reason for this is that it is not an appropriate field for private investment because when the state requires the employer to insure against sickness, the state is making that mandatory and should provide a way of insuring without anyone profiting.

Secondly, private insurance companies in

Secondly, private insurance companies in the picture, lead to litigation and contest be-

tween companies and the claimant. He comes in and faces a battery of highpaid lawyers from the insurance companies every time and

from the insurance companies every time and he is always at a disadvantage.

Third, the take of the insurance companies is not justified as they render no service that cannot be rendered by the single State Fund at far less expense. There are only a few states that have the single State Fund. Ohio is one of them. President Green, as you know, was the majority leader of the Senate in Ohio in 1911 when the Workmen's Compensation Act was enacted there. It is still known as the "Green Law" in Ohio. It is a single State Fund, and in the State of Ohio, 97 and a fraction per cent of the premium dollar goes out in premium benefits.

in premium benefits.

How does that compare with the rest of the country? Do you know that in the country as a whole 48 cents out of every premium dollar goes to the insurance company? In some states like Nebraska, for example, 63 cents out of every premium dollar paid in for Workmen's Compensation goes to the insurance companies. Sixty-three cents out of every premium dollar! What do they do to justify this energy takes.

this enormous take?

Workmen's Compensadon't want to repeat this enormous take?

Our experience in Workmen's Compensation has been one that we don't want to repeat in this field of temporary disability insurance. If you have both, a kind of a mixed program, competitive plans, and the private plans, the insurance company plans will take all the good risks. They will always be able to show a favorable balance, but they will discriminate against the poor risks such as the older worker and certain racial groups. Do you know that and certain racial groups. Do you know that in the state of New Jersey where they have this plan, it wasn't in effect two weeks before certain paying employers issued an order that they would no longer hire any Negroes because the poor Negro, having to live in poorer circumstances, had a higher rate of disability as a result of tuberculosis. Racial discrimination came in as a direct result of the competitive plans in the operation of insurance companies and in the same way against the older worker. As to the financing program, the American Federation of Labor has always believed in joint financing, employee contribution and employer contributions, and also in the right of an employee and his representatives to demand representation in the administration of his benefits. It is only fair and equitable for him then to claim benefits as a right and not as charity, dole, or handout.

Well, you know the story here in Massachusetts. Your Governor supported this program as well as a program of State Welfare in his message. The bill, House No. 2591, was introduced in the House. It was a good bill. It was sent to me and I looked it over and I saw that in every respect it met the standard that had been approved and worked out for a period of years in the American Federation of Labor Social Security Committee.

But, the sel,sh interests took action. They were not satisfied with workers who wanted to help finance their own insurance program. Every argument was dragged out against this program. For example, I saw an article which John W. Downes of the Massachusetts Insurance Federation brought out, the old story Insurance Federation brought out, the old story that in Rhode Island where they had single State Fund, all the workers get sick during vacation period. That has been told so many times that you hate to try to answer it again, but just on the fact of it, what do they mean when they say "vacation period"? As I take it, they mean the months of April, May, and June. You look at the records and the high claims are in April. That's true.

I have lived in New England for a little while and I was never aware that the month

of April was a particularly advantageous month for vacationing, particularly if your children are still in school. I don't know as I want to go to the beach in April. But, that's the claim and it was dragged out. What is the fact? It is the very simple thing that they have a benefit year in Rhode Island and it ends the 31st of March and begins again on April 1, and a lot of people become eligible that have exhausted their benefits for the year just preceding. So naturally there is a high load in April. în April.

have exhausted their benefits for the year just preceding. So naturally there is a high load in April.

Although we have explained and issued a chart analysis of it, Mr. Downes of the Massachusetts Insurance Federation ignores all these pleas in the records in the state hearings in New Jersey, in the records of state hearings in California, and that are in the records published by the Ways and Means Committee of the House in Washington and in the Senate Finance Committee, all of which are available. He could not have failed to have seen that record and those recommendations. Yet without any effort, he drags out the old argument, and has all the workers in Rhode Island go on vacation in April, May, and June. He contends that proves not only that the program isn't any good but that you and I and all the rest of us who work for a living are a bunch of living bums. That is the charge.

Well, the insurance crowd said there would be no protection for the workers unless the insurance companies were in. In other words, they took that hard and fast position, "We, the insurance companies of the State of Massachusetts, will not permit the working people of Massachusetts to insure against the risk, unless we get our cut." It was just as simple as that. "Unless we can take our share of this revenue, we are going to stop it."

Your officers in this state carried on a splendid fight. It failed, as you know, but by a narrow margin of three. A commission was set up to study it. That isn't the end. I look back years ago when I had the pleasure of talking with Secretary Tobin. We were talking about the early Workmen's Compensation and he asked me if it was true that President Green passed the first successful act in Ohio. I said, "That is true but the first law that was introduced was in Massachusetts. It was three years earlier, in 1908, three years before the law was passed in Ohio."

What did they do in Massachusetts in 1908? They voted to set up a study commission to

What did they do in Massachusetts in 1908? They voted to set up a study commission to study Workmen's Compensation. Forty-one study Workmen's Compensation. Forty-one years later, they voted to set up a study commission to study disability insurance. You got your Workmen's Compensation years ago in the state of Massachusetts. With the same kind of liberal fight that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has always been known to conduct, I predict that in due time, you will have either by a State enactment or by a Federal enactment and before too long, a program that can protect the wage earners of this state and all of the states against this risk.

Keep up the good fight bays. You are doing

Keep up the good fight, boys. You are doing a wonderful job and every bit of your energy towards this kind of security program in the state of Massachusetts helps us no end as we are trying to do the same thing down in Washington. Good luck to you and keep up the scrap. Thank you for your attention.

Chairman Hull: Thank you, Mr. Cruikshank. Now I want to thank you delegates for your cooperation.

At this time I want to present to our speaker this Badge of Honor. You are always welcome to the State Federation of Labor. I know today your most interesting talk was enjoyed.

Mr. Cruikshank: Thank you, Vice-President Hull, and thank you, delegates.

Chairman Hull: Delegates, for some months now we have been deeply interested in the Children's Medical Center Hospital. We are doing our part and we are going to continue to do our part.

It is a pleasure as your acting Chairman to present to you the Chairman of the Children's Medical Center Campaign, Mr. Frederick Ayer, Jr. May I have the attention of the delegates in the rear of the hall, please?

FREDERICK AYER, JR.

(Chairman, Children's Hospital Medical Center Campaign)

Ladies and Gentlemen. I don't know when I have been happier to be anywhere. I have just heard part of a talk on Federal Security. Almost everybody in this room has been working, whether they know it or not, beside my predecessor and myself in exactly the same kind of struggle. We want to raise money to enlarge, equip, and endow the greatest center for children in the world, the Children's Hospital. That security is one which acts for all of us, for every child.

Working together at campaign headquarters are management, labor, various trades, in-

Working together at campaign headquarters are management, labor, various trades, industries, newspapers, and motion pictures. Every field of endeavor has a stake. Together, we are working to build a six million dollar hospital sufficiently endowed, sufficiently equipped, to take care of our sick children and to promote research into the killers and cripplers of those same children. I have come here today on behalf, not of myself, not of the hospital, but on behalf of the children of Massachusetts to thank you.

I have just been told that Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin has just arrived. I had the privilege of sitting near him and meeting him at our opening dinner on March 22, and I want to thank him, too, for his endorsement and for the great help which he has been to us.

I have also in my hand a telegram which just arrived from a man who worked so hard for this cause that he became ill and was ordered by his doctor to rest. It is from my predecessor. Dick Robie, and he sends this message: "To Ken Kelley. Please express to the Convention my appreciation for the assistance given me in behalf of Children's Medical Center. Richard F. Robie." That is short but it is heartfelt.

When we started this campaign, our most

Medical Center. Richard F. Robie. That is short but it is heartfelt.

When we started this campaign, our most loyal friends were the representatives of Labor. They said we have finally been given an opportunity to do a thing which we want very much to do. We have been given a chance to participate fully in a great charitable campaign for the cause in which we believe.

A lot of people tell me they didn't think that was so. I told them, "Just wait and see." that was so. I told them, "Just wait and see." Well, we have been waiting to see. Organized labor in Massachusetts has pledged well over \$550,000 toward this cause and a great deal has already come in. Only this morning, I was handed a letter from Joint Council No. 10 of the Teamsters, pledging us \$125,000 for the next three years. To prove that was a great deal more than just a pledge, I was handed a check for \$7,000 which I now have in my pocket, and I am not going to let it go because I am going to put it in the bank for the hospital. I was told more would come from where that came.

I was just told that the Trolley Operators, on two collections during the coming year, are pledging us \$10,000. I was handed a check for over \$4,000 from the Navy Yard Workers in Boston. The Hood Rubber Company workers have collected over \$4,500. Everywhere in the

state, every craft and trade, people are gathering together, searching their hearts and are digging down in their pocketbooks to help us out. It is the finest thing that ever happened to me, as a young man, to get backing like

People say, "Well, we heard what Labor said they were going to do. What are they doing?" I have been able to go to them with figures like that, and pledges like that and say, "Look, this is what they are doing. This is what they have done. What are you going to do?"

going to do?"

I have been able to go to management for the first time in my life and say, "Your own workhrst time in my life and say, "Your own workers, the unions, representatives in your shops, are doing a better job on the Charity campaign than you are, and you ought to be ashamed of yourselves." You men and women have helped me do that. I have been working with some grand people on this campaign, with Nick Morrissey, Harry Russell, John DelMonte—I can't name them all—people known to all of you who meant what they said when late last year, they pledged their support.

port.

I am going to take just three minutes more to tell you what the money you are raising is doing. It is building the house for the greatest collection of pediatricians and research men on children's diseases in the world. It is making possible the saving of countless lives. It is sending out into the world with a fair chance to fight for themselves, children that would otherwise be crippled or deformed.

I was at the hospital three days ago. I can fire relief withing brought in put in iron.

aw five polio victims brought in, put in iron lungs or tubes, and they are going to be all right. If this place didn't exist, they would be cripples. I have seen children brought in so horribly deformed that it turned my stomach, and I have a pretty good stomach after the war. I have seen surgeons out there help them

help them.

after the war. I have seen surgeons out there help them.

My next door neighbor had a little baby girl about three months old. Her doctor told her, "I am sorry, Mrs Davidson. There is almost nothing to be done for the child. She is going to die. She has a cancerous growth at the base of her spine, but let's take her into the Children's as a last resort." They took her into Children's and a great surgeon there operated for five hours. Two weeks ago, that child was returned, a little girl playing in the play yard over the stone wall from my house, just as healthy as she can be. It is impossible to measure in dollars or cents anything that means so much to that mother. It is impossible for me to tell you what it means to me to have my children secure because that hospital exists, and because of the work which you are all doing, backing up this campaign.

We are assuring the same hope to thousands of other children who might otherwise be turned away or children who might otherwise be turned away or children who come from localities where there is no proper pediatric equipment or fully trained doctors. We are training a hundred new pediatricians out there as a result of this campaign. We will do it every year.

It fills my heart,—and I am talking of something that is very close to me when I talk

It fills my heart,—and I am talking of something that is very close to me when I talk about children. I have three little ones myself. I know that pretty nearly all of you do, too.

I will say no more except this: I know full I will say no more except this: I know full well that labor has done its best and will keep its pledge. I know there are no words adequate enough to thank them when that pledge is kept and that every time you look at your own children or your neighbor's children, you can say to yourself, "I have helped secure their future. I may have saved one of them from death; I know that I have saved many of them from crippling or deforming diseases."

That's the greatest thing on earth for children. In at s the greatest thing on earth for children. It's the hope of the future of our country, and if you people will stick with me, I promise you, as Chairman of the Children's Drive, that I will stick with the Children's Hospital until we have raised the money necessary to do all these things that in our hearts we hope to do for our children.

Chairman Hull: When he came on the platform he said, "My knees are shaking." I believe, however, and you will agree with me, that he is doing a splendid job for our kids. May I present to you, Mr. Ayer, our Guest Badge.

Mr. Ayer: Thank you.

Chairman Hull: Delegates, I have the pleasure of introducing to you a man who is one of the hard workers in the Labor Movement and who represents one of the largest organizations in the country. It is a pleasure, as your Chairman, to welcome him to our Sixty-third Annual Convention. Anthony Valente, President of the United Textile Workers of

ANTHONY VALENTE

(International President, United Textile Workers of America)

Mr. Chairman, Secretary, Delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It is a pleasure for me to be with you today to bring you the fraternal greetings of the organization I proudly represent, the United Textile Workers of America of the American Federation of Labor. We have thirty-three local unions in the state of Massachusetts which are either represented here, or should be, taking part in the formulation of a progressive program of this Convention.

this Convention.

this Convention.

I want the officers and delegates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to know that it is the policy of the Executive Council of the United Textile Workers of America for all our local unions in the various states and the various communities to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Unions in their immediate vicinities. If there is any local union of the United Textile Workers of America here in Massachusetts that is not affiliated with this great organizathat is not affiliated with this great organiza-tion, all that is necessary is a letter to our International Office and we will cooperate with your officers to the end that all of our local unions be affiliated with your body.

I suppose that it is timely and fitting for me as a guest speaker at this Convention, and representing the United Textile Workers of America, to touch upon the future of the textile industry here in New England. That is one of the major issues of the day.

For the past four or five weeks while our negotiations have been going on with several of the large textile mills here in New England, there have been numerous reports that this company and that company was going to move out of New England and out of Massachusetts unless they were able to negotiate an agreement which would allow them to increase their efficiency and meet competition with the south. I am very happy to announce that we have just concluded negotiations for a new contract with Goodall-Sanford in Sanford, Maine, and we have negotiated a better agreement than the agreement which just expired. We have, for the first time, negotiated a union shop contract with the Goodall and Ford Mills of Sanford, Maine and I can assure you that Goodall in Sanford, Maine, is not going to move out of New England. For the past four or five weeks while our

I also wish to report that we have concluded negotiations with the Arlington Mills in Law-rence, Massachusetts and, there again, we have rence, Massachusetts and, there again, we have concluded a better agreement than the agreement we have been working under. There again, for the first time, in the history of the Arlington Mills, we have a union shop agreement. Again, I can assure you that the scare that the Arlington Mills were going to move out of Lawrence and out of Massachusetts no longer exists because the Arlington Mills are going to remain in the the Arlington Mills are going to remain in the

the Arlington Mills are going to remain in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Some people in industry circles would like to have us believe the reason why industry is moving down south is primarily because of cheap labor. At the present time there are 200,000 textile workers unemployed. A few weeks ago there were 225,000. It has been reduced to approximately 200,000 today. These 200,000 unemployed textile workers are not all living here in New England or here in Massachusetts. Most of them are living in the south.

living here in New England or here in Massachusetts. Most of them are living in the south. The point I wish to make is that we have considerable unemployment in the textile industry in the south as well as here in the New England states. So, if the story of the employers is to hold good, that "the reason why we can't meet the competition of the south is because of cheap labor," the answer is, "Why is there unemployment in the south?" The answer to New England and the future of the textile industry in New England is not moving down south to the cheap labor, because that is not one of the major factors.

is not one of the major factors.

There are three principal reasons why certain textile companies would rather locate their tain textile companies would rather locate their plants down south than here in New England. The most important reason is because it is closer to the market. That is in the textile industry and it is not so for the woolenworsted goods. The cotton is grown down south so, therefore, there is more profit for the textile industry to be located down south where they can buy their cotton and move it to their plants at reduced freight rates.

can buy their cotton and move it to their plants at reduced freight rates.

The second reason is the fact that they don't have as much competition for labor down south as there is here in New England. Here in New England we have other major industries besides the Textile Industry. In the south the other major industries haven't located as yet. Therefore, with time existing for new labor, the employers feel they can get more of an abundance of labor down south than they can here in New England. in New England.

in New England.

Of course, there is another reason. There is the reason of increased efficiency in some of the southern states as compared with the New England states. It isn't a question of competition between the south and New England as such because we have competition down south between the Carolinas and Georgia and Alabama. We have textile industries in North Carolina, that are equipped with modern machinery that can knock the pants off anybody when it comes to competition with employers in Georgia and Alabama. So, we have competition not between the north and the south as such; we have competition between states.

The solution for New England is not to look around for greener pastures, the solution is

The solution for New England is not to look around for greener pastures, the solution is to invest some of the huge profits that have been made during the war years in modern machinery. That is number one because if it equips itselves with modern machinery, it will be able to meet any competition that may be thrown at it, whether it be from the south, the west, or any part of the country.

Secondly, it must adopt an educational program in cooperation with labor and in cooperation with the officers of our labor unions so that it will bring about not only increased efficiency but a better quality of the product that it is producing.

Some of the employers throw up their hands now and tell us that we have to have increased efficiency because the workers down south operefficiency because the workers down south operate more looms or more spindles than we do here in New England. I am wondering whether or not the employers in New England here aren't guilty of that fact existing today. Only a few short years ago, when they could have adopted a realistic program to bring about increased efficiency, they were indifferent. They were as guilty as any other industries here in New England and other parts of the country when, there was a scarcity of labor, important labor. They kept workers around in a particular department with nothing to do because they didn't dare to lay them off because some other mill or some other factory was going to take them away and they wanted to have them on hand.

hand.
So, I maintain that the time when they should have started talking about and thinking about the sufficiency was then, because it is very hard to sell workers on the idea of producing more and operating more machines, when they know their brothers and their cousins and their fellow workers are going to be thrown out of employment. Still, it can be done but it can't be done overnight.

The United Textile Workers of America extend their hands to any employer, with whom

tend their hands to any employer, with whom we have contractual relationships, where they want to adopt the realistic educational program to bring about increased inefficiency. But I repeat again that it can't be done overnight.

repeat again that it can't be done overnight. You can't undo something that has been taking place for the past fifteen or twenty years.

We have a job here in New England and the job can be done if labor and industry, in cooperation with the various state governments, will go along and conduct a real educational program to keep the industries here in New England. I am confident that it will be done.

Here is another example, and surely labor can't be blamed for this. I want you to know that I come from the textile industry here in New England. I worked as a textile worker in one of the mills here in New England for a period of twelve years, and I recall an incident that happened a few years ago. One of the large companies here in Massachusetts was producing upholstery cloth for one of the large producing upholstery cloth for one of the large automobile employers in the country and they had a huge contract with this company whereby almost 90 per cent of their production would go to this large automobile company. They started out in their samples with a piece of cloth that contained 32 picks per square inch.

For the benefit of those of you who may not be familiar with the construction of cloth, I want you to know that a pick is every strand of cloth that runs across this way. So, it of cloth that runs across this way. So, it means that in every inch of cloth there were 32 strands of threads. That's what the sample consisted of when it was submitted to the automobile company.

Well, after they got the order—they had the order in effect for a few weeks—they decided to make a little more profit and so they cut out two picks and gave them 30 picks when they were supposed to give them 32. Well, they got away with it. So, they thought they would get away with a little more and took two more and gave them 28. Well, to make a long story short, they finally got down to 24 instead of 32.

Finally, they were caught. This dates back 15 years ago—and the automobile company hasn't given another order to this particular textile company here in Massachusetts. Certinly, they can't blame labor for that incident. It was only the greediness of the employer that lost forever the possibility of keeping their mills going full blast with this one large auto-

mobile employer. That is one of the incidents

where industry has been short-sighted.

Another way where they are short-sighted, and they showed it in the last session of the Congress of the United States, is that some of the employers here in New England think it is the employers here in New England think it is smart when they use pressure on their representatives in Congress and in the Senate to have them join hands with reactionary Congressmen and Senators from the south in passing on unfair labor legislation or against starting favorable labor legislation as sponsored by the American Federation of Labor. If the Senators and Congressmen from New England and their constituents would join hands directly with the officers of the American Federation of with the officers of the American Federation of Labor, legislation could be adopted making it possible for organized labor to organize the south more rapidly and bring about a condition wherein the workers of the south would enjoy the same benefits as the workers of New England.

If they would go along with such a program, then there wouldn't be any advantage for the employers in the textile industry to be located here in New England or in any other part of the country, primarily in the south. But, they won't do it because they are short-sighted. Of course, some of these Congressmen and Senators do all they can to hamstring the aspirations of the organized workers while they are in session but when election time comes around, they come back to their constituents and hold rallies and give radio talks. At mass meetings he tells the workers why he should be reelected because he has served you faithfully and honestly in the past term while he has been in session. He tells you how he served you in this and that respect. you in this and that respect.

you in this and that respect.

In closing, I want to congratulate the officers, the delegates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the tremendous job they have done, not only here in the state, but nationally, in getting to the Senate and to the Congress of the United States, people who represent the desires of the organized workers here in Massachusetts and throughout the nation. I want to repeat that it has been a pleasure for me to come back to Massachusetts and to address such a splendid convention.

I hope that all of your sessions will be harmonious and that you will adopt a program that you can proudly present to the members of our organization and your organizations and all that of the unions of the American Federation of Labor. Thank you, Mr. Valente.

Chairman Hull: Thank you, Mr. Valente. President DelMonte: Will the delegates in the rear of the hall find seats way down front if possible. I wish to announce that at the conclusion of the address given by Secretary Tobin, the official photograph of the convention will be made and if you are up front you will come out better than if you are in back

in back.

I also want to make this announcement: The I also want to make this announcement: The morning session of this convention will not adjourn until such time as the amendments to the Constitution have been reported and acted upon by you as reported by the Constitution Committee. So, those of you who are interested in the Constitutional amendments be advised that because of our Constitution, the afternoon session immediately after opening, must be devoted to the nomination of officers. Now, those of you underneath the balcony, come over here and take seats. The acoustics in this hall are such that you will be able to hear better if you come out here in front.

I also want you to know that the Secretary's address will be broadcast over the air. We ask you to cooperate by being as quiet as possible during the talk. Will you all come over here and take seats? Will the Sergeant-at-

Arms please cooperate with the Chair? If you realized that seven hundred and some odd

dollars were spent to provide these chairs during the convention you would sit in them.

I said this program would be on the air. That doesn't mean when the Secretary says something that pleases you, and I know he will, that you can't applaud and whistle and make loud noises.

make loud noises.
Ladies and Gentlemen, Delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, their wives and their friends. As President of the Federation of Labor, you know as well as I, the duties of the Chairman are varied and complex. There are times when the duties of the Chairman become a pleasure

come a pleasure.

'At this particular time it is indeed a pleas-At this particular time it is indeed a pleasure for me to stand before you and execute the business that is going to be transpired in a moment. This is a special occasion. It is a special occasion because we have visiting us today a very special friend. He is a personal friend of mine and a personal friend of yours. I have had the honor of introducing him for many years. I have had the honor of introducing him to audiences while he was campaigning for the Mayoralty fight in the City of Boston. I had the honor of introducing him to you as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I have had the pleasure of introducing him to many gatherings because, as I say, he is a personal friend of everybody. everybody.

everybody.

He is now the Secretary of Labor of the United States of America, appointed by President Truman, appointed at a time when perhaps no man would want to take a job unless he knew that he could do that job and do it well. He, like the rest of us, when he was appointed last year, didn't know what the outcome of the mandate of the electorate in this country was going to be, but he knew he was a labor man and he knew that this country needed a labor man as Secretary of Labor and a labor man and he knew that this country needed a labor man as Secretary of Labor and when he was called upon to serve in that capacity he wasn't worrying whether the job was going to last forever or not. He knew that if he was only going to be in there for a short time, he would have done the job, and have done it magnificently, as he has done. I had the pleasure of introducing him to you at our convention when all of us thought he was going to be the candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

We weren't surprised when we read a few days later that he had been called upon to accept this high position. We knew that he deserved the honor; we knew that we wanted

deserved the honor; we knew that we wanted him there. Why? He is one of us. He is the son of a union carpenter. He knows the the son of a union carpenter. value of a good economic trade union movement and he wants, like all of us, to perpetuate that, particularly in this country and all over the world.

over the world.

I take pleasure this morning, and it is an honor, of course, at any time, but it pleases me to be able to present to this convention in the State of Massachusetts for the first time in the history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, a man who served this country as the Secretary of Labor for the first time in this state. Let me present to you the best Secretary of Labor that the United States or that this world has ever had, the Honorable Maurice J. Tobin.

MAURICE J. TOBIN (United States Secretary of Labor)

President John Del Monte, Secretary Ken Kelley, Representatives of the International American Federation of Labor, Nelson Cruik-

shank, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, Jim Donovan, President of the Textile Workers, Mr. Valente, officers and delegates to this Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federa-

Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

It is indeed a real pleasure for me to bring you first the greetings of the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman. And, to bring to you the greetings of the Labor Department of the Government of the United States, and in bringing these greetings I know that I am bringing them to a group of men and women who represent everything that is great in American life.

In this whole hall from end to end there is

In this whole hall from end to end there is not a delegate who has the slightest subversive thought in his mind. Every one of stands for American principles and under those principles and under your democratic organization you are gathered and assembled here for the purpose of making plans for the betterment of the working conditions of the men and women of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

When we gather together in the year 1949 and we look back over history, we can see that great strides have been made. Oh, yes, in recent years there may have been some temporary reverses but when we look back over the strides that have been made in the course In this whole hall from end to end there is

the strides that have been made in the course of the last century and a half, we can certainly say that the lot of the American worker has constantly become better and better, and when the lot of the American worker is improved, every segment of the American economy is helped.

We are at the present time in a period of We are at the present time in a period of readjustment, in a post-war period, but one in which we're not going to see a depression. We are not going to see conditions that existed in 1887, 1883 or 1893 or 1897 or 1903, 1913, 1921, or 1929, because great lessons were learned as a result of the catastrophic depression that came to us in late October and early November of 1929. In a sense, sometimes I look upon that horrible depression, despite all the disasters it brought to America, as a blessing in disguise because we probably would have continued to struggle along with an economy not buttressed to meet these periodic depressions. But, as a result of that great depression, which continued constantly downward until March of 1933, we can look back and say the great changes that occurred would not have occurred but for the depth and the seriousness of that economic disaster.

the seriousness of that economic disaster.

Immediately, there was written the National Recovery Act and Section 7-A. The National Recovery Act was first started as had always been the thought, to help business with the hope that in turn there would be a trickle down to the American workers but there were prohope that in turn there would be a trickle down to the American workers but there were progressive economists in the Congress of the United States at that time and they said that if we are going to permit industry by industry to write codes, then we are going to guarantee the right of American Workers to band together in collective organization, because no matter what we might do in the way of Federal law to attempt to get business back on the high road, unless they have purchasers, unless they have consumers, we cannot have continuous prosperity in the United States.

Unfortunately, the law was declared unconstitutional in 1935. Then, the Wagner Act was written and there was an opportunity for the economists to go back in history to attempt to determine the cause of various depressions. And, among others, was the fact that there was no floor under the wages of the American worker. During periods of actual prosperity and full employment, wages would remain at a fairly high level; at least there would not be great declines, but the moment the Ameri-

can workers, unorganized, got into a competitive market when there was a great labor surplus, wages immediately started to tumble. As a result, the Wagner Act was written—a very, very simple law.

What is the Wagner Act? The Wagner Act was merely the declaration of the Government

was merely the declaration of the Government of the United States that from thence forward it would be its policy to guarantee the right of American workers to band together in collective organization, to have representatives of their own choosing, and a requirement on the part of the government that management deal part of the government that management deal with those representatives as spokesmen for American working men and women. It is simply that and nothing more, despite all the editorials that have been written to the contrary, and I say that no single act has done more to stabilize America's economy than the enactment of the Wagner Act.

The greatest manufacturers in the nation have been beneficiaries of that law; the members of professions, and every worker in the

have been beneficiaries of that law; the members of professions, and every worker in the country, American farmers and all because of the increased purchasing and consuming power which has been placed in the hands of Amreican workers. And, then, because of organization, the stabilization of wages that resulted helps prevent a decline, helps prevent a repetition of the great depressions of the past that brought so much disaster not only to American workers but to the capitalists of the American workers but to the capitalists of the

Yes, people will say there are many other factors; there was a weak bank structure in the country; there was no control on inflation. Yes, those were all factors but the greatest stabilizing influence has been the right guaranteed by the Government of the United States for workers to organize and a requirement that

anteed by the Government of the United States for workers to organize and a requirement that employers deal with them.

I remember talking about six weeks ago to the Super Market operators of the United States, 1,500 in number, in the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. About three weeks prior to that they had waited upon the Secretary of Commerce, demanding that he as the representatives of business in the country, oppose the proposed changes to the Fair Labor Standards Law.

You will recall this law when originally

Law.
You will recall this law, when originally enacted in 1938, more or less as a substitute for the so-called N.R.A., declared unconstitutional, was established at a minimum rate of 25 cents with the right of the Industry Committee to elevate it to 40 cents. It rests at that 40 cents level despite the fact that since 1938 the cost of living has gone up approximately 70 per cent.

I pointed out to them that they were making a great mistake; they should remember that the

a great mistake; they should remember that the Super Markets were organized in this coun-try and established for the first time about try and established for the first time about 1933; they had a fabulous growth in this country, and they should remember that our economy is not a one-way street. As well as having producers, we all have to have consumers and 80 per cent of the women who walked away with their market baskets from the front of their counters, were the mothers of families who were supported in the main by you members of organized labor.

But, whether they were members of organized

But, whether they were members of organized But, whether they were members of organized labor or unorganized, they were protected by the Fair Labor Standards Law, and they should consider not only the outgo, but they should consider the ringing of the cash registers and the profits that accrued to them; the tremendous increased sales that accrued to them as a result of the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Law and as a result of the enactment of the Wagner Act in the year of 1935. And, if I do say it, I think there was a great changed attitude on the part of those employers because I think finally it had been sold to them

cause I think finally it had been sold to them that they should give consideration to the whole economy, and not just to the petty problems they had in dealing directly with unions or the increases in payrolls that might result from the establishment of a 75 cent an hour minimum for their people rather than the 40 cents now in existence.

As a matter of fact, over 95 per cent of their employees were receiving better than the minimum standard of 75 cents, and if any group should have been appreciative of the contribution that had been made to the stabilization of our economy by the changes enacted into Federal law since 1933, it should have been the group of businessmen who have grown

into Federal law since 1933, it should have been the group of businessmen who have grown from infancy to one of the most thriving retail organizations and lines of business in the United States in the intervening 16-year period. Recently, I made some Walsh-Healey determinations, following the dictate of that law which was enacted in the year 1936. At that time, there was no law laying the floor under wages of American workers and so two great statesmen from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the late and Honorable Senator David I. Walsh and Judge and fermer Congressman Arthur Healey, enacted into law the Walsh-Healey Act that compelled the payment of a minimum wage on all contracts let by the Federal Government. Federal Government.

Federal Government.

When I became Secretary of Labor, I found that in many instances determinations had not been made since 1939, 1940, and 1941. I am pleased to be able to make the following report to you, and I know Mr. Valente feels it has been helpful not only to the textile workers determination made in textiles, both cotton and woolen, but also to the fair management groups who want to pay a decent wage.

We elevated the cotton wage from forty cents to eighty-seven and one-half cents. We elevated the woolen textiles from forty cents to \$1.03.

the woolen textiles from forty cents to \$1.03. We have just made a determination in steel the woolen textiles from forty cents to \$1.03. We have just made a determination in steel. In the course of the next several weeks there will be a determination made in arbitration and I say to you that just as rapidly as the forces in the Labor Department can make sound determinations under the mandate of the law, we will establish new Walsh-Healey minimums in accordance with those that should be established in the year 1949 and not those that have been permitted to be the minimums for the last nine years, giving no consideration for the last nine years, giving no consideration to the great deflation that has occurred in our economy in the intervening period.

Yes, there are a great many things that the Labor Department can do for the benefit for the whole of America's economy. There are those who will attribute it as a credit solely on the American workers when, as a matter of fact, that decision made by the Labor Department is equally beneficial to management in the country.

in the country.

By contributing towards a stabilization of our economy we are helping every segment of our whole economic structure. I refer to the economic conditions through which we are passing at the present time. We should remember that the national income of the nation is now 100 per cent greater than it was during the 1935 to 1939 period.

We have ten million more workers gainfully employed than we had in 1939 and more than fifteen million more workers than we had in 1929 but, while we have 3,800,000 workers unemployed in the country, we should all be working cooperatively, management, labor, and government, to the end that we can truthfully have full employment in the United States of America.

I want to see a constantly expanding and growing economy. To date, for the first six months of this year, we have a national income

of approximately \$220,000,000,000. We should all be striving to expand that national income to a point of \$300,000,000,000. God has been extremely bountiful to those of us who are fortunate to live in the United States of America. We have practically everything in the mineral way that is needed. We have the richest agricultural land that can be found in almost any part of the world. We have a hundred and forty-odd million of the most intelligent people to be found in the world. We have a great order of government, handed down to us by the founding fathers, and within the framework of our democratic form of government, I am convinced that we can go forward to a greater prosperity than our country has ever known before.

As an evidence of the contribution made by

ward to a greater prosperity than our country has ever known before.

As an evidence of the contribution made by some of the insurance policies that came about as a result of the depression, we can point to the contribution that has been made by unemployment compensation. Probably as hard a hit city as there was, was the City of Lawrence during the course of the last quarter. Despite the fact that 21,000 out of a total of 43,000 employes were unemployed, retail sales in the month of May exceeded the retail sales of any month in the entire history of the city except the month of May in 1948. This can be directly attributed to the purchasing power in the hands of the mothers and families in that city who were drawing unemployment compensation and I might say, also drawing a payment for each child in the family of the breadwinner, which was written during the period of time that I was Governor, and which is a law that is to be found in but a few of the states of this Union.

But, there are other insurance policies that

the states of this Union.

But, there are other insurance policies that we want to see the people of America collectively purchase, particularly an adequate Old Age and Survivors Insurance, and you notice I say, "Insurance." I believe that we should take into consideration the terrific inflation that has occurred and certainly, the Old Age Assistance payments established back in '38 and '39 are not adequate to meet the living conditions under which people over the age of 60 for women and 65 for men have to live at the present time.

the present time.

at the present time.

It should be an insurance policy that is found in an actuarial way and with a purchasing power that will be in the hands of those who have retired and are no longer going to be producers. We will have another stabilizing factor under our economy. And, the Health Program, I am confident will eventually be sold to the American people. There are those who will attempt to call the Health Program socialized medicine. It is anything but that.

It is a collective insurance policy that gives to any individual American, who is under the insurance system, the right to select a doctor of his own choosing. In turn, the doctor has a right to accept or reject the patient. If there is anything socialistic about that, I would like

I was pleased to read in the National City Bank Monthly Bulletin, the other day, of the great praise for the contribution that unemcompensation insurance has made to ization of the economy. I do not ployment compensation insurance has made to the stabilization of the economy. I do not think that that bank would have had the same thing to say back in 1936. All of these programs, before they go into effect, are looked upon as socialistic. After they are in effect, they want to leave them but they do not want any changes to be made in the future. We have to make changes within the framework of our free democratic government and economy if we are to withstand future depressions. ployment if we are to withstand future depressions. America has to be strong. We are the leaders of the world. The labor movement has done more to stem the tide of Communism at the

line of the Iron Curtain than any other ele-

line of the Iron Curtain than any other element in America.

At the dinner given last night, Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives and Averill Harriman who sat to my left, told me that the American people and the free peoples of the world had everybody indebted to the organized labor movement of the United States for the contribution they made in stabilizing the free labor movement of France, of Germany, and of Italy.

I know it is hard on the American people to pay the taxes they are paying at the present time, but the price is trivial. If we had not had the Marshall Plan, if we had not had the cooperation of the organized labor movement, there would not be a single free country between the Iron Curtain and the Atlantic Ocean at the present hour. It will cost billions of additional dollars but it is far less expensive, entirely apart from the moral and spiritual obligation that we have, in view of the bounties that God has given us, to see to it that totalitarianism is stopped at its present line. present line.

present line.
Yes, we have a duty, labor, management, and the public all working together to make America stronger than she has ever been before. We have a duty to continue, to give of our charity to those who need it in oppressed parts of the world, in the hope that in the not far distant future, as a result of America's leadership, there will be a free world, there will be a better living for ourselves and for our children and for our children, and that peace may prevail throughout the entire civilized world. civilized world.

I am confident that we can do it, and I am confident that the American Federation of Labor, not only in Massachusetts but throughout the nation, will continue to make more than its proportionate share of contributions.

than its proportionate share of contributions.

President DelMonte: I am sure that this convention, the delegates assembled, your Honorable Sir, have spoken their sentiments by way of applause. I know that each and every one of us always welcomes you here in the confines of our great Commonwealth from which you originated. They have asked me, and I on their behalf, am very pleased, Mr. Secretary, to present you a symbol of honor that signifies your membership as an Honorary Member at this great convention. It is nothing new to you because I know you have held many Trade Union cards. I deem it an honor and a pleasure at this time, Secretary Tobin, to present you with our badge. present you with our badge.

If you will all come forward, the Secretary

has agreed to be here in the official photograph. Those of you in the rear of the hall take seats very quickly and we will get this over in a second. Remember, we are still in session and you have to act on the Constitutional Amendment.

The official convention photograph was

... The official convention photograph was then taken...

This session will not adjourn until you have acted on that amendment, the Constitutional Amendment. Is the Chairman of the Constitution Committee here?

Will the convention come to order. In my

Will the convention come to order. In my opinion this is one of the most important pieces of business you will act upon during the entire convention. Those of you who are not interested quietly leave the hall. Those of you who are, remain here.

While the Chairman is preparing his recommendation may I announce that tonight at 6:30, leaving Rowe's Wharf, there will be a moonlight sail sponsored by the Boston Central Labor Union and to this, delegates with badges are admitted with their friends free of charge.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: Brother for what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Morrissey: To make an announce-

President DelMonte: Brother Morrissey wishes to make an announcement. Will the convention pay attention to the speaker on mike No. 3?

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, I want to make an announcement to the effect that the Teamsters attending this convention will meet on adjournment of the morning session in the rear of the convention hall. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Teamsters will caucus in the rear of the hall immediately

following adjournment.

following adjournment.

I also would like to take this opportunity to announce that the Honorable Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, will be the principal speaker at Boston Common commemorating the exercises sponsored by the Boston Central Labor Union on Labor Day. He is wanted by groups throughout the country but our Secretary, and rightly so, will be in the State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston. You are all invited to the Parkman bandstand on Labor Day.

The Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer-

are all invited to the Parkman bandstand on Labor Day.

The Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's report will meet in Parlor "D" at 12 o'clock. The Committee is as follows: J. Arthur Moriarty, Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston (Chairman); Frank J. Shaughnessy, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston; Raymond V. Hill, Teamsters, Local 477, Lawrence; Edward F. Jenkins, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston; Sydney E. LeBow, Central Labor Union, Lowell; Frank Mangan, Central Labor Union, Somerville; Jerome F. McCarthy, Teamsters, Local 829, Boston; Costanzo Pagnano, Granite Cutters, Quincy; Edward I. Kelley, Elevator Constructors, Local 4, Boston; Patrick Coleman, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston; Francis M. Curran, Firemen and Oilers, Local 4, Holyoke; Ralph Scott, Musicians, Local 9, Boston; Joseph A. Hughes, Federal Labor Union, Local 21914, Watertown; James H. Kelley, AFSC&ME, Local 1122. Boston; John E. Burwell, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston; Betty Slovitz, Central Labor Union, Malden; Edward I. Wall, Bicycle Workers, Local 20291, Westfield.

I have a special announcement to make. The manufacturers or distillers of "Mr. Boston Gin" have gratuitously donated 1,000 nips of wine and 1,000 nips of rye whiskey to be distributed on the moonlight sail tonight.

Tomorrow evening in the Georgian Room at 8 o'clock, all the delegates are invited to attend

Tomorrow evening in the Georgian Room at 8 o'clock, all the delegates are invited to attend a dance sponsored by the Boston Central Labor Union and the admission again free.

I see a visitor in the har whem think needs no introduction but I think we should introduce him anyway. Governor's Councilor duce him anyway. Governor Patrick J. "Sonny" McDonough.

Will the Committee on Taxation go to Room 405 at 2 p.m. Julia E. Daley, AFSC&ME, Local 851, New Bedford; Joseph F. O'Brien, Fire Fighters Union, Local 718, Boston; Joseph Stefani, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local 186, Boston; Helen Kirby, Teachers Union, Local 66, Boston.

For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Donnelly (Central Labor Union, Worcester): I would like to announce a caucus of the Worcester County delegates in the front of the balcony after adjournment of the morning session the morning session.

Delegate Hogan (Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield): I would like to announce the meeting of the delegates from District No. 6 in Parlor "F" on the Mezzanine floor just as soon as possible.

President DelMonte: Delegates from District No. 6, will caucus in Parlor "F" after adjournment of the morning session.

It will be necessary for the candidates, for the sake of expediency in the afternoon session, to submit to the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent the name of the gentleman or lady desirous of nominating him or her and the seconders. Have them submit it to us before the opening of the afternoon session which is distinctly for nominations of officers.

Are there further committees to report? Will the members of the Executive Council please rise so that we can see where they are sitting?

I want you to give your attention now to John Carroll, of the Constitution Committee. As the Chair stated this morning, on Constitutional Amendment No. 2, it is very urgent that this be acted upon before the adjournment of this session. We will stay in session until such time as this convention has taken action. Immediately after that, we will adjourn for the afternoon so that we may proceed with the nominations. May I announce also that President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will address the convention some time this afternoon. address the convention some time this afternoon.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston): Delegates of the convention. I would like to announce at the outset that I am simply filling in for Brother Thomas P. Dillon of the Street Carmen, Local 589, who was originally appointed Chairman of this Committee and who had to leave the convention because of the pressure of other business. Your committee deliberated all day yesterday and all this morning to arrive at what we felt would be satisfactory amendments we felt would be satisfactory amendments to the Constitution. If everybody will please take your copy of the Resolutions and read "Resolutions and Amendments to the Constitution filed prior to the Sixty-third Annual Convention," we can proceed with the reading as proposed by the Constitution Committee.

It is my plan to take the amendments up for consideration in the order in which they were considered at the committee sessions.

Report of the Committee on Constitution:

AMENDMENT No. 1

COMMITTEES ON ORGANIZATION AND UNION LABELS

Article VI, Committees-Section 1, items 8 and 9 on page 16. The Executive Council recommends the elimination of these two committees as Constitution Committees since amendments to Article VII, Section 7, subsection c and d on pages 18 and 19, adopted by the 62nd Convention established the Committee on Organization and Committee on Union Labels as standing committees.

Your committee recommends concurrence.

Vice-President McCarthy (Central Labor Union, Fall River): Action comes on the recommendation of the committee which is concurrence. What is your desire? Do I hear a seconder? A motion has been made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor signify by saying, "aye." Opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Carroll:-

AMENDMENT No. 3

COORDINATING THE LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERATION AND CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS.

Article V, Section 10, on page 13 of the Constitution is amended to read as follows:
The Executive Council of the Federation is authorized and instructed to organize a Legis-The Executive Council of the Federation is authorized and instructed to organize a Legislative Department to be constructed as follows: Each Central Labor Union shall be asked and is expected to establish a Legislative Committee consisting of not less than five members whose names and addresses shall be given to the Executive Council and each member so recorded shall hold himself in readiness to answer any call that may be made upon his central body by the Executive Council through the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. The Legislative Committee of each Central Labor Union shall work in conjunction with the Federation's Executive Council, the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and the Committee on Legislation described in Section 7, Sub-section b on page 18. In carrying out the Federation's legislative program, each central body, through its Legislative Committee shall be kept informed of the position assumed by the Representatives and Senators within its jurisdiction and shall be responsible for informing and activating local unions under its jurisdiction in legislative matters. Each Central Labor Union shall provide for the expenses of its representatives to attend hearings at the State House and other meetings. Under the direction of the respective Vice-President, each Central Labor Union shall conduct at least one regional conference annually. duct at least one regional conference annually.

Your Committee recommends concurrence, with the following changes, so that the section

will read:

The Executive Council of the Federation is authorized and instructed to organize a Legislative Department to be conducted as follows: Each Central Labor Union in the State shall be asked and is expected to establish a Legislative Committee and the state of the stat be asked and is expected to establish a Degis-lative Committee consisting of not less than five members whose names and addresses shall be given to the Executive Council and each member so recorded shall hold himself in readimember so recorded shall hold himself in readiness to answer any call that may be made upon his Central body by the Executive Council through the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. The Legislative Committee of each Central Labor Union shall work in conjunction with the Federation's Executive Council, and the Committee on Legislation described in Section 7, Sub-section b on page 18. In carrying out the Federation's Legislative program, each body, through its Legislative Committee shall be kept informed of the position assumed by the Representatives and Senators within its jurisdiction; each Central Labor Union also shall be urged to be represented in said Legislative Department and to provide for the expense of its representatives. Under the direction of the respective Vice-Presidents, each Central Labor Union is urged to conduct at least one regional conference annually.

least one regional conference annually.
Your committee recommends concurrence in

the amended resolution as read.

Vice-President McCarthy: You have heard the resolution read. Do I hear a seconder? I will first put the question for the resolution as amended. All those in favor signify by saying, "aye." All those opposed, "no."

The "aye's" have it. Now the question comes on the motion. All those in favor signify by saying, "aye." All those who are opposed, "no."

The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

ordered.

Delegate Carroll:-

AMENDMENT No. 4

GRIEVANCES AGAINST AN OFFICER OF THE FEDERATION

Article X—Section 2 on Page 24 of the Constitution is amended to read as follows:

In event of charges preferred against the President or any other elected officer of this Federation, a member of the Executive Council shall have, by a two-thirds vote, power to deal with the matter as they deem fit for the best interests of the Federation.

Your committee recommends non-concurrence and recommends further the substitution of the

following amendment:

In event of charges preferred against the President or any other elected officer of this Federation, a Vice-President elected by majority of the Executive Council shall assume charge of the case. The Executive Council shall have, by a two-thirds vote, power to deal with the matter as they deem fit for the best interests of the Federation.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the substitute amendment.

Vice-President McCarthy: You have heard the report of the Constitution Committee Acting Chairman. The motion is non-concurrence. Is there a seconder? The motion has been made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor signify by saying, "aye." Opposed, "no."

The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers, Local No. 6, Boston): Mr. President, in order that the record may not be fouled up, have you got a two-thirds vote to adopt it?

Vice-President McCarthy: Will the Delegate please state his name?

Delegate Johnson: I am Ernest A. Johnson, Asbestos Workers, Local 6, of Boston.

Vice-President McCarthy: Would you please repeat your question?

Delegate Johnson: The question is that you have declared that the "aye's have it. Are you sure in your mind that you have two-thirds of the votes necessary to amend the Constitution as represented by the "aye's"?

Vice-President McCarthy: I felt that way in declaring it adopted.

Delegate Johnson: I doubt the vote.

Vice-President McCarthy: The vote has been questioned and I am going to ask all those in favor to please-

Delegate DeAndrade (Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston): Point of order, Mr. Chairman. My point of order is that you are putting a recommendation of non-concurrence. I think the Chairman of the Committee should read the substitution amendment that the Committee is presenting in lieu of this original amendment

Vice-President McCarthy: Your point of der has been well taken. I am going to ask order has been well taken. I am going the Chairman to read the recommendation.

Delegate Carroll: In an attempt to clarify this belegate Carroll: In an attempt to clarify this thing, the original amendment as submitted to the committee was voted on as non-concurrent. We, by vote, substituted another amendment. Did you want me to read this? I shall now read the substitute amendment.

"In event of charges preferred against the

President or any other elected officer of this Federation, a Vice-President elected by majority of the Executive Council shall assume charge of the case. The Executive Council shall have, by a two-thirds vote, power to deal with the matter as they deem fit for the best interests of the Federation."

Your Committee recommends adoption of this substitute resolution.

Delegate Pratt: For the record, I must ask at this time that the recommendation of the Committee be the action of the convention.

Vice-President McCarthy: A motion has been made and seconded that the action of the Committee is in order at this convention. Is there anything to be said on that question?

Delegate Shea (Street Carmen, Local 22, Worcester): The delegate is at loss or somewhat mixed up on the substitute for the recommendation of the Committee. He is in accord mendation of the Committee. He is in accord partially with the recommendations of the Committee but there is no provision in the recommendation of the Committee to take care or provide for the accused officer of the State Federation of Labor. It is left solely to a vote of the Executive Council, of a Vice-President to act as he sees fit in disposing of the charges preferred. I would go along heartily with the recommendations of the Committee if there were a provision that would provide that the accused officer had the right of representation from the membership of the State Federation of Labor so that he could ably make some sort of defense for himself. defense for himself.

defense for himself.

It is a very easy matter, as you all know. An officer of any organization is open to criticism a good many times and for that reason and that reason alone I believe the Committee should bring back some recommendations to provide that the accused officer should have some sort of representation and not leave it to just one Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor to dispose of the case as he sees fit.

Vice-President McCarthy: President DelMonte wishes to answer the question. President DelMonte.

President DelMonte: I think there is a little that the delegates, all of them didn't give all of their attention. Our Constitution says only the Providest or only other actions are the providest or only the Providest or only other providest or only other providest or only other placeted officer of this the President or any other elected officer of this Federation, a member of the Executive Council shall assume charge of the case. That meant any member of the Executive Council, the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent or any-body, and that the Executive Council shall have, by a two-thirds vote, power to deal with the matter as they deem fit for the best interests of the Federation.

of the Federation.

Now, all they have done is changed it to say that they will elect a man or a woman from among the Executive Council to act as the presiding officer during the charges and then by a two-thirds majority vote of the entire Council, the case shall be disposed of in the best interests of the Federation. It is not left, and it should not be misinterpreted that it is left to the discretion of a person to decide the charges. Anyone can be elected by the Council and if by a two-thirds vote, if the accuser gets a two-thirds vote in his favor, he is vindicated. If he doesn't, he is not.

The action should be on the recommendation of the Committee as the Article is amended. The motion before you is that the proposals submitted by the Committee be the action of this convention. There is nothing wrong about that. Action comes on the adoption of the motion. Is there anything further to be said on the question?

Delegate McLaughlin (Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston): Whom does he appeal to?

President DelMonte: The American Federation of Labor, naturally.

Delegate McLaughlin: It is not set up in

President DelMonte: It is to be assumed that the Federation of Labor in any state is guided by the Constitution as presented to us by the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate McLaughlin: Another point of information. If the majority of the members of the entire assembled body of officers have a majority-

President DelMonte: Then William Green designates his Regional Agent in the states to take over the Federation.

Delegate McLaughlin: Suppose it's a partial group that is taking the matter up and there are 20 votes, and 10 or 12 cannot come to agreement on the charges. Do the remaining 10 then vote as a two-thirds vote or as a twothirds vote of the entire body assembled?

President DelMonte: Not being one who deals with political chicanery, I can't give you the answer for that.

Delegate McLaughlin: I just wondered, that's

President DelMonte: Action comes on adoption of the question. All those in favor say, "aye." Contrary minded? "no." The "aye's" have it. It's a vote and so ordered.

Are there any further recommendations?

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston): Mr. Chairman, Ernest A. Johnson, Asbestos Workers, Local 6.

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Johnson: Is the President clear in his mind that he has a two-thirds vote to sustain the Committee which makes the substitute amendment to the Constitution?

President DelMonte: In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of the people responded, "aye."

Delegate Johnson: Thank you.

President DelMonte: The motion has been

Delegate DeAndrade (Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate DeAndrade: I rise for this purpose. I believe the reason that we are holding this session over is due to the fact that the Constitution Committee has a very important stitution Committee has a very important amendment to present to this convention that must be acted on prior to nominations of officers and so I move, Mr. Chairman, that we proceed to that particular order of business, and the rest of the report of the Committee can wait until later on.

President DelMonte: The Chairman is in agreement with that. The Constitution Committee Chairman will now present for consideration at this convention, Article 2, I believe it is, in the Constitution. It's in your Resolutions Book. It's No. 2.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston): Your Committee took up the consideration of Amendment No. 2, Resolution No. 13, Resolution No. 14, and Resolution No. 24, as submitted all at the same time, because it was felt that they were so thoroughly related that a discussion of one apart from a discussion of the other would serve no useful purpose. The deliberations proceeded somewhere in the neighborhood of two hours and finally it was

decided to appoint a sub-committee to iron out any disagreements that may exist as to the good points contained in Amendment No. 2, and the other resolutions I named.

This morning a sub-committee returned with This morning a sub-committee returned with this recommendation which was subsequently adopted by the Committee as a whole and as a result, decided to take no official action on Amendment No. 2, or the other three resolutions that I named.

The sub-committee and the committee as a whole, passed upon this amendment, and we, therefore, recommend its adoption. I shall

therefore, recommend its adoption. read it as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2

SELECTION OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND DIRECTOR

Article VI, Section 7a on page 18 of the Constitution is amended to read as follows:

The Committee on Education shall consist of the members of the Executive Council together with twelve members at large selected in the manner provided in Section 7. It shall carry on a full scale educational program among the members of the trade unions, including the promotion of labor education on political, social and economic fronts. Within the provisions of the law it shall carry on a program of registration of voters, participation in state elections and education in politics. A full-time director of this committee shall be nominated and elected annually by the convention and said director shall function under the direction of the Executive Council. The director shall make annual reports to the convention and his salary shall be determined by the Executive Council. The Director shall take office the first day of September following the election.

Article VI, Section 7a, on page 18 of the Constitution is amended to read as follows:

"The Committee on Education shall consist of the members of the Executive Council together with twelve members at large selected in the manner provided in Section 7. It shall carry on a full scale educational program among the members of the trade unions, including the promotion of labor education on political, social and economic fronts. Within the provisions of the law it shall carry on a program of registration of voters, participation in state elections and education in politics. A full-time director of this committee shall be nominated and elected annually by the Convention and said director shall function under the direction of the Executive Council. The director shall make annual reserve the shall carry on a program of the Executive Council. The director shall make annual

shall function under the direction of the Executive Council. 'The director shall make annual reports to the Convention and his salary shall be determined by the Executive Council. The Director shall take office the first day of September following his or her election."

Your committee recommends the adoption of Amendment No. 2 as read.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee report as amended. It has been concurred in. Is there anything that anybody would say on it?

Delegate DeAndrade: Mr. Chairman, I want to just differ with the Chairman of the committo just differ with the Chairman of the commit-tee with respect to the fact that this was con-curred in as the recommendation of the whole committee. I rise at this time to place a minority report to the delegates of this con-vention that is supported by Delegate Goodman and Delegate Flynn of the Constitution Com-mittee

mittee.

Mr. Chairman, in giving the delegates here at this convention, this minority report, I first want to state the reasons for submitting the minority report which you should know. You heard the report and recommendations of your Committee. You know last year we adopted

the particular article we are discussing here today for amendment and we have had some experiences since that amendment was adopted by this convention. We all know the great success that came from that amendment and the workings of that particular "arm" set up of this American Federation of Labor.

The fact is we all learned from experience

The fact is, we all learned from experience and by that experience we profited. The Political Education Committee, as you know, started about four years ago and emanated from the American Federation of Labor wherein, due to the attacks upon organized labor with respect to our rights and privileges, these particular organizations were set up throughout the country to defeat those who were not favorable to the enactment of legislation beneficial to organized labor.

The American Federation of Labor, of course, has had an Education Committee for many, has had an Education Committee for many, many years, and operated an Educational Department of it that we all know. When the Political Education Committee came into being, they set up a distinct "arm," separate from the Education Committee. From the experiences of those four years, not only on a national basis but on a state-wide basis, it has been found profitable and some of our objectives have been reached, but with much to be completed. So, it is my opinion and the opinion of those who are bringing in this minority report that the Political Education Committee should be a distinct and separate "arm" of this Federation of Labor, patterned after the Ameri-Federation of Labor, patterned after the American Federation of Labor which is our parent body and which operates a separate and distinct Political Education Committee.

It is my personal opinion and the opinion of those who concur with me in the minority report, that we should divide and separate the Political Education Committee and the Education Committee for many reasons that in my opinion will be beneficial in the future. This Political Education is a responsibility which in opinion will be beneficial in the future. This Political Education, is a responsibility which in my opinion is one that we must continuously work at twenty-four hours a day in the future if we are going to obtain that which we seek. It must be directed by some one who has, perhaps, many qualifications and recommendations and they must nominate and elect a Director whom they feel is qualified to head a Political Education Committee. The fact is, that the recommendation of the Committee states that the Director shall be responsible to the Secretary-Treasurer. If we are going to elect a Director, he is responsible to the Executive Council; yes, and to this convention and not in my opinion to any Secretary-Treasurer or President, because he is an elected officer. Both the President and the Secretary-Treasurer are responsible to the Council and to this Federation; so, I differ with that part.

are responsible to the Council and to this Federation; so, I differ with that part.

I also differ because of the fact that we put a tax on at the last convention to provide for finances to carry on this Political Education Committee. I can't recall what it was, but none of that did we have earmarked for solely political education purposes. It went into the General Fund, as I understand it, and it has operated from the General Fund. It is set aside as provided in the—

President DelMonte: The Chair would like

President DelMonte: The Chair would like to call this meeting to order. The Chair understands that you have a minority report to submit to this convention. The minority report may be read and submitted to the convention. The motion then must prevail to adopt.

Delegate DeAndrade: All right, Mr. Chairman, I submit the minority report.

President DelMonte: The minority report is undebatable and requires two-thirds votes of the convention assembled.

Delegate DeAndrade: What do you mean?

What is that, Mr. Chairman?

President DelMonte: It is without debate after it has been read.

Delegate DeAndrade: It is not debatable? President DelMonte: The motion to adopt the minority report is—

Delegate DeAndrade:-is not debatable?

President DelMonte: Not until it has been voted by a-

Delegate DeAndrade: (Interposing) I said I was going to substitute.

President DelMonte: Will you now read the minority report?

Delegate DeAndrade: Chairman, I move the substitution of the whole committee report by the following:
"Add new Sub-Section I to Article VII on

Page 19:
"The Committee on Labor's League for Political Education shall operate in conformity with the procedure and policy adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its 66th Convention as it relates to creation of state organization for sound political education and effective

for sound political education and effective political action by organized labor."

"The Committee shall register with the Secretary of State in conformity with the laws of Massachusetts; it shall solicit funds to carry on political campaigns in the best interest of the workers."

"The Committee shall be officered by a State Director who shall be nominated and elected to that office at a regular convention in the same manner and under the same constitutional manner and under the same constitutional provisions that apply to all other elected officers." visions that apply to all other elected officers."

"The wages of the State Director shall be determined by the Executive Council."

"Finances necessary to conduct the work of the committee shall be derived from the treas-ury of the State Federation on the basis of one cent per month per member paid on by affiliated unions, which amount shall be earmarked for the use of the committee; this money from the treasury shall be used only for political educational purposes and administrative expenses in off election periods."

I also have another one, Mr. Chairman. "Strike out Sub-Section A of Section 7, Article VI on Page 18 and insert the following

Article VI on Page 18 and insert the following in its place:

"The Committee on Education shall carry on an educational program among the trade unions and shall promote among the general public a better understanding of labor's objectives in social, economic and civic subjects. The Committee shall sponsor regional labor institutes and forums, assist central labor bodies and local unions in establishing educational committees, conduct essay or scholarship concommittees, conduct essay or scholarship tests, library cooperation, public relations scholarship congrams, train and furnish speakers, provide films and radio programs, disseminate information on subjects of current interest to the workers and the public in general."

That, Mr. Chairman, is my motion of substitution of the whole for the committee report and I move its adoption.

President DelMonte: Do I hear it seconded? Action comes on the adoption of the minority committee's report. May we consider the question?

Will Vice-President Henry J. Brides come to the Chair, please?

Delegate Sullivan (Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy): You told us here this morning that the most important piece of business that has come before us for consideration at this convention, or one of the most important things that has to come before us at this convention, is going to be taken up after the Honorable Secretary of Labor speaks. Now we have before us an approximate to the Constitution and fore us an amendment to the Constitution and

we are now being asked to vote upon a question we are now being asked to vote upon a question which will include setting up of a separate division in our organization and set up a financial aspect to it which is something new from what we have had before. I don't think it is quite fair, Mr. Chairman, at this time to ask the delegates, in all fairness to their own organizations. I personally, as a representative of my Meat Cutters Union, cannot vote on anything

tions. I personally, as a representative of my Meat Cutters Union, cannot vote on anything unless I have a chance to study it carefully.

I believe it is not the right thing to do to delegates assembled here, who are waiting to go out to dinner, and are liable to take some action which in the future their own organizations might find injurious to the organization. I certainly don't want to take that step myself. I think you should give consideration to some action at the present time on this resolution. I think you should give consideration to some action at the present time on this resolution and if it is necessary, to vote upon it as a part of the nomination of officers; this afternoon you should set aside a time and you put out some copies of this resolution which our good Brother DeAndrade read, and pass it out to all these delegates here this afternoon.

Set aside a time when action will be taken on the question of whether or not a Director should be voted upon and on the amendment. Set up a time for nomination of officers for the position of Director of Education. I put that in the form of a motion, Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: The motion is out of

President DelMonte: The motion is out of order. The Constitution calls for a special order of business and it is confirmed at each opening day of the convention by the Committee on Rules that the afternoon session of the convention, on Wednesday, shall be devoted to the nomination of officers. There is no way in the Constitution whereby the Chair can be guided by asking this convention or accepting a mandate from this convention to set aside a special election. Action comes on the adoption of the motion.

Delegate Johnson: Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: Brother Johnson.

Delegate Johnson: I rise at this time, Mr. President and Delegates, to support the minority President and Delegates, to support the minority report of the three members of the Committee on Constitution. The Minority Report as submitted by them is identical, word for word with Resolutions Nos. 13 and 14 as contained in the printed report on "Resolutions And Amendments To The Constitution" as submitted by your humble servant who served you in the capacity at the time as State Director of the Massachusetts Citizens' League For Political Education. It is the setup as provided in the proposed amendment which your provided in the proposed amendment which your majority decides is not pertinent or does not fit the situation and which denies the existence of the leadership and the administration of political activities of the American Federation of Labor in itself.

Let me refer to the proposed amendments to the recommendation of the Executive Council, and you will note that the same tendency, the same traits existed in 1948 at the Nantasket convention. I advise you to be on your guard against this condition which I suffered as State Director. You will notice that the Committee on Constitution provides—and they even run out on the recommendations of the Executive Council—that the State Director shall work under the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent and Executive Council. Agent and Executive Council.

Now, in the minority report you will find that we are trying to establish exactly, identically, with the American Federation of Labor, a broad and liberal base for political and educational activities in connection with politics. We provide that as many persons, men or women who are members of organized labor, of the American Federation of Labor of Massachusetts, and are keeply desirous and arrives. chusetts, and are keenly desirous and anxious

to participate in the welfare of the workers in advancing us economically and politically, shall be invited to participate in this most important function. But, what is the desire of some of us in this convention? "Don't lose control. Don't broaden it. Keep it confined. Only the elected officers have the knowledge or should have the knowledge to control. There shall be no broadening of the base."

Now, what happened in 1948? Under the original setup, it provided that the Policy Committee of the Massachusetts Citizens League For Political Education should be composed of the Executive Council and twelve additional delegates-at-large. In my meanderings through

delegates-at-large. In my meanderings through the state, preaching to organizations in order that we might defeat the pernicious Referenda 5, 6, and 7, I realized the sincere interests, the desire to serve on the part of Trade Unions throughout Massachusetts. I came back to the desire to serve on the part of Trade Unions throughout Massachusetts. I came back to the Policy Committee of twelve and eighteen—twelve-at-large and eighteen Executive Council members—and I recommended that it be extended to one hundred. The Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent opposed that and said, "Don't lose control. Keep it within the confines of the Executive Council." The rest of the committee saw it my way and they said, "By all means extend it. We need it. We need all assistance possible. Anybody who wants to volunteer, anybody who wants to work, anybody who is sincerely interested should naturally be invited to participate in the activities of the State Federation of Labor and our fighting for the workers of Massachusetts."

So, we extended it to one hundred. Did that hurt anybody? No, indeed it helped the campaign. We were careful to select our additional persons to serve on the Policy Committee as nearly as we could on a geographical basis in order that the western part of the state, Cape Ann and Gloucester, Cape Cod and the middle part had representation that they could get before us and they knew where all the money was being expended and so forth. Nothing was hurt. The American Federation of Labor operates on the same basis and policy.

Now, so much for administration. Let me go to the second part here, the separation of

Labor operates on the same basis and policy.

Now, so much for administration. Let me go to the second part here, the separation of the strict educational activities with political activities. As practical people, let me pose this question to you: The American Labor Movement prides itself on being the pioneer in securing legislation that created free public schools in the United States of America, the first country on the face of the globe to so provide. Here in the City of Boston we have attached a tablet on one of our buildings where the first free public school was iaugurated for the children of Boston.

The American Federation of Labor for years

The American Federation of Labor for years has carried on the Workers' Educational Bureau with a full-time paid Director who at present is John Connors, a member of the Teachers Union from New Bedford. He is a former delegate to this convention and is that Director.

The political activities are separate and distinct from workers' education or educational subjects. The Labor's League For Political Education, officered by Joseph Keenan, who was selected by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, its officers and international Vice-Presidents-At-Large, is a separate and distinct activity. We have this situation: Education on a broad basis as enumerated in Resolution 14, the representatives of the Educational Committee must appear before local Educational Committees—elected in some instances and appointed in others— The political activities are separate and disin some instances and appointed in others—
urging the extension of educational facilities
and advantages in a city or town or through
state or federal legislation. They are not
partisans. They are speaking for the citizenry

as a whole and their children. They have a community interest. They cannot be charged with politics but in the committee report you would have both of these dovetailed together. In other words, the man who is selling or the committee that is selling straight education in all its emoluments in the month of February, appears as a neutral person, but in October or September or November, he is a rabid political espouser. He goes into the same communities advocating the overthrow and the defeat of the persons hostile to organized labor and its social and economic programs.

There must be a separation of the two. We are infants in political education. We are infants in political action. We suffered two defeats in Massachusetts because of our lack

There must be a separation of the two. We are infants in political education. We are infants in political action. We suffered two defeats in Massachusetts because of our lack of experience. We wanted in Massachusetts to secure new signatures to place on the referendum of the State Compensation. We suffered defeat and now you must apologize to the Attorney General of Massachusetts in the Union Financial Reports.

Aftorney General of Massachusetts in the Union Financial Reports.

It wasn't until we became politically sage and paraded our activities that we defeated three referenda in one fell swoop. Did we win? We won and we secured the admiration of all the politicians and the men and women throughout the United States and now you would destroy that would destroy that.

I think that when you realize these implications, you are going to follow the pattern of the American Federation of Labor and set up your political activities on a separate and distinct basis; most important of all you are going to be the deciding factor as to whom you will select as your Director, and I am not a candidate

President DelMonte: Is there anything further to be said on the question?

Delegate Sullivan (Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy): I submit that that motion which was given is out of order. I would like to call your attention to Section 9 of the Constitution with regard to rules on Page 27: "When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a certain day—" Is it possible that that interpretation of the rules cannot postpone this question for a couple of hours to give us the necessary time to consider it when we have it in front of us?

I agree that you have no right to set off a special time for an election but available.

I agree that you have no right to set off a special time for an election but certainly, you can set up more time for the delegates and not push something through which they themselves may be held liable for at their own meetings by their own Locals. Isn't it possible that this question can be postponed: that you can have the question printed and that further discussion can be taken up under the Rules of Order at a later time?

a later time?

President DelMonte: Will the Delegate state her name?

Delegate Cadigan (Teachers, Local 66, Boston): Mary C. Cadigan, Teachers, Local Union 66. I rise to talk against the motion to accept the minority report and that isn't because I don't agree with a good many things in the report. Where they correspond to the minority report and to the recommendation of the Executive Council, in so far as they do, I accept them them.

For instance, I accept the election of the Director at this convention. I accept the formation of a committee for the purposes listed there. I don't think we list all the details in the Constitution, and this is as the minority would do. I accept the idea that the Political and Educational Committee should work under the direction of the Executive Council. It's my recollection that the unanimous thought of

the Council at its last meeting was that this whole thing should work under the Executive Council, and the committee itself was not named

whole thing should work under the Executive Council, and the committee itself was not named in that recommendation.

It is simply to bring us in together. Keep it in the hands of those who elected their officers, so that it is all under the Executive Council; so, I differ from the report as given in that respect. In other words, I think it should all be under those who were elected to carry on the affairs of the Federation in the interim between sessions and I don't think it wise to let the thing read go beyond that status. The second difference is that I was displeased by the last speaker who was persuasive, I think, but not to my way of thinking. I blush to say that his experience is vastly greater than mine but I think, nevertheless, that the political and the educational "arms" or, whatever you want to call them, should be in close proximity. They are the same thing except that political education has a broader implication. We can't have any sound political action that will go on through the years and have permanent results unless we have an education aimed at the things we believe in. So, it seems to me perfectly consistent with our own policies and the policy of our American Federation of Labor to say that that committee should be big enough to cover this state, should contain the officers of the elect here and should have the functions of political and educational work in its hands. So, I again am against the minority report in those respects.

in those respects.

President DelMonte: Is there anything more to be said on the question?

President DelMonte: Is there anything more to be said on the question?

Delegate Goodman (Typographical, Local 13, Boston): I think, Mr. Chairman, that I have an explanation to make for that. I was more responsible for writing the law the way it was last year than any other member. I took the job and I was sincerely interested in it. I went to the trouble to have tho law printed and brought before the convention so they might consider it. I heard no objections until one objection was made as it was being presented. Now, the time you wrote the law. we were in conference with Mr. Segal. Mr. Segal was apprehensive about our political activities. At the present time, I am very cognizant about what has happened here to your injunction law; so, being faced with the Taft-Hartley Act, I find that it should do an about face and place the work in the hands of the committee in the same manner in which it was performed before. I am not fearful that this organization will find itself in the hands of the courts if it persists in carrying on political activities and so forth, as are forbidden. That is my explanation of why I have done an about face.

It is as I see it for your good. I am not

It is, as I see it, for your good. I am not interested in personalities. I am not interested in what might happen. I want to see work that has been done, carried on in the future.

Delegate Picone (Central Labor Union, Brockton): As a member of the Constitution Committee, Mr. Chairman, we gave this very much consideration and we realized that the substitute motions, Resolutions 13 and 14, would bring about a condition we thought would do no good to the State Federation and the rank and file. We find that under this substitute motion, we have one committee in charge of education to workers and another committee of education to workers and another committee in charge of political education. We want to pay one Director, the Director of Political Education, but we do not set up any method of paying those who will be in charge of promoting the worker's education. I say that it is a wather configurated and I saw that one Director. it is rather confusing and I say that one Director can take care of both jobs well.

It is true that the American Federation

of Labor has two Directors but they pay both Directors. Let us not be confused by the issue; Directors. Let us not be confused by the issue; let us simply go along with the majority members of the committee who have in mind this particular thing and feel that the Director of Education could take care of both jobs well. I mean, the educating of the workers and doing any promoting relative to political action.

President DelMonte: Is there anything further to be said on the motion?

Delegate Foster (I.L.G.W., Local 80, Boston): I think it is rather clear that if we will stop to think about it, there is confusion upon confusion here about a point that is really very simple. The simplicity is almost self-explanatory. Let's take the two jobs. Director of Education—what is his function? His function is to educate the tion is to educate our workers, to educate the public, and explain ourselves in democratic terms. The real reason for doing this is that when the time comes for crucial activities, the public and members of our labor unions, will act correctly. We are finding out now that the correct determination means knowing how to vote correctly, knowing how to go out and solicit the votes of the public correctly because we have to dispose a friendly attitude cause we have toward labor.

Who is it then, that is going to divide the job of Educational Director and Political Eduob of Educational Director and Political Education Director when actually one is an extension of the other? There actually are no two distinct jobs. One is an extension of the other. The Educational Director's job and that of the Political Education Director's job is to prepare the ground for the planting of the seeds so that come election time, the flower will sprout healthy. It's one job, very purely, very simply

Along the lines of organization, I think if were to suggest to any of you that you elect a

Along the lines of organization, I think if I were to suggest to any of you that you elect a President of your organization to take care of the administrative matters, a Vice-President who will have a free hand to take care of other matters, you would say I am crazy. But, the minority report would like to have that done. But I would point out to you that you would have an Executive-Secretary-Treasurer doing his lobbying in the State House while the Political Education Director would be an independent entity who did as he saw fit.

Now, that is not democracy—that is anarchy. That is carrying democracy to a rather ludicrous extreme, and let me say that some of the remarks made about your Executive Council won't go to limit the control of the Political Education League. To put it mildly, it was rather unfair because in the opinion of the Political Education League, I assure you that these people are acting in the interests of coperation and the interests of overall harmony, for democracy rather than anarchy, and as you all know, I am not one of your Executive Committee.

I think it is clear that we want to do this in mittee.

I think it is clear, that we want to do this in a very simple and on a logical basis. We were successful in the past and we can be much more successful in the future if we will proceed logically, if we will set up political education activities as political education and not as political education. tics with two separate entities trying to run perhaps in entirely divergent directions. As the minority report would have it, that is quite

possible.

Let's keep ourselves integrated in order that we may thrash out problems in the Executive Council; in this convention. But, once having elected specific people for a job, give them the authority, hold them responsible, but make it possible for them to do their job. Don't create difficult jobs, making it an impossibility for the State Federation to be what we want it to be to be.

want to emphasize that if we want de-

mocracy and not anarchy, if we want political education and not politics, then you will by all means reject the minority report and accept the majority report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the motion.

Delegate Blender (Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers, Local 8, Boston): After ten years of attendance at these conventions, I make my major speech and have picked two of the toughest adversaries and debaters within the

my major speech and have picked two of the toughest adversaries and debaters within the hall at this convention.

I don't rise to comment on any of the issues involved except to put on the record the position of the Committee and the manner in which these resolutions were considered. We spent over two hours trying to read and understand the four resolutions submitted and we picked them apart with a fine tooth comb and brush. Resolution No. 24 was submitted by the New Bedford Central Labor Union, Resolutions 13 and 14 were submitted by the Asbestos Workers and finally, Resolution No. 2 was submitted by your own Executive Council.

We found in the New Bedford Central Labor Union Resolution some very admirable points as we did in No. 13 and in No. 2. After a thorough discussion it was suggested and voted that a sub-committee of three be designated to pick apart and then put together a fair and simple resolution to cover the issues. I doubt whether 10 per cent of the delegates here assembled have read Resolutions No. 24, No. 13, and No. 2 and understand 10 per cent of the contents therein.

The committee who met after the last session of the Committee who met after the last session of the Committee on Constitution, took from

of the contents therein.

The committee who met after the last session from The committee who met after the last session of the Committee on Constitution, took from each of the resolutions the main points of concern. It was felt to be fair for these delegates to elect a Director at their Annual Convention. That was asked for in each of the three resolutions submitted and that was put in a subcommittee's report. It was felt that control should lie within the Executive Council in each of the three resolutions and that, too, was contained within the final resolution submitted here. I am going into it for one instant. In the subjects contained in No. 13 that were submitted by E. A. Johnson, it calls for activity and a use of funds on off-election years. I don't know what they are going to do about it when it comes to an election year when it is absolutely essential. absolutely essential.

absolutely essential.

Those of you who have not read it and seem to be feeling that you are voting on a political issue here at this convention, may vote No. 13 and No. 14 without considering that issue and some of the others contained in it.

Your committee took and a majority accepted, all of these resolutions and have gone along first with the election of the Director under the control, not of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, but under the control of the Executive Council and not as has been inferred here, under the control of one man who might set a policy detrimental to this convention. If a policy has been set that is detrimental to this convention, then it is up to us to destroy those officers who are working against our best interests.

Attempting to spell out every detailed issue

Attempting to spell out every detailed issue as to exactly how this committee, or how this Director shall work, is almost an impossibility. I can see no other course unless you are thinking politically, and not for the best interests of the Federation, than to adopt the original reports submitted by the Committee on Constitution after their deliberations and after a majority of that committee has gone along

Delegate Russell (Engineers, Local 849, Boston): I rise to discuss the suggested substitute report by the minority committee. I find there are some things that I cannot agree with,

but to those who have opposed to date, I would like the last speaker to state to the convention that he has not added to Amendment No. 2 proposed by the Executive Council, and added no word because the Executive-Legislative Agent is a determining factor.

Delegate Blender: The committee has included that the function of the Director of Political Education shall work in conjunction with the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, together with the Executive Council of this organization. I don't know whether most of you are familiar with the fact that every member of the Executive Council elected by you last year was a member of the Committee on Education and directed the activities of the State Director. State Director.

answered, Brother Russell?

Delegate Russell: I must have misunder-stood Brother Carroll when he read the sug-gested amendment. I haven't it before me. Perhaps it would be well to have it read. I am not clear.

President DelMonte: Read what?

Delegate Russell: The words contained in the amendment.

President DelMonte: "A full-time Director of this committee shall be nominated and elected annually by the convention and said director shall function under the direction of the Secretary Treasurer-Legislative Agent, together with the Executive Council. He shall make annual reports to the convention and his salary shall be determined by the Executive Council. The Director shall take office the first day of Sentember following the election." September following the election.

Delegate Russell: Mr. Chairman, I am just trying to bring out a trend. I want to say that there is an attempt to correct that by the Executive Council itself by the resolution of Brother Johnson and by the resolution of Brother Jason. The thought that I wish the members of this convention would observe is that there is an attempt to have a democratic institution here and I think that the recommendation of the Executive Council should suffice but now the committee has taken it on itself to go a bit further. In my opinion, it is possible for Resolutions Nos. 13 and 14 to be sensibly handled by the Executive Council. I know men who belong to the Elks, and to the Odd Fellows at the same time. You might belong to two organizations and there are two organizations within education. One person might be connected with both but, there are two distinct functions and I know a little bit about it.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that we can prevail upon the Committee on Constitution to bring in either the recommendations of the Executive Council, the recommendation of the New Bedford Central Labor Union or the resolutions of Brother Johnson which is before you on a substitute motion by the minority committee. I think that the Committee on Constitution should be hig enough and brave enough to say should be big enough and brave enough to say wherever it differs with the Executive Council's Report, and until such a time as that happens, I hope the minority report prevails.

Delegate Kelley (Quincy Central Labor Union): Mr. Chairman, delegates to this convention. It is on a very rare occasion that I come before you in a capacity as a delegate from a particular local union and it's a very rare occasion that I take the "mike" on any matter, controversial or otherwise. I feel my function primarily as your Secretary-Treas-urer-Legislative Agent is to assist in the orderly conduct of the convention proceedings and to carry out the other responsibilities that you

invest upon me when you elect me as your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

However, I do feel that this particular discussion as to the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the recommendations that have been made by the Constitution Committee, those that have been made by the Executive Council, those from the New Bedford Central Labor Union and those from Mr. Johnson, are in the process of being somewhat misunderstood.

At the outset may I state that the delegates to last year's convention decided that the functions of education and political action were identical to a degree and, therefore, recommended the amendment to the Constitution that is now contained on Page 18, Item "A" of your present Constitution. In other words, the delegates to last year's convention felt that the matter of political action, the matter of the previous Committee on Education's function should be combined into one. You and the delegates to last year's convention, with only a few if any dissenting votes, practically unanimously adopted that particular language, that particular merging of the Committee on Education and the Committee on Political Action.

In addition, you voted to assess yourselves additional per capita tax, bringing the per capita tax up to four cents per member per month. In addition, you voted that that per capita tax would become effective as of January 1, 1949, when the Committee on Education—a new one that you adopted at last year's convention—would take effect and on the various other standing committees. We have seen since January 1, the Committee on Education functioning on a broad field, in political as well as educational activities.

You are being asked here today in the minority report to go back, turn the clock backwards and break down the combined Committee on Education and to separate the political and the education and to separate the political and the education and to separate the political and the education and to separate the Federation. It is not my belief that this Federation.

wards and break down the combined Committee on Education and to separate the political and the educational functions of the Federation. It is not my belief that this Federation, this most important convention, is going to take a backward step. You merged the two functions last year. They have been functioning since January 1 in a manner that is a credit to the Federation and is to the best interests of all members members.

Some of the delegates to this convention, with the exception of those who are members of the Executive Council, may not be aware that it was I, your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent who made the recommendations to the Executive Council for amendments to the Constitution that you find on the first page the Constitution that you find on the first page of the Resolutions Pamphlet on the stands before you. You will note this particular one, the subject matter that we are discussing here, deals with the Amendment No. 2, "Selection of Committee on Education and Director" and of Committee on Education and Director" and so it may come as a surprise to many of the delegates, that Ken Kelley, your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, made the recommendation to the Executive Council that is contained as Amendment No. 2 on the first

contained as Amendment No. 2 of the page.

But, there is one feature in that, my recommendation, which is not included as the Executive Council finally adopted the amendment. My recommendation was that the Director function under the Executive Council and Legislative Agent. In a bitter discussion of it, on my motion and on my suggestion, they dropped the Director from functioning under the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. I wanted and I found that the responsibility of the Executive Council was such that no control should be concentrated in me or any one man. I am a member of the Executive Council and naturally I work under their direction. cil and naturally I work under their direction.

So, it was finally my suggestion that the language be changed and that the functioning of the Director under the Secretary-Treasurer-

Legislative Agent was dropped. I come before you here this morning, pleading with you again, to take the language as contained in Amendment No. 2 for the selection of the Committee on Education and Director. I realize that that confuses the issue as it to all the confuses the issue as it to be a selection. Committee on Education and Director. I realize that that confuses the issue as it stands now because the Constitution reads as follows on this particular function: "A full-time Director of this committee shall be nominated and elected annually by the convention and said director shall function under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, together with the Executive Council." I ask that majority members of the Committee on Constitution, and I ask the delegates here at this convention to drop the language that he work in any way under my direction.

I am confident that the man who is the Director of the Committee on Education will function, will cooperate, and work in close harmony for the best interests of the Federation, on legislative matters, on educational matters, and on political matters. So, Mr. Chair-

ters, and on political matters. So, Mr. Chairman, that in rather lengthy language is what I request under the point that I think will resolve the differences that exist among the delegates and the minority as well as the majority members of the Committee on Continuous So, Mr. Chair-

stitution.

establishing the that the language I ask election of the Director shall also on that particular amendment to the Constitution provide that he not work under me. I don't want to have any concentration of power as some delegates appearing here at this convention

delegates appearing here at this delegates appearing here at this delegates appearing here at this delegates are allege.

I think the Executive Council is the proper agency to guide, not merely myself, but also the Director of the Committee on Education. So, I respectfully request, Mr. Chairman, that if they will resolve the difference existing in regard to these various amendments to the Constitution which have emanated from different sources, majority as well as minority, that the majority report of the Committee on Constitution be accepted with the omission, striking out the language, "Secretary-Treasurer-

Ing out the language, "Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent."

In closing, Mr. Chairman, may I state that it is my considered opinion that the best interests of the Federation, the rank and file members, those local unions who pay the per capita tax of four cents a month to finance not merely the Federation but its Committee on Education can be best served by continuing the political as well as the educational functions under the direction of the Committee on Education. I hope that this convention and the delegates to it will recognize that any other action is a backward step. The slogan on the sign adorning the stage reads, "Labor on the March, Forward." Let's keep marching forward. Thank you.

President DelMonte: Does the Chair understand that Delegate Kelley wishes to amend the majority report by referring it to the language as contained in Constitutional Amendment No. 2? Is that what you asked? The Chair understands that you desire to amend the majority report. Legislative Agent.

report.

Delegate Kelley: Mr. Chairman, I simply request that the majority report be accepted as presented with the omission of the language, "Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent", that the Director of the Committee on Education would work under the Executive Council rather than under me.

President DelMonte: There being no amendments before the Chair, action comes on the adoption of the—

Delegate Jason (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman, the previous speaker made a statement before all of the delegates at this convention. That was that

he made the recommendation that the Director of the organization be elected at a convention. Well, Mr. Chairman, you attended the meeting of the Executive Council last week and I believe there were 16 other Vice-Presidents who attended that meeting, and when the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent came along with this recommendation he said that it was because the New Bedford Central Labor Union had submitted a resolution asking for the elec-tion of a Director and that the Executive Coun-cil should "Beat them to the punch." That

tion of a Director and that the Executive Council should "Beat them to the punch." That was his exact language.

Well, Mr. Chairman and delegates, unfortunately or fortunately, I can't quote Voltaire or Shakespeare, and I have to talk the best way that I can. A fellow alongside of me asked me if Voltaire belonged to the Brick Layer's Union or the Carpenter's Union. I told him I didn't know. So, you will have to make the best of it.

Mr. Chairman and delegates. As a Vice-President, it was my duty to go back to the New Bedford Central Labor Union, to the people that I represented in that area, to tell them of the conditions that exist in the Executive Council of this Federation of Labor. I explained to them the importance of electing a Director and that that Director should be answerable only to the convention and not to a few men of the Council. The New Bedford Central Labor Union unanimously approved my recommendation that now appears before you in the form of a resolution. recommendation that now appears before you in the form of a resolution.

in the form of a resolution.

Now, statements were made here about, "What is going to happen to the money in the meantime?" Well, gentlemen, according to their own recommendation the Director shall be elected by the convention and shall be answerable to the Executive Council and to the convention. In the event that a swindle sheet or whatever you want to call it, happens to appeal to him, then it is up to the convention to take care of that Director.

Now, we have a resolution that I favor and I am also in favor of the substitute minority report offered here by Delegate DeAndrade. Believe me, everybody in this convention should know this to be the truth. I have always taken a partisan stand and unless you segregate the Director from the Executive Council, and the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, between the state of the substitute minority report offered here by Delegate DeAndrade.

the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, believe me, that by the year of 1950 you will not have a State Federation of Labor. I hope

that the substitute motion prevails.

President DelMonte: Action comes on adoption of the minority report. Are you ready

for the question?

Delegate Lavigne (Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton): Mr. Chairman, delegates to the convention. I have had the privilege of serving as the Director of Education since January of 1949. It hasn't been the happiest job this year in the Federation. It isn't that it couldn't be but I say here before all of the delegates assembled that the year of 1949 passed into oblivion in 1949. I sat in that office doing the work of the Committee on Education, and have wondered why it was that those who speak of the Federation of Labor in great hope never put in an appearance in that office to give you a little bit of assistance. Perhaps, it was because of the method that existed when Lavigne took over the duties of the Director of Education. I had absolutely nothing to do with it. Delegate Lavigne (Teamsters, Local 653, nothing to do with it.

When the Executive Council was stymied and couldn't get together, Lavigne's name came up as a compromise and was accepted, and I stand here today and I say to every delegate assembled that I have never asked any Vice-President in the Executive Council to vote for me as the Director of Education. They took my name on my record and I accepted the job bename on my record and I accepted the job because it was offered to me and I have gone into

cause it was offered to me and I have gone into that office and I made a recommendation to the committee at the first meeting.

Now, I was in accord, too, with some of the statements of the previous speakers on the separation of the activities. In my first recommendation to that committee you will find in the Executive Officer's Report on Page 77, where I outlined a course for the future, a combination of Labor, Education and Political Action. Without one you can't have the other and I say we'll have both under one Director.

The people you meet and the people who do the work in Labor Education will be there to do the work in Political Action and, I found, too, that when you invite them in to do the work and let them have a part in the function of the Committee on Education and give them a little credit for the work they do, they are tickled to get the time to come back and help you in any future endeavor. That's been my policy as the Director of Education. Now, I am in favor of the majority report and I'll tell you why. I believe that a man must be answerable to somebody or to a group or to a body. I have watched men in the Federation in the past six months take divergent viewpoints on legislation affecting the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and I wonder what would happen if the Director of Education had a free rein on legislation affecting the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and I wonder what would happen if the Director of Education had a free rein and was not answerable to the Executive Council, and if the Legislative Agent went up on Beacon Hill and set forth the aims of the Federation in one direction and the Director of Education walked up on the Hill and set forth the views in another. I wonder what the value of the Federation's Program would amount to. amount to.

amount to.

I say again, let us be consistent. Let's be members of a construction gang. Let's adopt the report of the majority and reject the report of the minority. The Committee on Education, as it was constituted and as it would be constituted in the minority report, will go backward and not forward. Without a director who can devote his full time and effort to such a cause as the Robert Watt Fellowship, the essay contest of the Labor Institute, radio programs, the programs handed down from Labor's League for Political Education, and so on, we are not going to have a good solid Labor's League for Political Education, and so on, we are not going to have a good solid program. As I said before, one will not exist without the other. It follows, necessarily, that in order to have a good, well-understood leadership, they must be ably backed up by an intelligent and enlightened following. Thank you.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I am a little bit confused after having listened to all the speakers. A year ago we created a political "arm" in this Federation, and at the time it was created there was a special per capita tax levied to provide the funds with which to make the "arm" effective. It was said there was an ambitious design on the part of all the delegates in attendance at that Federation meeting to be cooperative, to get along, recognizing that there was a very hard row to be hoed in 5, 6, and 7. So in their anxiety to put the vehicle together, with which to do the job, it was done with some dispatch and haste? Resulting from that, we come into this convention, after having had glorious and successful results from the activities of our political "arm," to find five or six or more factions within the Federation.

Now, I started out by saying that I am a

Now, I started out by saying that I am a little bit confused and I still am. I read the Constitution, and I presume it is up to date and contains everything as adopted at the Sixtythird Annual Convention. It says—I won't go to the bother of reading it, it is on Page 18—that the Committee on Education shall have

certain functions. Now, one of the questions I would like to have answered here so as to clarify that which I am confronted with as a member of the Committee on Education is, as I understand it now from the speakers who have previously spoken, the Committee on Education is also the Political Action Committee.

If the Political Action Committee is also a part of the Committee on Education, I would like to know why we have two great and distinct Committee "arms," one for political action and the other for the Committee on Education, but neither for both. I am a little bit confused as a result of that and I think rightly so. I labored under the assumption all during the fight on 5, 6, and 7, that I was a member of one committee; and, at that time I had what in my judgment was a motion that I thought would be beneficial for the destruction of 5, 6, and 7, yet nobody questioned my right to be there and participate. I presumed I was a member of the Advisory Committee.

I distinctly remember attending a meeting in the Bellevue Hotel after the job was done. The Political Action "arm" was called into session to discuss such business as may have come before it on that occasion, and I, like a lot of others, went there presuming that they were members of that committee. I can well

lot of others, went there presuming that they were members of that committee. I can well recall that I took as much time as anybody else there that day and nobody questioned

recall that I took as much time as anybody else there that day and nobody questioned my right to be there.

I made a recommendation on that day—because of the confusion resulting from that meeting—to the Executive Board of the Federation of Labor. It was that the incumbent officer employed by the Federation as a Director, who had accomplished so much that we overwhelmingly defeated 5, 6, and 7, be retained in that department as its Director until such time as we re-assembled in convention, at the Sixty-third Annual Convention. Thereby affording the delegates an opportunity to make such clarifications and charges as might be necessary resulting from such reports as might be made and assembled by the political "arm."

We also, by this time, know and recognize that although the motion at that time was adopted almost unanimously, with one or two dissents, no heed was paid to the recommendation, and so it's with little wonder that we come back here today and attempt to rectify the language necessary, without pressure of a campaign, to make it possible for us to find some better means of choosing adequate personnel to do the job ahead.

Now, I am a great believer that the parent

Now, I am a great believer that the parent controls the child. I believe that the District Courts can be overruled by the Superior Courts and I believe that the Superior Courts can be overruled by the Supreme Court, and I think everybody here in this convention agrees along those lines. I think if we do believe that way, we can't make a mistake now that will cause us to take the time of the convention a year from now to straighten out a mess that we are creating now. we are creating now.

I am inclined to this belief and, if I am not making an awful mistake, I think it was under my first tenure as President of the organization that the Committee on Education was created within this Federation and the Chairman of that Committee was Harry Russell, if I remember correctly. I think he served in that capacity all down the years up until such time as we amended the Constitution last year. last year.

As I say, in case we amalgamate the Committee on Education with the Committee on Political Activities, we must take into consideration that in its wisdom when the American Federation of Labor after many years finally agreed to create a political "arm," it

saw fit to keep separate and distinct its Department of Education from its political "arm." partment of Education from its political "arm."
I think it behooves us under the circumstances, inasmuch as they are the governing body, to follow the example laid down by the American Federation of Labor as the policy for the creation of such "arms" within the affiliated Federations throughout this nation.

Another thing that mystifies me just a little bit is contained in the statements of the previous speakers.

speakers.

speakers.

As I understand it, the Constitution provides for a Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and it spells out the Legislative Agent's duties; and, as I know them, he is to—as a result of resolutions, propositions, proposals, and so forth, requests made by the convention, requests made by affiliated trade groups—prepare and submit legislation for consideration by the General Court in Massachusetts, and he is the only one that is charged with that responsibility in this Constitution.

Now, I can't for the life of me reconcile why—if we are going to have a political "arm" charged with educating the rank and file membership about the need for their intelligence to elect our friends and defeat our enemies—why that portfolio should be charged with the responsibility of becoming confused with the legislative program of the Federation.

I am in violent opposition to the Director of the political "arm" having anything to do with the legislative program for which the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent is constitutionally charged with being responsible.

So, how can we get two opinions on legis-As I understand it, the Constitution

Secretary-1 reasurer-Legislative Agent is constitutionally charged with being responsible.

So, how can we get two opinions on legislation that we are concerned in before the General Court, when the sole responsibility for such action as may make that probable or desirable to the Court is vested in the office

desirable to the Court is vested in the office of the Legislative Agent.

Now, as Delegate Sullivan said a while ago, let's not do something here in haste. Let's be kind to ourselves here. We have been sitting through a prolonged session. Nobody has had an opportunity to eat, and I don't mind telling you that the top of my head is about ready to bounce out with a headache, sitting here unfed; and I presume there are many of the other delegates who feel the same way I do; and I recognize, as the past President, that the first rule, the first order of business fixed by Constitution this afternoon is the nomination of Constitution this afternoon is the nomination of officers.

So, this question must be dispensed with now. I say that no one among us believes that we have a right to be in controvention to the policies as laid down as a guide to us as an affiliate of the American Federation by the American Federation of Labor; and I sincerely hope that the minority report will be adopted.

President DelMonte: The question comes on the adoption of the motion, which is to accept the minority report. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye"; those opposed "no."

The "aye's" have it. It is a vote, and so

Delegate Sullivan (Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy): Mr. Chairman, I doubt the vote.

President DelMonte: The vote has been doubted.

Delegate Sullivan: I doubt the vote on that question. I would like to ask for a point of information from the President. I would like to ask what are the constitutional requirements regarding the substitution of a minority report for a majority report. What is the require-ment of the Constitution regarding that?

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes that the vote has been doubted. The Chair will now ask for a rising vote. In order to

accept the motion, a two-thirds majority is necessary.

All those in favor of adopting the minority report, please rise and remain standing until you are counted. Those that are in favor of the minority report, please rise. Will the Secretary-

Secretary Kelley: Will the delegates move into the center of the hall, those who are voting Yes on the acceptance of the minority report and the—

President DelMonte: Will the Sergeant-at-Arms shut the door? Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please shut the door? Those of you who are voting in favor remain standing until you are counted.

Delegate Kirwin (AFSC&ME, Local 823, Boston): Point of information, Mr. Chairman. We have some delegates in the gallery also who are standing who ought to come to the

President DelMonte: Your information is well received. The delegates that are on the floor will be counted only. If you wish to be counted, come down on the floor.

Vice-President Hull, will you take this side of the hall? Vice-President McLaughlin, here. Are there any other Vice-Presidents here? Will you come forward?

Vice-President Jason, help count the votes. Will each of you take a table. Go among the delegates and count them, will you please. Each one of you take a table and bring the report of the count of your table back to the Secretary. There are enough Vice-Presidents to take a table each. The count will only be accepted by the Vice-Presidents who go among you counting the tables. you counting the tables.

Remain standing. It is awfully hard to count you the way you are spread out here. Those of you who think you have been counted, don't sit down.

If you are going to vote to accept, you must remain standing until we ask you to

sit down.
Will the Vice-Presidents count the votes? Ben Hull, you took the outside table. Who took the next table? Jason took the next table. Who took the third table? Who took the fourth table? Who took the last two?

Have all the votes been counted? Will you add the work.

All right, you may be seated.

The Vice-Presidents remain where they are and take the same tables. Please be seated, those of you who have just voted.

Those of you who are opposed to the minority report, please stand and remain standing until you are counted.

will the Sergeant-at-Arms keep the door closed, please?

Did you count all the way back before?

You may be seated. Delegates be seated.

Delegate ——: Mr. President, the table on the left has not been counted up to the present time.

President DelMonte: We have the same amount for the other time as we have for the "no's." The same count that we took—the same number of Vice-Presidents counted as we called the tables took the "yes" vote as they took it don't know any more than you do.

-: Mr. President, will you announce who took the table on the left, then.

President DelMonte: Joe Grace.

Vice-President Grace: No, Mr. President, I took the table here.

President DelMonte: Who took the table on the left first?
Well, it wasn't taken before.

Another Delegate: I move that-

Delegate DiNunno (Laborers, Local 22, Boston): Vincent DiNunno from the Laborers Union. We want that counted and we want to be counted as voting "no."

A Delegate: Mr. President-

President DelMonte: Just a minute. The Chair—will the delegates in the rear of the hall come in. Will every delegate be seated. Will the Sergeant-at-arms see that the door is shut and that nobody comes in or out, and every delegate within this hall take the chairs inside the convention hall.

Each one of you who is a delegate, please take a chair in here. Will the Vice-Presidents come forward. Will the Vice-Presidents come forward—one, two, three, four, five, six Vice-Presidents—there must be six Vice-Presidents because we have an Executive Council of eighteen eighteen.

Will every delegate please find a seat in the center of the hall? I am going to instruct the counters on taking the vote that no one is to be counted who is not at a table, standing at the table in the center of the hall.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. President, what is the result of the vote you just took?

President DelMonte: 207 Yes, 101 No, and the Laborers delegates wish to be recorded as No; therefore, the Chair—

Delegate Morrissey: What are you going to do now?

President DelMonte: The vote has been doubted because a delegation was not counted.

Delegate Morrissey: Inasmuch as the vote has been doubted and it is quite obvious that we are not going to do anything else but doubt another similar vote that may be recorded in the same manner, I move you, sir, that we call the roll.

A Delegate: Mr. President, I second the motion.

Another Delegate: Mr. President—
President DelMonte: The Chair asks that the convention be in order. The Chair announces the result of the vote as reported to

Those voting in favor of adopting the minority report, "yes," 207; "no," 101 recorded; therefore, the "no's" fall short of the two-thirds majority. It is a "yes" vote, and the motion is adopted.

Delegate DiNunno: Mr. President, I-

Delegate Ryan (Engineers, Local 468, Fitchburg): Delegate Ryan from the Engineers Union. Mr. President—

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Ryan: I rise for the purpose or making a motion that we now adjourn.

The motion was seconded by several

A Delegate: Mr. President-

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: Mr. President, I would like to make an announcement.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes the delegate at mike No. 1.

Same Delagate: There was an objection raised as to the doubt of the vote. I would like to hear the ruling of the Chairman of this convention as to the legality of suspending with that doubted vote, and the question of the motion of having a roll call vote reported.

"Point of order." . . .

Delegate Ryan: Point of order.

President DelMonte: What is your point of order?

Delegate Ryan: I made a motion that we adjourn and it was seconded, but the gentleman said he wanted to make an announcement. He did not make an announcement.

A Delegate: Mr. President-

President DelMonte: The Chair did not recognize anybody but the speaker at mike The Chair did not No. 1.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman-

Delegate Kramer (I.L.G.W.U., Local 12, Boston): A motion was made—

President DelMonte: Will the speaker who has recorded himself with the teletypist, Philip Kramer, please relinquish or yield the mike?

Delegate DiNunno: Point of information, Mr. President.

President DelMonte: What is your point of information?

Delegate DiNunno: I stated that I voted "no," and I was not counted; and I am entitled to be counted because I am a delegate here like anybody else.

Delegate Kramer: Point of order, Mr. Presi-

President DelMonte: What is your point of order

Delegate Kramer: I arose before and announced my name and made a motion, and the motion was duly seconded. Now, I want to be fair, too, Mr. President, but I only want the courtesy that is extended to a delegate here.

President DelMonte: Your point of order is not well taken. The Chair runs the sessions and the convention, and when, in the Chair's opinion, it recognizes a speaker, it will do so.

Delegate Ryan: Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Kelley (AFSC&ME, Local 1122, Boston): Mr. President.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes the delegate at mike No. 3.

Delegate Kelley: Mr. Chairman, I would like at this time to make an announcement that there will be a caucus of all State, County and Municipal Employees affiliated with the State Council in the foyer at the rear of the hall about fifteen minutes after adjournment of this late session late session.

Delegate Ryan: Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Delegate Ryan.

Delegate Ryan: Thank you. My purpose in rising is to make a motion that we adjourn the morning session, and that we have our lunch and reassemble here in one hour.

President DelMonte: The motion is made that we adjourn.

Point of order." . . .

Delegate Driscoll: Mr. Chairman, point of order.

President DelMonte: State your point of order.

Delegate Driscoll: I feel that the decision of the Chair after what I have—

President DelMonte: The Chair has not made any decision.

Delegate Driscoll: You have made a decision. President DelMonte: The Chair has not made any decision. The body will make the decisions

Delegate Driscoll: In regard to the vote, Mr. ChairmanPresident DelMonte: The motion before you is to adjourn. All those in favor say "aye;" those opposed "no."

. . . Several delegates rose and shouted, "Point of order." . . .

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes a point of order.

A Delegate: I have a right as a delegate to have a vote at this convention.

President DelMonte: I have a right as a delegate to this convention to be respected, and if I don't get respect that way, I will get it another way.

The Chair is conducting the meeting. You speak when you have been recognized. The

Chair does not wish to recognize you.

Same Delegate: How can I be recognized when the Chair doesn't stay at the mike?

President DelMonte: The Chair will do the recognizing here, and I command respect.

Same Delegate: I will give you respect.

President DelMonte: Then, you sit down until I give you a chance to talk.

Same Delegate: I have the Chair-

President DelMonte: You haven't the Chair. . . . Several delegates arose and shouted, "Point of order." . . .

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, point of order.
President DelMonte: What is your point of order?

Same Delegate: Point of order. The vote that you announced as the standing vote was doubted. I would like to have you make a decision on that before we entertain any other motions.

President DelMonte: The Chair will repeat its remarks. The vote as submitted to me, counted by the Vice-President, shows a total of 308 votes counted, 207 voted to accept, 101 voted not to accept; thereby its requiring a two-thirds majority, by the figures given to the Chair, the motion is carried.

Delegate Ahearn: (I.L.G.W.U., Local 281, Lowell): Point of order, Mr. President.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, point of order. President DelMonte: State your point of order.

Same Delegate: A delegate rose here and made a motion that we adjourn. The motion to adjourn is not debatable.

Another Delegate: Mr. Chairman, if you

recall, before that motion to adjourn came up, Delegate Morrissey made a motion which was not received by the Chair, and it was seconded. And his motion was for a roll call vote. Why wasn't that motion taken to a vote?

Delegate Morrissey: I rise to a point of personal privilege.

President DelMonte: Point of personal privilege.

Delegate Morrissey: I am very well qualified to speak for myself. There was some discussion on the platform relative to whether or not the assembly had been properly counted. It appeared to me as a spectator that another vote, similar to the one that had been taken, was going to be again taken. I said, "Let's not do that. If we have to have another vote, let's have a roll call vote."

I made no motion, and I believe the records will speak for themselves; and, if necessary, we will have the recorder read the record.

President DelMonte: That might clarify it.

Delegate Morrissey: The Chair then interlected itself and proceed to the announcement
of the votes which were taken, and it said
that the "no's" fell short, and the "aye's" were
two-thirds majority, and the vote had carried.

Then a motion was made to adjourn. The motion was put, the assemblage voted to adjourn, and we now stand adjourned.

A Delegate: Point of personal privilege.

President DelMonte: Will the delegates please remain. If everybody wasn't so anxious, and I don't blame them—I have no stake in this controversy, whatever—it is only the duty of the Chair to disseminate fair play, and I am going to do it if I have to stay here for a month.

A motion was made to adjourn, and I am well cognizant of the fact that a motion to adjourn always takes precedence over any other order of business.

The Chair will now state for the benefit of those who believe that fair play isn't being handed out, will put the motion, as he is elected to do. All those in favor of adjournment say "aye;" those opposed "no."

The "aye's" have it. The meeting is adjourned until 3:30 o'clock.

... The meeting then adjourned at 2:20 o'clock...

AFTERNOON SESSION

.....

The meeting convened at 4 o'clock, President DelMonte presiding.

President DelMonte: Will the convention come to order. Will the delegates find seats?

I wish to have the delegates' attention, please. I have some very important literature here drawn up by some of the delegates as a result of this morning's meeting. I am sure everybody will be interested.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Is the session open now for the delegates?

President DelMonte: The session has been convened.

Delegate Morrissey: The session has been convened?

President DelMonte: Yes.

Delegate Morrissey: Prior to your untimely

arrival, Mr. President, I requested of the Acting Chairman and Vice-President, Ben Hull, an opportunity for recognition. I desire at this time to be recognized.

President DelMonte: For what purpose?

Delegate Morrissey: I desire at this time to be recognized for the purpose of affording the delegates to this convention an opportunity to be recorded for or against the proposition that was voted on this morning.

Now, we are in a little bit of a dubious position here, because I have been advised by some of the parliamentarians here that I had made a motion, and I have checked with the recorder, the records indicate that I did make a motion. The records also indicate that the motion was seconded, as I understand it, for a roll call vote.

If it is necessary at this time to move

reconsideration, I so move you, Mr. President.

The motion was seconded by several delegates. . .

Delegate Morrissey: I have 25 delegates, in accordance with the Constitution, who join with me in making this request.

If it isn't necessary, Mr. Chairman, then I would like a ruling from the Chair as to whether or not we can have a roll call in accordance with the motion that I made this morning.

President DelMonte: The Chair will make a ruling. The ruling from the Chair will be set forth as provided in Roberts' Rule of Parliamentary Procedure. Our Constitution provides that in all questions arising that can't be decided, the Roberts' Manual shall be the deciding factor; and I now quote from it:

"When the adjournment does not close

"When the adjournment does not close the session, the business interrupted by it is the first in order after the reading of the minutes at the next meeting, and is treated the same as if there had been no adjournment, an adjourned meeting being legally the continuation of the meeting of which it is an adjournment."

After reading that paragraph, the Chair feels that the dissatisfaction of some of the members displayed here because they were not permitted to take the floor—not because some people who are not connected with us say it was an undemocratic procedure—but because the Chair stated at the outset when fifteen or twenty people were gobbling up the mike, that it wanted fair play.

The Chair feels that the business before us

The Chair feels that the business before us this morning was not completed at the time of adjournment, prior to the nominations, therefore, in reconsideration, a continuation of the subject matter is now in order.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. President, do I understand that my motion—

President DelMonte: It is not necessary, sir. Delegate Morrissey: Now, if you will permit me to fully express myself, Mr. President, you and I might be in agreement.

Is the motion that I made this morning in order for a roll call vote, and is it presently the subject matter before us?

President DelMonte: If the records show that the motion was made and seconded, and we had no opportunity to afford ourselves of that information this morning—as you stated that there was a motion for a roll call vote which was seconded, and 25 delegates are in attendance, then a roll call shall be the next order of business.

Delegate Morrissey: Well, now, I don't know what you are talking about, Mr. Chairman. I told you that I checked with the recorder and the record said that he had recorded a motion that I had made, a motion for a roll call vote, and that it had been seconded. Now, the 25 delegates that you are talking about are necessary in order to reconsider. You say in one voice you do not need reconsideration, and, in the other voice, you are talking about 25 delegates.

Now, let's get together. records. Mr. President: Let's clarify the

I will now make a motion that we have a roll call vote to determine the outcome of the subject matter contained in the report of the Committee on Constitution, and I have 25 delegates who join with me in making this request. If they will rise, you may see them for requestly them for yourself.

President DelMonte: Will the Secretary or somebody count whether there are 25 there. In the opinion of the Chair, there are more than 25; so, there shall be a roll call vote.

Delegate Morrissey: Thank you, Mr. Presi-

President DelMonte: The delegation will be assembled in the hall so that we may proced with the roll call. Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: Brother Carroll.

Delegate Carroll: I rise to a request on the Chair to restate the motion so that all the delegates will know on what question they are

President DelMonte: well taken. The quest Your request is very well taken. The question that you are going to act upon is on the adoption of the minority

Your name, your union will be called—your name will be called and you will record yourself with a "yes" or "no" vote. If you vote "yes," you are voting in favor of the minority report, and if you vote "no," you are voting against it. Does every one understand it?

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates, in so far as you have voted to have a roll call vote, I hope you will cooperate with the Chair and with your Secretary-Treasurer. Will you bear in mind that the names of each and every delegate will have to be called, and he will have to vote "yes" or "no." It is going to take an hour and a half or so to do this. We would like your cooperation. Will you answer immediately when your name is mentioned? is mentioned?

President DelMonte: So that there won't be anybody doubting the roll call vote or questioning it, let's get a few things clear in our

In the absence of our printed roll call sheet, which would have been necessary only on election day, the way we will keep the tabulation is that when the Chairman of the Credentials Committee calls your name, he will mark it beside that name.

I thought we had all the caucuses before noontime. There is no question in my mind, with all this, that after the vote has been announced,

somebody will state he doubts the vote.

The girls up here will keep a sheet on the amount. I assume that the Secretary for the record later on will print from the original duplicates of the credentials of the people as they vote.

Now, pay attention to the Chairman. The "yes" vote is for the minority report and the "no" vote is against it.

President DelMonte: State your name and

Delegate Murphy (Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston): Just one point, Mr. Chairman. My delegation is confused. They are in the position of Brother Morrissey. Would you explain kindly? They are in favor of voting in favor of the majority report. How should they vote on this referendum now?

President DelMonte: They vote "no."

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman, please.

President DelMonte: They vote "no."

Delegate Murphy: Thank you, Mr. Chair-

President DelMonte: A "yes" vote is for the minority report. A "no" vote is against it, naturally, resulting in opposing it and the majority report will suffice.

Will the delegates please be in order so that we can hear up here.

. . . Timothy F. Grady, Chairman, Committee on Credentials, proceeded with the roll call vote. . . .

Chairman Grady: Mr. President, that is the end of the roll call.

President DelMonte: Will the delegates in the rear of the hall find seats?

For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Vertente (Carders and Ring Spinners, Local 36, New Bedford): I rise to say that my name was not called. John Vertente, Local 36, New Bedford.

President DelMonte: How do you wish to vote?

Delegate Vertente: Yes.

President DelMonte: Were you here when they called the vote?

Delegate Vertente: Yes.

President DelMonte: It possibly may have been mispronounced.

Delegate Day: My name is Peter F. Day, Local 28,—

President DelMonte: You haven't registered. Delegate Day: I have registered.

Delegate Burke: Francis J. Burke, Local 504. I have been registered and I haven't been called. I vote "yes."

Delegate McCarthy: Daniel J. McCarthy, Central Labor Union, Fall River.

President DelMonte: We called your name.
Delegate McCarthy: I didn't hear my name called. In addition, there is a delegation here from the International Ladies Garment Workers that also hasn't been called. I vote "no."

President DelMonte: I am sorry, the vote of Daniel J. McCarthy—the name was called, and that vote will not be accepted.

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. President, I didn't say that it wasn't called. I said I didn't hear it.

President DelMonte: What do you want us to do?

Delegate McCarthy: I want to be recorded as voting "no."

President DelMonte: The name was read at the roll call. You were marked as not being here.

Delegate McCarthy: The Garment Workers delegation were sitting here, and they were also not called. I would like to have them called.

President DelMonte: We will check on the Garment Workers.

Delegate O'Day: Delegate Michael J. O'Day, Lynn Meat Cutters. I didn't hear my name called, and I want my vote to be recorded as "no."

President DelMonte: The roll call has

Will the delegates assembled at the rear of the hall be seated because we have some-body here who is going to say something to you in a few minutes.

Delegate McCarthy (Central Labor Union, Fall River): Are the Garment Workers of Fall River going to be called?

President DelMonte: They are looking up the credentials. I have nothing to do with the credentials. The Chairman of the Credentials read the names he had with him.

Delegate McCarthy: When you find the credentials, will they be called?

President DelMonte: I don't know.

Delegate McCarthy: I am asking you, Mr. President.

President DelMonte: I said I don't know. The Chair has declared the roll call ended.

Delegate Hogan: Mr. President, point of information.

President DelMonte: What is your point of information?

Delegate Hogan (Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield): Was the Credentials Committee ordered to refuse a credential that was presented after 12 o'clock this noontime? I understand that there is a delegate in the hall from Springfield who presented his credential to the Credentials Committee about noontime and was told the board was closed until tomorrow morning. I would like a ruling from the Chair whether that delegate can be seated or not.

President Del Monte: The Chairman of the Credentials Committee will answer that.

Credentials Committee will answer that.
Chairman Grady: Mr. President, the Credentials Committee has been in session since 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We opened up at 9 o'clock, and we opened up at 9 o'clock every morning, and we have been out there until half past four. This morning, we opened up at 9 o'clock and we closed up at 11.30, and any delegate that came after half past eleven was told that we would be open again in the morning. We opened up after dinner because there were apparently a dozen or so delegates who wanted to be seated; so we gave them the opportunity. We were out there for two hours receiving credentials this afternoon.

We are delegates from our own local unions

We are delegates from our own local unions and we are entitled to sit in on some of the sessions, and this morning's session was very important; and, I think that I, as a delegate, was entitled to sit in and listen to the controversy. There are no set hours, as far as I know, set up for the Credentials Committee. We will be glad to accept any credentials when we open up in the morning.

Delegate Hogan: I think it is somewhat unfair for a delegate being sent by his local union to arrive at noontime and be told that he cannot be seated until the following morning. Many, many times, it is impossible for a delegate to get in here in the morning, like myself; and I feel that they should be seated. If the whole Credentials Committee cannot take care of that, then I think they ought to alternate and have one there so that these delegates who are interested have the opportunity of being heard and being seated and casting their votes; and I think there should be a ruling from the Chair in regard to this mattr.

President DelMonte: The Chair can say this

President DelMonte: The Chair can say this in that regard. The Chair is a good laborminded fellow like everybody else. The Credentials Committee started to work on Sunday when everybody was having a good time, and the Chair believes they are entitled to take their lunch period.

Delegate Emerson (Building Laborers, Local 429, Lowell): Local 429 hasn't been called out—429, Laborers. John Emerson.

President DelMonte: Were you in the audience?

Delegate Emerson: I was in the audience at all times.

President DelMonte: Where is the local from?

Delegate Emerson. Lowell, Massachusetts.

President DelMonte: The Chairman claims he called your name off. He said you just came in after dinner and he took your credentials and you were one of the first to be recorded.

Delegate Emerson: And he called my name

President DelMonte: Yes.

Delegate Emerson: I didn't hear it. Mr. Chairman, may I have the right to vote as a delegate from my local?

President DelMonte: If you do, then everybody who was absent at the time his name was called can, too.

Vice-President Ahearn (I.L.G.W.U., Local 281, Lowell): I would like to make a motion at this time that the Credentials Committee Chairman be instructed to register any delegate who has not been registered since 11 o'clock this morning.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President DelMonte: The motion is out of

Vice-President Ahearn: Mr. Chairman, by what right do you declare it out of order?

President DelMonte: The President has the right to select the committees and at the time of the selection, the President gives the committees their instructions.

Vice-President Ahearn: I doubt the Chair's decision on that.

President DelMonte: You would.

Vice-President Ahearn: I am challenging the Chair's decision.

Delegate Francis (Laborers, Local 999, Springfield): Mr. Chairman, I have been present throughout the vote and my credentials are in order. Local 999, Springfield Laborers. My name wasn't called.

President DelMonte: What is your name?

Delegate Francis: William Francis.

President DelMonte: Your name was called. Delegate Francis: No, my name was not

President DelMonte: It was called twice. If any name I ever remember, I remember the name of William Francis, because I asked Chairman Grady, "Is that "Bull" Francis of the Carpenters? He said, "No." I remember that one.

Delegate Francis. Could I see my credentials?

President DelMonte: The Credentials Com-

mittee has them.
Vice President Ahearn: Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Suprenant (Painters, Local 257, Springfield): I make a motion, sir, that we proceed with the regular order of business.

A delegate: I second that motion.

President DelMonte: The regular order of business is to give you the count of the roll call. There are a total of 396 votes cast. A two-thirds majority would be—you need a mathematician here—a two-thirds majority would require 264 voting in the affirmative.

The result of the vote shows that 260 voted in the affirmative and 136 voted in the negative. Therefore, the motion is lost.

Now, I want some of the parliamentarians to guide the Chair a little bit. You defeated the minority report. Now, you must proceed to vote on the acceptance of the majority report. Do you desire a roll call on that?

Several delegates arose and shouted in the affirmative and in the negative. . . .

Delegant Suprenant: Due to the way this vote was conducted this morning, I believe it should be a roll call vote in order to get the sentiment of the delegates assembled here. I assume that a two-thirds vote should carry the majority also.

President DelMonte: I am going to ask the delegates to bear with the Chair while we present the gentleman who came to address us. Following his address, we will proceed with the regular order of business, which will be voting on the acceptance of the majority report.

Is there any objection that President Green addresses the audience? The delegation will come to order.

come to order.

We have in our midst today some one we really can call one of our own. He has come a long way on a very short notice to address one of his affiliated Federations of Lator.

I suppose I, or any other Chairman, would appreciate the distinct honor of standing up here and saying all the nice words that the man so richly deserves. I am sure that within my limited vocabulary, I couldn't find words enough to express the feeling that men and women all over the world have for our President. dent.

So, I take pleasure in presenting to you members of the American Federation of Labor, the President of that organization, Mr. Wil-

liam Green.

WILLIAM GREEN

(President, American Federation of

President DelMonte, officers and delegates, visitors and friends in attendance at this impressive and important convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Even though I have been accorded the privilege now of meeting with you at this late hour this afternoon, I assure you that I welcome this opportunity of visiting with you briefly, or being your guest, and of bringing to you a personal and official message.

I am proud of the Massachusetts Federation

I am proud of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It is one of the outstanding State Federations of Labor chartered by the American Federation of Labor. It is both aggressive and progressive.

Each and every time I have met with you, I have gained the inspiration to carry on the work of the American Federation of Labor in

work of the American Federation of Labor in a vigorous way, to serve with increased devotion and to fight for the realizations of our aims, our purposes and our objectives.

I have been privileged to note you are in action as a democratic body. You have shown that there are differences of opinion, and each delegate in the convention is courageous enough to express his difference of opinion. That is in accord with the aims and purposes and policies of the American Federation of Labor; but, when your opinion is expressed, and a vote is taken, then everyone is under obligation to go out of this hall back home and carry out the decisions of this convention.

We are passing through a historic period in the great history of our country and of the American Federation of Labor as well. I know that all of you are conscious of that fact, because the membership of our great movement is manifesting more interest in our movement than ever before.

than ever before.

It is the agency through which the workers of the nation express themselves and it is the agency through which they promote their economic, social, and industrial interest.

There are those, of course, who would destroy our movement, that is, the enemies of organized labor. But those same enemies fight for the exercise of the right of the church to promote religion, the fraternal organizations to function. The agencies formed by human beings have a definite purpose.

If they have a right to function in our free republic, then the agency set up by the men and women who work have a right to function, and the workers of America will never, never surrender the right to function as an economic agency for the promotion of their common welBut now there are those enemies of our movement who would destroy us, who would weaken our movement, who would make it important, who have led in the fight for legislation designed to accomplish that very purpose. That is the reason why they sponsored the notorious, highly objectionable Taft-Hartley Law. It was for the purpose of weakening strong labor organizations, for the purpose of destroying weak ones, and for the purpose of wiping out the exercise of the right of collective bargaining. An analysis of that measure shows that run-

An analysis of that measure shows that running through every line and sentence in it is that purpose and that objective, the destruction of organized labor as a functioning agency through which the workers may lift their standard of life and living to high and still higher

We were always under the impression that we possessed the right to bargain collectively, freely and without interference, the right to sit around the conference table and negotiate for the sale of our labor on the most favorable terms and conditions and for the highest price we could obtain. That was a right we felt we could exercise free from governmental interference or from the interference of any judicial branch of the government.

Now, we have a law fastened upon us that has practically destroyed free collective bargaining and established governmental regulation of collective bargaining, because the Taft? Hartley Law confers on the Government authority to exercise its powerful influence in collective bargaining between employers and employees; and I will tell you how and why in just a moment. We were always under the impression that we

just a moment.

Inst a moment.

Now, my friends, they have robbed us of an element of freedom, freedom to bargain collectively, freedom to organize, freedom to unite, freedom to strike, freedom to give our labor or to withhold it at will; and all of that is dealt with in a limited manner, in a way that puts limitation upon the exercise of all those rights by the government itself.

The employers have the right to bargain freely. The Taft-Hartley Law does not limit them. It does not restrain them. It places upon them no obligations when they sell the product of their factories and their mills to a buyer. They are clothed with the right under our free enterprise system to bargain with that buyer of their goods, and sell their goods under the most favorable circumstances and conditions. There is no government interference, no

the most tavorable circumstances and conditions. There is no government interference, no government regulation.

If they have the right to bargain freely and unrestrictedly by for the sale of their material, then I maintain, as a representative of Labor, that Labor has a right to bargain without interference on the part of the government for the sale of its labor under the most favorable circumstances and conditions favorable circumstances and conditions.

For instance, the Taft-Hartley Law places restrictions upon the exercise of the right to bargain for the establishment of a closed shop in a factory. The employees of the nation, the workers of the nation have, from the beginning workers of the nation have, from the beginning of our movement, sought to achieve that purpose. It springs from the minds and the hearts and the souls of the workers. It is not imposed upon them by a labor boss—as the newspapers say—it springs right from the workers themselves. They, themselves, insist that the employer shall deal with a union rather than with the individual, and that the union shall be the responsible bargaining agent for the workers.

Time and experience have shown that it has worked well. It has promoted peace in in-dustry. It has stabilized industrial relations. It has developed perfect cooperation between employers and employees and has served to lift the productivity of the individual worker from a low level to the highest level ever attained by the workers in any nation throughout the world.

But, now, notwithstanding many employers, But, now, notwithstanding many employers, large employers in the nation are willing to sit around the conference table and sign an agreement with their employees providing for a closed shop, an agreement for the designation of the union and the corporation as to collective bargaining agencies. He begs for the privilege of doing that. He wants to do it. His workers want it. But the Taft-Hartley Law says, "Even though you want it, if you do, you are a criminal and can be prosecuted for violation of the law."

Think of that in America!

of the law."
Think of that in America!
Well, I know the hearts of the eight million members of the American Federation of Labor.
I know their thinking. I know their minds. I know their purposes and their determination, and I know that there is no law upon the statute books of the nation that will ever compel a union man to work with a non-union man against his will

a union man to work with a non-union man against his will.

That is a sacred, fundamental right, a right that we shall cherish, protect, and maintain; and there is no reason why the opponents of organized labor should lead in the fight for the enactment and preservation on the statute books of legislation that interferes with that right.

Now we have enlisted in the fight to repeat

statute books of legislation that interferes with that right.

Now, we have enlisted in the fight to repeal that legislation. We fought with all the power at our command to prevent it from being enacted into law; and the President of the United States, if you will remember, vetoed the notorious law. But, through a combination of the reactionaries of the South and those of the Republican Party, they passed the law over his veto.

Then, we took the issue to the people of the United States in the last election, and the President of the United States was elected by an overwhelming majority after he had pledged himself and his party to repeal the notorious Taft-Hartley Law and the platform of the Democratic Party provided for its repeal. It obligated the party itself to repeal that statute.

Well, the President promised the people of the United States that if he was elected, he would do everything within his power to bring about the repeal of the statute.

Based on that obligation and that declaration, we appealed to the Eighty-first Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law. There were two bills introduced; one was the Lesinski bill in the House, and the other was the Thomas bill in the Senate. Similar bills, and we agreed to some amendments to the bills in order to show the people of the country that we were willing to go as far as it was possible for us to go to bring about the repeal of the notorious Taft-Hartley Law.

Notwithstanding the obligations made and notwithstanding the provision in the platform

Notwithstanding the obligations made and notwithstanding the provision in the platform of the Democratic Party, the Democrats of the South in the Senate and the House voted with the Republicans against the repeal of the law. They disregarded their party obligations. I don't know whether you could go so far as to say they sacrificed their honor, because if they were elected on a platform and subscribed to a platform calling for the repeal of the statute, then it seems it was honorable for them to vote for what they promised in the platform—but, they didn't do it; they refused.

Now, we have got to go to the voters in the 1950 campaign. The fight is not over. It has just begun, and we are going into that cam-

Our agency, Labor's League for Political Education, set up by instructions of the convention of the Federation of Labor, is organized now and is organizing and is formu-

iating policies and will carry those policies out in the 1950 campaign. We are recommending that the workers of

We are recommending that the workers of the nation make a voluntary contribution to a Fund of \$2 per worker, for we believe it is worth more than \$2 to him to defeat these rascals that voted against the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

We are calling on them for contributions, voluntary, in order to act within the limits of legislation, and we are going into the campaign in 1950. We are organizing now. We are going to organize. We are going to organize from the bottom level up, in the precincts, and if it is necessary to engage in telephone calling

trom the bottom level up, in the precincts, and if it is necessary to engage in telephone calling and bell ringing and appeals, we will do it.

We have got the votes in the industrial states. They are there. In order to defeat these men, all we need is to get them in the ballot box, and we have got to get them in the ballot box or stay captured as we are and controlled as we are by this reprehensible legislation

Here in Massachusetts, we have the votes, if we can get them in the box. The trouble is that in many elections our workers remain at home—for some reason, they go fishing; they go hunting; they take the day off as a holiday. They are disregarding the charge of their

sovereign rights.

Now, we have got to change that whole policy, and the workers and their wives and their relatives and their friends must march to the ballot box as a mighty army voting as one; and if they do, we are going to defeat these candidates for re-election who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law.

Taft-Hartley Law.

Now, I want to tell you that in the great state of Ohio, the workers there, through the State Federation of Labor, have set up a splendid political organization. They have already organized in a number of precincts and a number of communities—voting places in that state. In the great cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati, of Dayton, of Youngstown, Toledo, and all of those larger cities, where millions of workers are employed, the organization is being perfected. They are going to get the votes in the ballot box, and I want to tell you here, as a Prophet, that if we can get these votes in the ballot box, the notorious Senator Taft will be defeated decisively in the great state of Ohio.

state of Ohio.

The voters of Ohio only can vote for it, but the voters in Massachusetts are interested but the voters in Massachusetts are interested in whether he wins or whether he loses. He is symbolic of the opposition to the American Federation of Labor. He is symbolic of those who join for the purpose of putting over the Taft-Hartley Law; and if he is defeated in Ohio, you will feel that you have won a great victory here. So, I want to tell you that in Ohio, we defeated Bender in the last election on that issue, the Congressman at large, a great friend of Senator Taft; and he laughed at us when we told him we would beat him—and we used the slogan, "Beat Bender," and we beat him. We are going to use the slogan "Beat Bob Taft," and we are going to beat him.

him.

Now, we will have to do that in a number of places. I have referred to that in this emphatic way in order to bring home to you, if I can, the importance of the 1950 election. You have some bad Representatives in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, and I hope and pray that when you vote, you will vote against them; and if they are not candidates in 1950, keep them in mind when they are candidates.

they are candidates.

I want to tell you that Congressman Martin comes from Massachusetts somewhere. He is against us, voted against us, worked against us, used his great official position in order to

prevent the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, and he was largely responsible for what took place in the House of Representatives when the Lesinski bill was acted upon; and I hope and trust that when he comes up for election here in Massachusetts again, that the voters in that district—labor and their friends—are united against him and defeat him decisively. So, prepare, my friends, for 1950. Make a record here in your state, and be proud of it. See if you can out-distance Ohio. Put on a rival campaign, so that you can announce to the world, "Here is what we did in the great industrial State of Massachusetts." You can do that because it is an industrial state, and you have friends among the farmers and

and you have friends among the farmers and

can do that because it is an industrial state, and you have friends among the farmers and you have friends among business men who will stand with you and vote with you. So, when you go to the ballot box in 1950, go and remember your friends and defeat your enemies at any cost whatsoever.

Now, I should like to dwell upon that a little longer, but time will not permit. I have talked to you in a very emphatic way about it, because it is one of our outstanding objectives—the defeat now of those who voted against us in the Eighty-first Congress. We have their records. Their records will be made public. Labor organizations and their friends everywhere will be acquainted with that record and we will see to it that they are all furnished with copies of the record. Upon that record, we hope they will go to the polls and vote as I have said, as a unit, against their enemies and in support of their friends.

The voters in Minnesota did that last November. You remember the notorious Senator Ball who worked as a team—as a part of the team with Senator Taft. You have heard of him well, our labor united there and defeated him lecisively and elected a great Senator who has stood on the floor and fought for us uncompromisingly—Senator Humphrey from Minnesota.

You know what we did down in West Vir-

You know what we did down in West Virginia. We carried the record of Senator Rivercomb to the voters of West Virginia. We acquainted them with what he said and what he did, not only his words, but his action were recorded; and when the votes were counted he was defeated decisively, and a great progressive Senator Millis was elected instead. And then what did we do out in Illinois. We did something that they thought was impossible. Senator Brooks, who voted with Senator Taft and worked with him, was up for re-election. A great progressive, Professor Douglas, was the candidate there. Again labor united in Illinois, as never before, and when the votes were counted, it was made clear that Senator Douglas had won out and Senator Brooks was defeated. Now, it was labor and labor's friends that did those jobs.

My friends, we defeated over one hundred Congressmen. I can't name them all. We defeated over one hundred Congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley Bill and sent them home; but it seems as though all of that, even, has had no effect upon the reactionaries like Senator Taft and his associates with him. They seem to think that it can't happen in their states; and we have to convince them. They won't listen to our words. They have refused to respond to our appeals. We have to make them hear by voting them out of office in the next election in 1950.

I want to report to you, however, that we secured the enactment in this session of Con-

I want to report to you, however, that we secured the enactment in this session of Congress of a Housing Bill that means much to the people of this country. It was a bill that we framed and supported and appealed to Congress to enact into law. Finally, after much delay, the Congress of the United States passed this measure this measure.

There are two features of it that I should

like to emphasize here, because, perhaps, some of you are not acquainted with these two im-

portant provisions.

One provides for the construction—now listen One provides for the construction—now listen—the construction of 8.10 public housing units for low-income families in urban and rural non-farm areas over a period of six years. However, for any one year, the President is authorized to increase this program to 200,000

Although the low-rent subsidy will be paid by federal funds, this program will be completely operated by local housing authorities. These local housing authorities are created by the Act. They are clothed with authority to do this work. The Federal Government provides the funds, and that means there must be no hesitancy in carrying out this construction program.

program.

It will be of great benefit to Massachusetts. It will create work opportunities for thousands of building and construction workers, in addition for thousands of others who produce the materials to be used in the construction of these homes. In addition, it will provide homes for people who are homeless—and the great need of the hour is homes for the homeless in the United States of America.

Now, then, the other is this: Local Public Housing Authorities will draw the plans for the projects when they are completed. The local Housing Authorities are clothed with wide authority under this Act, and they are commissioned to carry out the provisions of the Act providing for the construction of these homes.

homes.

To finance construction, local Housing Authorities will issue tax-exempt bonds through the usual investment channels; so, you see, they are clothed with authority to raise the money, supported by the Federal Government, guaranteed by the Federal Government in that way

guaranteed by the Federal Government in that way.

At the end of each year's operation, the local authority calculates the financial loss of each project because of its low rents. This loss is then paid by the Federal Government. How can they fail to carry on such a housing program when the Federal Government is obligated to do that very thing, as I have herein set forth?

Now that is one feature of its 200,000 units.

Now, that is one feature of it: 200,000 units year. The President is authorized to do lat. The bill provides for financing, means work for thousands of building trades workers and those who produce the material, stimulates business throughout every community and every of our national economy.

of our national economy.

Now, slum clearances. Here is something. Authorization of \$1,000,000,000 in loans and \$500,000,000 in capital grants over a five-year period to assist in carrying out local slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects.

That will mean much to Boston for, I presume, there are slums here, and they are charged with the responsibility of cleaning up those slums at the expense of the government. The loans are to be used to finance the cost of acquiring, clearing and preparing areas in which slums are now located, while the grants will help the communities to absorb the necessary losses in this program, because actual cost of the slum clearance operation will be cost of the slum clearance operation will be more than the value of the land for redevelop-ment purposes after the area has been cleared.

What a wonderful thing if we can clear out those eye sores, those things that create eye sores, in every city. We have them in Washington. They make you sick to look at them. We have them in Boston, perhaps Springfield, other cities in this Commonwealth; and this provides for wiping it out and building there some decent homes for the people to live in.

Now, then, there is a comprehensive housing research program to improve building materials, to assist in reducing housing costs, and to increase the production of better housing. The Housing and Home Finance Agency is specifically instructed to cooperate closely with industry, labor, and other government and proprovernmental agencies in corrying out this nongovernmental agencies in carrying out this

mongovernmental agencies in carrying out this research program.

May I take the liberty of suggesting to your Boston Central Labor Union and to your State Federation of Labor that you acquaint yourself fully as quickly as possible with the provisions of this Housing Act, and particularly that part of it which provides for the creation of city and state housing authorities, and endeavor to have action taken as quickly as you can so that have action taken as quickly as you can so that the building and construction program provided in this Housing Act may be launched here in this city of Boston and other cities throughout the states as quickly as possible.

the states as quickly as possible.

This is one achievement that we reached in this session of Congress, and we are proud of it, as I know you will be proud of it.

We hape to secure the enactment of an amendment to the Minimum Wage Law. That bill provides now that the minimum wages paid shall be 40 cents an hour. Just think of that! It is in effect now. Thousands of workers are subject to its provision, and if a worker works 40 hours a week and earns 40 cents an hour, he earns \$16 for the week. Tell me how any family could eke out the barest existence on \$16 a week.

Laundry workers in many places, people

Laundry workers in many places, people who work in the forest and in the South, and other places, are subject to the provisions of

this statute.

We have asked that it be lifted to at least 75 cents an hour, and we are hopeful that before Congress adjourns, that this bill will be enacted into law, which will provide for the substitution of 75 cents for the 40 cents per hour now in the Minimum Wage law.

We are making a heroic drive for the enactment of social security legislation, health legislation, financial appropriations for Federal education. We are behind it. Our Director of Organization, Brother Cruikshank, who addressed you, has done wonderful work in the promotion of our social security legislation. We hope that we may get action on it. I am not sure that we will, but we trust that we will. We shall do everything within our power to prevail upon Congress to take action on this legislation before it adjourns.

It seems appropriate for me to report to you upon this legislative situation, because we hear so much about the Taft-Hartley Law, but we hear little about the other legislation in which we are deeply interested. People talk about it in your communities and in your villages and your cities and your towns, but they don't talk much about housing, social security, minimum wage legislation, health insurance legislation, and other legislation of that kind. tion, and other legislation of that kind.

I am glad to make this report to you so you can see that, notwithstanding the fight we have made, the disappointments we have met, we have made some progress at least in the enactment of legislation which is of interest to the workers of the nation.

Now, one more thing. I know you are conscious of the fact that we are engaged in fighting Communism without compromise or limitation. The American Federation of Labor is free from Communism. We have no Communists in our movement. If there are, we do not know who they are or where they are, and our great movement stands united in defense of our free democratic form of government and convosed to the infiltration of comment and convosed to the infiltration of comfense of our free democratic form of government and opposed to the infiltration of communism into America or any other nation at any cost.

We have supported the E.C.A. We supported the Atlantic Pact, we have sent our representatives to Europe to tell the workers there about what we are doing here in America and to oppose communism with all the vigor at their command. In addition to that, we have now set up a new International World Federation of Trade Unions, based upon the principles of free democratic trade unions, freedom, liberty, and democracy. Communist organizations are not eligible to membership in this new International Federation of Trade Unions. Unions.

Our rival organizations, the C.I.O., joined the World Federation of Trade Unions, shook hands with the Communists of Russia, and told the World Federation of Trade Unions, shook hands with the Communists of Russia, and told the membership that they were going to be brothers and sisters together. We refused because we said we would have nothing to do with the Communist dominated organization; but they joined and found, after a few years, that they couldn't stomach it; they couldn't stand it. They found out even the representatives of so-called Trade Unions in Russia had to get word from Moscow before they could vote on any question taken up at this so-called World Federation of Trade Unions; and so, they withdrew, left them, and said, "We will have nothing more to do with you."

Our brothers in Great Britain did the same, and we told them that they could never live with the Communists, particularly if they believed in freedom, democracy, and liberty, and in free democratic unions as compared with totalitarian unions governed by the State, created by the State, protected and directed and administered by the State.

So, we have joined with you now in the formation of this new organization. There are no communist organizations in it and none will be permitted in it. We are going through

rormation of this new organization. There are no communist organizations in it and none will be permitted in it. We are going through the process of setting it up. We expect to have it set up completely to function, and all the free democratic unions in Western Europe, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, and the other countries there talk of it and will join with us in the setting up of this organization.

That great International Federation of Trade Unions will stand immovable in its opposition to communists, just as the American Federation of Labor has stood immovable in opposition to communism in the United States of

That is more progress we are making in defense of our free institutions and our free democratic form of government. In view of these facts, it is difficult for me to understand why those who are the beneficiaries of our free why those who are the beneficiaries of our free enterprise, the corporations of the nation, the owners of our land, the owners of the banks, the owners of property, who are benefited by our free enterprise system, will make this drive upon a great movement that stands in defense of the free enterprise system. It seems to me to be inconsistent and ungrateful, because if they would follow the right course, they ought to do everything they could to perpetuate our movement, to strengthen it, make it strong, and keep it growing.

Now my friends. I have covered these points.

Now, my friends, I have covered these points. It seemed appropriate and fitting for me to do so. You have listened to me with rapt attention. I have been inspired by the way and manner in which you have sat and listened to me at this late hour this afternoon.

I want to state in conclusion that you here of Massachusetts gave to the nation a great man who is serving in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, who is serving as Secretary of Labor. He came from Massachusetts. He is a citizen here, a resident of your Commonwealth

Commonwealth.

It has been my pleasure and privilege to work with him and to know him and to under-

stand him. I want to tell you that he is held in high esteem and high regard by the leaders of our great movement, and by all men and women of labor who have become acquainted with him and who know him. And, on this occasion here, in the city of Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, I want to pay tribute to that distinguished citizen, the Honorable Maurice J. Tobin, who is serving as Secretary of Labor.

You can be proud of him, as we are proud of him. We are very fortunate, indeed, that we are to be the beneficiary of the excellent service which he is rendering and can render as Secretary of Labor.

Now, I hope and trust you will hold one of the most successful conventions you have ever held in the history of your State Federation of Labor. You have great work to do. When you finish this convention, forget differences, and unite as one person, speaking as one, and acting as one. Go back and carry out the decisions of this convention. That is democracy in action; for we believe in majority rule.

And I assure you that you have the con-

And I assure you that you have the continued aggressive support of the American Federation of Labor at all times and at any time when you desire us to help out.

time when you desire us to help out.

I know you will be proud of this fact, that the records in the office of the American Federation of Labor show our great family has grown, our membership has increased by leaps and bounds, and it is increasing now daily. The records in the American Federation of Labor office show that there are eight million members of the American Federation of Labor on the records of our office with their dues paid up and in good standing with the American Federation of Labor; and I am happy to know that you, and those you represent, are part of that great family of labor.

So let's go forward. Let's never stop. That

So, let's go forward. Let's never stop. That word "defeat" is not in our vocabulary. It means nothing to us. We are going to win in spite of opposition and in spite of great opposition. We will never stop, never stop in our efforts until we blast the repeal of that reprehensible Taft-Hartley Law from the statute books of our nation.

I thank you very kindly.

President DelMonte: President Green, I guess that this audience has expressed themselves by their applause and by their acclamation more than I can by words. I am sure that this convention assembled here feels proud that I give you, on their behalf, the Honor Badge of our convention.

President Green: Thank you.

President DelMonte: Secretary Kelley will now read a couple of communications that have been received since the convention convened.

Secretary Kelley: The first is a telegram from Freeman Saltus, Editor of the Worcester Labor News.

Kenneth G. Kelley, Secretary Mass. State Branch. AF of L, Hotel Statler, Boston.

Regret my physical condition does not permit me to attend convention, the second I have missed in 45 years. The opportunity afforded me to meet all old and new friends from all parts of the state has always been anticipated with great pleasure. Won't you please extend to delegates my best wishes for a most successful convention to members of the incoming Executive Council. I also heartily express my wishes for a most successful year. my wishes for a most successful year.

> FREEMAN M. SALTUS. Editor, Worcester Labor News.

The second is a letter from Acting Assistant Postmaster John W. Finn.

Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Hotel Statler, Boston 16, Massachusetts. Attention:

Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer. Gentlemen:

Gentlemen:
 Immediately upon receipt of your telegram of July 29, requesting that a postal unit be established in the Hotel Statler in connection with the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, beginning August I, I arranged to have such a unit located there, This unit was placed in operation yesterday and will continue during the convention.
 I wish to extend for Francis A. Crowley, Postmaster, and all of the postal employees at this office, greetings and best wishes and hope that the Convention will be a complete success from every viewpoint.

every viewpoint.

With kindest regards, I am, Very sincerely, J. W. FINN, Acting Assistant Postmaster.

President DelMonte: This session is still in session. Are there any orders of business before us? The one we suspended before President Green addressed us, was the discussion or voting on the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Constitution. There is other business to be brought before us tonight, the matter of nominations.

A boat has been engaged to take us on a moonlight cruise that is going to leave Rowe's Wharf at 7:30. We were able to postpone the sailing of it from 6:30 to 7:30, and I am sure that you all want to go, and I am sure you still have a headache since this afternoon. You didn't eat, and you haven't eaten since, so I declare a recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

. The meeting then adjourned at 6:15 o'clock. . . .

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1949

MORNING SESSION

The meeting convened at 9:45 o'clock, Presi-

The meeting convened at 9:45 o'clock, President DelMonte, presiding.

President DelMonte: The convention will come to order. The delegates will take seats in the hall. The convention will re-assemble from the recess of last night.

The subject matter before the convention this morning is that of the Wednesday Morning Session. Can we have a little order, please? The roll call vote yesterday showed that you defeated the Minority Report substituted for the Majority Report as submitted by a member of the Constitution Committee. The matter before you now is the adoption of the Majority Report of the Constitution Committee.

It may well be that this will be decided by

Report of the Constitution Committee.

It may well be that this will be decided by roll call. So far, the Chair has no knowledge of whether or not a roll call is going to be requested. However, I am sure, for the sake of expediency, that a repetition of yesterday will not take place, and I think that all of us came to this convention to do what we thought was best for the best interests of our Federation; therefore, if you fall short again we may well continue into Sunday afternoon.

If there is no objection the Chair would like

If there is no objection, the Chair would like to recommend that the subject matter before us be re-submitted to the Constitution Committee and that they bring back a report.

Delegate Harry P. Hogan (Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield): I move you, Sir, that the recommendations made now by the President of re-submitting to the Constitution Committee prevail, and I make that as a motion, Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the matter before us be re-submitted to the Constitution Committee, and that they report to us something that we can act upon. Is there anything to be said on the question?

Delegate William J. Kelley (Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston): I feel that it is useless for the committee to go back into session unless the parties that are interested in the controversial questions that have arisen as of yesterday go before the committee and try their best to help the committee solve the problems. If the committee is sent back alone once again, I know because of experience in the past that I know because of experience in the past that the situation will resolve itself into what it was. However, I do believe that if the parties themselves are sincere and serious and do come before the committee, and try to work with that committee, a satisfactory solution could be arrived at. I suggest to you, if you don't mind, that you do suggest to these particular people that they attend.

President DelMonte: It is the policy of this convention at all times to call upon the people that may be interested in resolutions or in matters that relate to an amendment to the Constitution. The question before you is, "Shall it be recommitted?"

Delegate Joseph Mahoney (Central Labor Union of Brockton): How does this affect the status of the convention if this matter is referred back to the Committee? Are we then in a position to proceed with the nominations without the report of this committee?

President DelMonte: The Chair will rule that if you recommit this subject matter, that we will then adjourn the Wednesday Morning

We will convene the Wednesday

Session. We will convene the Wednesday Afternoon Session and we will proceed as by our Constitution for the nomination of officers. The Chair again will rule that the Wednesday Afternoon Session will not close until such time as the Constitution Committee has brought back a report. We can act then upon nominations if it carries that in the amendment. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say, "Aye." Those opposed? The "Aye's" have it. It is a unanimous vote.

The names of the committee are: Thomas P. Dillon, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston (Chairman); John Carroll, Jr., Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston; Anthony J. DeAndrade, Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston: William J. Kelley, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston; John W. Knox, Carpenters, Local 1550, Braintree; Helen O'Donnell, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston; Joseph T. Healey, Chemical Workers, Local 116, Cambridge; John G. Flynn, Bldg. Service Emp., Local 130, Lynn; George Driscoll, Woolen & Worsted Workers, Local 38, Lawrence; Frederick Siems, I.L.G.W.U., Local 178, Fall River; Joseph Picone, C.L.U., Brockton; Louis Blender, Dist. Workers, Local 8, Boston; Manuel Pimental, Sea Food Workers, Local 1572-1, Gloucester; Arthur Caron, C.L.U., Springfield; William A. Curtin, Fire Fighters, Local 792, Quincy; John O'Grady, Jr., Electrical Workers, Local B-1505, Waltham; Bennie Costa, Teamsters, Local 526, Fall River. tham; Ben Fall River. The Con

The Constitution Committee will meet immediately and all those delegates interested, please go to Parlor "F" with the Constitution Committee and you may be able to expedite this

Committee and you may be able to expedite this matter.

The Wednesday Morning Session is still in order because there is other business that must be completed. I won't take too long. The Chairman of the Credential's Committee wants to make a partial report. Chairman Grady.

. . . A partial roll call was then read by Chairman Grady.

Delegate Timothy F. Grady (Central Labor Union, Holyoke): Mr. Chairman, I move that the report be adopted and the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

seated with voice and vote.

President DelMonte: Action now comes on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Credential's Committee to seat the delegates with voice and vote. Is there anything to be said on that? All those in favor say, "aye." Opposed say, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

There are several resolutions here that need unanimous consent of this convention in order for them to be submitted and so it is neces-sary that they be brought to your attention.

. . . Delegate Timothy F. Grady then read Resolution No. 45. . . .

RESOLUTION No. 45

PURCHASE OF UNION LABEL TEXTBOOKS

Whereas:—The Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council assures purchasers that school and text books bearing the same have been printed and bound under conditions,

Whereas:—The Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, is the only union label on printed matter that has the unqualified endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas:—The printing trades unions have organized nearly all the school and text book publishers, and can furnish them without cost "union labels", and these books can be sold without increasing cost, therefore be it

Resolved:—That we, the delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby request the purchasers of school and text books to purchase only such books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore be it further

Resolved:—That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward this resolution to local unions urging its adoption and cooperation, and that copies be sent to departments of education, school boards, and committees of religious organizations, requesting the purchase of only such school and text books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council Council.

[Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers, No. 11; John J. Connolly, Nor-wood Central Labor Union; Bertram W. Kohl, Pressmen Local 67, Boston.]

President DelMonte: Action comes on whether or not you wish this resolution submitted to the Resolutions Committee. All in favor say "aye." Opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

. Delegate Timothy F. Grady then read Resolution No. 46. . . .

RESOLUTION No. 46

SUPPORT OF ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL LABEL

Whereas:-The Allied Printing Trades Council union label has been in existence for over fifty-six years, and is the only union label on printed matter recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas:—The Allied Printing Trades Council union label guarantees that workers engaged in production of printed matter, bearing the same, are in contractual agreement with their employers, and

Whereas:-Printing trades workers engaged in these shops, or plants, enjoy fair wages, hours and working conditions, arrived at through collective bargaining, therefore be it

Resolved:—That this Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, reaffirm all previous action and call upon friends and members of organized labor to support the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and to insist upon same on all printed matter from those whom they patronize.

[Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union; Bertram W. Kohl, Printing Pressmen 67, Boston]

President DelMonte: Action now comes on the adoption of the resolution to be submitted. All those in favor say, "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and

. . . Delegate Timothy F. Grady then read Resolution No. 47. . . .

RESOLUTION No. 47

ENCOURAGING NEWSPAPER ADVER-TISING

Whereas:—Advertising in newspapers makes possible buying by all classes of people by having a printed readable advertisement or picture, and

picture, and
Whereas:—The eye and mind retain the story conveyed in advertising and pictures resulting in a knowledge of the article advertised, and creates a demand for such article, and Whereas:—Such newspaper advertising makes possible dissemination of news, articles and stories, not only enlightening all people on current affairs, but actually affords a means of education, and

of education, and
Whereas:—Many thousands of union men
and women are employed under most favorable
working conditions and wages, and adjust all
disputes through conciliation and arbitration,

Whereas:—The well being of all people calls for an ever increasing use of newspapers, one of the mediums enjoyed only by a free people;

of the mediums enjoyed only by a tree people; therefore be it Resolved:—That we, the delegates of this Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor do hereby pledge our support to the medium for advertising that we commend its opportunities of bringing before all peoples the merits of manufactured articles, and we do hereby call attention of all to a newspaper advertising which is secured at a minimum cost. at a minimum cost.

[Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union; Bertram W. Kohl, Printing Pressmen 67, Boston]

President DelMonte: All those in favor of submitting it say "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It's a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Timothy F. Grady then read Resolution No. 48. . . .

RESOLUTION No. 48

CONDEMNATION OF PROPOSED REFERENDUM AGAINST TRANS-PORTATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOL PUPILS

Whereas:—Ten Massachusetts citizens have filed an initiative petition to deprive children attending private and Parochial schools of free

attending private and Parochial schools of free bus transportation, and Whereas:—It is the moral right of parents to choose the school to which they may send their children for education, and Whereas:—The graduates of private and Parochial schools have contributed to the progress of our United States of America in all fields of endeavor, and Whereas:—A substantial number of the graduates of these private and Parochial schools have given the full measure of their devotion to our nation, and in many instances, devotion to our nation, and in many instances, made the supreme sacrifice so that our nation under God should not perish from the earth, and

and
Whereas:—All of our citizens who contribute
to the support of private and Parochial schools
pay a duplicate tax in the financial support of
public schools, and
Whereas:—The Supreme Court of the United
States of America has upheld the legal right
of pupils who attend private and Parochial
schools to ride on the regular school transportation systems, and

Whereas:—The American Federation of Labor has always shown a deep interest and concern in the education of all the children in our nation, be it hereby
Resolved:—That the delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, meeting in Boston the week of August 1st, 1949, go on record as condemning this un-American action denying to pupils of private and Parochial schools their legal right to the use of regular school transportation systems.

[Submitted by John J. Devlin, Teamsters, Local 504, Boston; Edward P. Reardon, Distillery Salesmen, Local 8, Boston; Kenneth J. Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy.]

President DelMonte: All those in favor of submitting this resolution to the committee say, "aye." Opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.:

. . . Delegate Timothy F. Grady then read Resolution No. 49, the resolution on National Health Insurance. . . .

RESOLUTION No. 49

RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Whereas: The quality of medical care in the United States is the finest in the world, and Whereas: In spite of this high quality, many persons are prevented from receiving the benefits of this care because of its high cost, and Whereas: Few families can stand the financial shock of sudden and serious illness unless they go heavily into debt or forego essential medical services and

go heavily into debt or forego essential medical services, and
Whereas: There has been introduced in the Congress of the United States legislation designed to protect the American people against the financial shock of serious illness by a system of contributory insurance against the high costs of medical care,
Now Therefore Be It Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, at its 63rd annual convention, does hereby endorse this legislation, known as the National Health Insurance and Public Health Act of 1949, and urges its passage by the Congress of the United States, and

Be It Further Resolved: That all Central Labor Unions in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor are urged to support this legislation

in every way, and

Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of the 81st Congress elected by Massachusetts.

President DelMonte: All those in favor say aye." Opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

. . . Delegate Timothy F. Grady then read Resolution No. 50. . . .

RESOLUTION NO. 50

CONDEMNATION OF DISCHARGE OF WORKERS OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE

Whereas: With the onset of unemployment in industry, many employers are returning to the evil practice of refusing to hire older workers, or laying off older workers, and

Whereas: Men and women of 45 or even 40 years of age are being classified as older workers and being denied employment because of their age, and

Whereas: As a result of this policy many

wage earners are being discriminated against

wage earners are being discriminated against because of age many years before they become eligible for retirement under the Old-age and Survivors' Insurance program of the Social Security Act, or under the Railroad Retirement Act, or other retirement programs in effect.

Therefore Be It Resolved: By the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled in this Sixty-third Annual Convention that national legislation be introduced which would make it an unfair labor practice for any employer to discharge any employee or to refuse to hire any applicant for employment because of advanced age unless the employee or applicant is eligible for adequate retirement benefits either under government social security laws or a private plan or a combination of such plans, and

Be It Further Resolved: That the delegate from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce into that Convention a resolution requesting the American Federation of Labor to sponsor legislation along this line in the National Congress and to solicit the aid of other liberal organizations in securing the enactment of such a law.

such a law.

President DelMonte: All those in favor of submitting it say, "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

. . . Delegate Timothy F. Grady then read Resolution No. 51. . . .

RESOLUTION No. 51

OPPOSITION TO HOUSE BILL No. 2628

Whereas:—Passage of House Bill 2628 is inimical to the best interests of civil service, is an anti-veteran bill and would lower the morale of all civil service employees, we deplore the senate action of August 3, 1949.

Resolved:—That the action of the Massachusetts Senate Negating an adverse Ways and Means report on House Bill 2628 is regrettable as a flagrant violation of the rights and privileges of the 600,000 veterans in our state—Under the terms of this bill. 184 employees,

Under the terms of this bill, 184 employees, none of whom ever qualified by taking civil service examination, would be frozen into their service examination, would be frozen into their present jobs and given permanent civil service status. Of these 184, 51 are non-veterans—77 of the positions pay \$61.00 per week.

Massachusetts civil service is holding in abeyance an open competitive examination for most of these jobs pending the outcome of House Bill 2628.

There is at present an eligible list for 62 of these positions

of these positions.

[Submitted by: Delegate Charles Costello, Local 648, A.F.S.C.&M.E.

President DelMonte: All those in favor say "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Before I adjourn the Wednesday Morning Session I would like to have a little order, please. The Chair wants it clearly understood that upon adjournment from the Wednesday morning session and upon the reconvening of what is known as the Afternoon Session of the Convention that by our Constitution we can do nothing but nominate officers. We just have recommitted to the Constitution Committee certain subject matter. tain subject matter.

I wish the delegates would pay attention so that when a controversy arises they won't get mixed up and not know what they are talking about. It may be that their pride will be hurt be-cause they didn't hear. So, in order to expedite the subject matter that has been recommitted, it will be necessary this afternoon to recess the nominations until such time as we are able to pass the Constitutional Amendment. The Chair, as it remembers, believes that a motion has been made to suspend the rules. I don't know whether I should put it that way or not because I am sure that the parliamentarians, after yesterday, must have studied a lot of books. books.

The Wednesday Morning Session will adjourn only with the understanding that the unfinished business will be discussed at the Wednesday Af-

ternoon Session at any time the Chair desires to break into the nominations.

The Chair asks for a suspension of the rules. I believe that is it. Is that right?

Delegate Johnson: A two-thirds vote is nec-

essary for the suspension of the rules.

President DelMonte: Now or this afternoon?

Delegate Johnson: This afternoon.

President DelMonte: This afternoon, in order to present the Committee's Report?

Delegate Johnson: That's right, sir.

President DelMonte: Is it clearly understood by all the delegates that at the time the Com-mittee Report comes in, the Chair can ask for a suspension of the rules in order to submit to them then the proceedings of the Constitution

The Wednesday Morning Session of the convention will now be adjourned.
... The Wednesday Morning Session was adjourned on Thursday Morning, August 4, 1949, at 10:30 o'clock. . . .

The Wednesday Afternoon Session of this convention, to begin with the nominations of officers, will convene at 10:30 this morning, Thursday. The convention now is in order. Wednesday Afternoon Session. Vice-President

Vice President Benjamin G. Hull: Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kellev.

Kenneth J. Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. I shall now read from the Article in the Constitution dealing with the nomination and election of officers. It is Article V, on Page 9 of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

ARTICLE V.-OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of this Federation shall consist of a President, sixteen Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall constitute the Executive Council. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to carry out the entire legislative program of the Federation as ordered by the convention; to prepare a circular at the close of the vention; to prepare a circular at the close of the Legislature, giving a brief statement on various matters before the Legislature, together with the roll calls on Federation bills, which shall be distributed to all affiliated unions; to make every effort possible to secure the affiliation of all eligible unions not now affiliated; and each Vice-President shall append to the report of the Executive Council an individual statement, giving the names of unions whose affiliations he has secured since the last convention, and also the number of unions in his or her district eligible to membership, but not vention; to prepare a circular at the close of the or her district eligible to membership, but not yet affiliated, and any other information pertinent to the subject; to render all the assistance possible to affiliated unions, on strike or otherwise, who request it; to do whatever he or she can to organize the unorganized workers of the ctate of the state.

SECTION 2. Fourteen Vice-Presidents of this Federation shall be nominated and elected from districts, and in addition, two shall be nominated and elected at large by the convention, one of whom shall be a member of an organization affiliated on a state-wide basis, the other shall be a woman. There shall not be more than one Vice-President of the Executive Council in each district who is a member of the same national, international or federal labor union. The resident candidates receiving the plurality vote among the candidates of the respective districts shall be the Vice-Presidents representing that district. Where no nomination is made in a district the Executive Council shall fill the vacancy in said district.

The districts to be arranged in the following

order:

Suffolk County, entitled to two Vice-1. Presidents.

2. Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents. Essex County, entitled to two Vice-

3. Esse Presidents.

Middlesex County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

5. Worcester County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

6. Berkshire, Hampden, Franklin Hampshire Counties, entitled to two and

Presidents.
7. Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
8. Two Vice-Presidents shall be elected at large by the convention, one of whom shall be a member of an organization affiliated on a state-wide basis, the other shall be a woman.

Section 3. All officers shall be elected annually. Elections shall be by plurality vote whenever there are more than two candidates

for office.
Nominations for convention cities shall be made immediately after the closing of nomination of officers; all cities nominated shall be consideration. tion of officers; all cities nominated shall be referred to the Executive Council for considera-tion and final action.

tion and final action.

Vice-President Hull: Prior to opening for nominations, will the delegates give the Chair permission to make an announcement I think is rather important. I received a message that the Hoisting Engineers Union, Local 98, of Springfield have successfully negotiated a contract and have signed with it a 3 per cent Sickness-Health-Welfare Fund. They were ably assisted by Bob Keene, noted attorney in the western part of the state who is very much interested in the labor movement. Also, Joe Kern, who was conciliator from your Department, was called in because the strike had developed. Robert Dell, who was representing the Union-Labor-Life Insurance, was instrumental and a great help to the service.

the Union-Labor-Life Insurance, was instrumental and a great help to the service.
Richard J. Leary of the Sheet Metal Workers Union announced that his organization had obtained successfully the Sick-Welfare Fund. I want to congratulate Jim Bird and the others for the splendid job that they did and, they should be congratulated.

Now, the Chair would declare that nominations for the President are in order. The Chair will recognize at this time, Nate Hurwitz.

Delegate Nate Hurwitz (Teamsters Local

will recognize at this time, Nate Hurwitz.

Delegate Nate Hurwitz (Teamsters, Local 168, Boston): I rise at this time to nominate a man for President whom I had the honor in 1935 to answer when he approached me at the Boston Central Labor Union and asked me whether I thought he could make a good president in the Boston Central Labor Union. I told this young man that in my opinion he was qualified to run for office but he needed a little polishing in his use of the English language and so, I nominated him for Reading Clerk. In closing and in giving the qualifications of this young man I say, "I have given you God's gift to the Labor Movement."

The following year I nominated this young man for Vice-President and again for President two years in succession. He showed and proved to me that I had prophesied correctly.

I nominated him for Vice-President in the First District in this honorable State Federation of Labor and from there on he went to the top

Labor and from there on he went to the top as your President.

The present governor, a great humanitarian, one of the greatest governors the Commonwealth ever had, approved the qualifications and the personality of this young man and appointed him to the highest honor that any labor man can receive in the state of Massachusetts. Without going further to tell you of his qualifications his experience and his ability, it gives me great pleasure today, Mr. President and Delegates, to present the name of the present incumbent, John J. DelMonte.

Vice President Hull: Do I hear it seconded:

Vice President Hull: Do I hear it seconded? President DelMonte: Mr. Chairman, Delegates, particularly Brother Hurwitz. That speech brought me back to 1935 when Nate did get on the floor of the Central Labor Union did get on the floor of the Central Labor Union and gave quite a speech and he did say to me that I needed some polishing. Funny enough, it was Nate that polished me all the way. If I sometimes didn't watch him, he might just as well have polished me off. Nate is a good fellow. You have all been good to me. As I said in my Officer's Report, I appreciate everything you have done for me. I know there have been times that the going was kind of rough. I know there are times when we disagreed. Only I know there are times when we disagreed. Only recently, a lot of you disagreed with what I

I appreciate the gesture made by Nate Hur-

I appreciate the gesture made by Nate Hurwitz. I know it was done in sincerity. Again I want to say I am grateful to all of you for the support given me over the years.

The duties that I now have incumbent upon me, take me way beyond the eight-hour day I advocated for many, many years, and sometimes way beyond the sixteen-hour day, and I think that if I am to do justice for my family, I should try to recover some monetary value for my overtime.

I wouldn't be able to serve you as I would like to serve you as President, in giving my all, and I therefore very graciously decline the nomination.

nomination.

Vice President Hull: The Chair now recognizes Vincent DiNunno, Laborers Local 22, Poston. (There was no response.)
The Chair recognizes A. Francis O'Toole, Plasterers, Local 10, Boston.

Delegate O'Toole: Mr. Chairman, Delegates to the convention. I stand at this time to place the nomination of a man well qualified by experience to hold the high office to which he aspires, a man of strong convictions and with the courage to carry out these convictions. We feel, that he will be able to serve this organization ably when he is elected. The outstanding characteristic of this man's makeup is his deep-seated honesty. deep-seated honesty.

deep-seated honesty.

He has had a career that dates back to 1917 when he was first elected Business Representative of the Asbestos Workers, Local 6. In 1919, he was elevated to the position of International Vice-President in his organization. This position he held until 1930 when he relinquished it because of pressure of other duties. From 1920 to the present date, he has guided the destiny of the Boston Building Trades Council, in good times and bad and has done a fine job in directing its affairs. But, the outstanding and crowning achievement of his career was his directorship of labor's campaign against the hostile forces which threatened to destroy us. You all know the year when he was appointed director he went into the situation very deeply and wisely and made the decisions from which we reaped the utmost benefits. utmost benefits.

We all realize that, and know, too, and appreciate, I believe, that on election day his

leadership in guiding our efforts against these foes that would destroy us was instrumental in bringing about that result. Without further ado, ladies and gentlemen, I present the name of Ernest A. Johnson.

Vice President Hull: The Chair recognizes James P. Meehan, Painters, Local 44, Lawrence. Is James Meehan in the hall?
The Chair recognizes Anthony J. DeAndrade, Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston.

Delegate DeAndrade: I rise at this time to second the nomination of the gentleman who

belegate DeAndrade: I rise at this time to second the nomination of the gentleman who has just been nominated, and that is Ernest A. Johnson. I feel, I would be remiss if I did not approach this "mike" and second his nomination. We, of this great movement, of course, are quite interested in its progress. Its progress depends on those who are elected by us to lead us and to have the leaders whom we are going to elect this afternoon carry on for the next year.

Each and every one of us here must give thought and constructive consideration to whom we will place in the position of President. You naturally look over the qualifications of the aspirants, as to their background and as to their service to the labor movement. Ernest A. Johnson has been in the Trade Union Movement for a great period of years. He has served as Chairman of committees of this organization for a great period of years. He has served as Chairman of committees of this organization for a great period of years.

and his own organization for a great period of years. He has served as Chairman of committees of this organization for a great period of years. He has given of his time for the measures that we adopt here, that we have to pursue in the State House.

His record is outstanding. His integrity and ability cannot be questioned. Two years ago or last year, rather, we started what was known as the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education. We were confronted with vicious anti- referenda, known as Nos. 5, 6, and 7, along with the other objectives of defeating our enemies and electing our friends. We were confronted with a great job and everybody did his share, but, we must always have a leader and a director for a general who will map out the program and the policies in order to gain our objective, and Ernest A. Johnson was picked by the Policy Committee to be the Director of this drive.

I don't need to go into the results because

I don't need to go into the results because the results are there. We overwhelmingly defeated the Referenda and were successful in defeating some of our enemies in the Legislature. He was picked to do that job and the record is there, at least of the labor movement, and we should show gratitude where gratitude is deserving.

Unfortunately, after this great victory, what happened? He was not re-elected to the position of Director. I, as one, resented that move on the part of the Executive Council in not re-electing him to that position and repudiating him I resented it as an individual, and I think many of the delegates and members of the Trade Union Movement in Massachusetts did also setts did also.

Nevertheless, I feel that because of his unstinting service to this great Federation of Labor and to this labor movement for a great period of years, because of his untiring efforts as Director of the Political Education Committee, that he ought to be rewarded by this convention and give him the highest honor within our power which is the Presidency of this great Federation of Labor.

I can go on for many more minutes, citing his many virtues, his many accomplishments, but I think many of you know him; his record is there and it is outstanding. It can't be challenged.

So, it is with a great deal of pleasure that

I second the nomination of Ernest A. Johnson for President.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes James P. Meehan, Painters, Local 44, Law-

Delegate James P. Meehan: It gives me a great deal of pleasure and it is a privilege to have the opportunity this morning to say something in behalf of one of the most able leaders in the Trade Union Movement, not only in Massachusetts but in the country. I have had the privilege of meeting and of working with a great many men in the Labor Movement. Movement.

Movement.

I remember when E. A. Johnson was the Agent of his Local Union and he was elected the first Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston, representing approximately 26,000. He built up respect in that office through his ability and through the manner in which he represented those who elected him to office. He was later honored by being elected President of the Massachusetts State Building and Construction Trades Council and he served in that office for three years.

struction Trades Council and he served in that office for three years.

I have had the privilege of having been Secretary-Treasurer of the State Council ever since it has been organized and I always deeply appreciate his cooperation and his ability, his way of giving service to the men and women of labor. He is now Chairman—an honorary position of the Legislative Committee—and he is always within beck and call. He is always active on labor legislative matters on Beacon Hill.

Hill. I want to say, Mr. President and Delegates, you met a good many friends in the Labor Movement, many men and women who have ability, and in fact, every person elected here to this convention is a leader in his or her local union. They are interested in the movement or they would not desire to attend these conventions. However, Ernie Johnson has given the greatest part of his life and his ability conventions. However, Ernie Johnson has given the greatest part of his life and his ability to the Trade Union Movement. Many of the bills we sponsored in the early days seemed like wild goose schemes but they have become statutary laws today.

I remember President Green speaking yesterday, referring to housing. We were the first state in the union to pass a housing act to establish housing authority, public housing. When I filed that bill for the State Building Trades, when Ernie Johnson was its President, it sounded like a wild goose scheme but, nevertheless, we were a little ahead of the time and that's how Ernie Johnson has been. He is a very able leader. He is an excellent executive. He would be a man we would be proud of as President of the State Federation of Labor. It's a pleasure and a privilege for me to second the nomination of E. A. Johnson of Boston for President. Boston for President.

Vice-President Hull: I have been requested by our recording stenographer to have each delegate mention his name and what local he comes from when he steps up to the microphone. Thank you.

The Chair recognizes Thom American Federation of State, Municipal Employes, Local 823. Thomas Kerwin, County, and

Delegate Kerwin: Local 823 of the State, County, and Municipal Employes.) I have served with Ernest Albert Johnson in the Bosserved with Ernest Albert Johnson in the Bos-ton Central Labor Union and I come as no new member but as a member of the State, County and Municipal Workers. I can remember back in 1917 when I was a delegate in the Central Labor Union in Brother Abraham's time, when he was President of the Boston Central Labor Union, and, I served on many committees with Ernest Albert Johnson who had the ability and qualifications to give service when service was necessary. At every meeting, we would mark him in attendance, and I have been with him to that extent. I am a believer in organization and in those who are capable of giving service

to that extent. I am a believer in organization and in those who are capable of giving service to the organization.

He is known throughout the community, state, and nation, for what service he has rendered. It would be to the best advantage of this organization to put labor really on the march, and go forward with Johnson.

In 1935, right after the depression, it was quite an effort to get men on the street to demonstrate to the public what was necessary in order to call the attention of what labor really was striving for and to get away from depressions forever. Ernest Albert Johnson called it to the attention of the Building Trades, of which I am a member of Local 103, to the extent that our President and Executive Board deemed it fit at that particular time to put an investment on each of us of \$5 if we would not go out on parade, and believe me, every one with the exception of one of our members who was sick in New Hampshire was out of the parade line and with the banners necessary to call attention to the fact that labor was not licked. It was the biggest demonstration in the parade and Ernest Albert Johnson, as the Committee Chairman, filled the bill and called it to the attention of everyone.

Now, there are things which have been done and it would be of no avail for me to try to

Now, there are things which have been done and it would be of no avail for me to try to dig in any file or to dress up the things he has accomplished. It is only with my best wishes that I plead with you to go along and give him blanket support for his nomination and election. I thank you.

Vice President Hull: The Chair recognizes John J. McNamara, Firemen and Boilers, Local 3, Boston.

Delegate John J. McNamara: Mr. President and Delegates. I really feel it is a pleasure at this time to stand here and second the nomination of a man whom I am going to talk to you about. I am young in this labor movement. For a number of years I have attended these conventions, first as a young man with my father, and then I came here later as a delegate and I watched this man. I have had the pleasure of working with him, in the Roston Elevated which is now the Boston nave nad the pleasure of working with him, in the Boston Elevated which is now the Boston Metropolitan Authority, and Ernie Johnson was Labor's representative. He was one of the trustees who was entrusted with the handling of labor. I say, that at all times, this man gave us 100 per cent cooperation and gave us the fine working agreement we have in the road today.

Now, I would be remiss in my duty if I did not come up here this morning and second the nomination of Brother Johnson, first because of what he has done for my organization in the Transit Authority today; secondly, for the wonderful way in which he carried on in the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education. He has put labor where it is, and I feel that with Brother Johnson heading this organization for the ensuing year that he cannot help but go further and put them out of business once and for all.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston.

Delegate Nicholas P. Morrissey: Mr. Chairman, Delegates. I come before this Sixtythird Annual Convention in the interest of the candidacy of a member of my International Union, for the high office of President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am petitioning the delegates through the medium of this nominating speech for their full cooperation on Friday afternoon to keep the Massa-

chusetts Federation of Labor out front in the vanguard of Federations of Labor in the forty-eight states and the City of Chicago.

The candidate whom I present for your consideration has served an apprenticeship as a Vice-President of this Federation for a period of nine years; nine years of accomplishment, in conjunction with his associates who have served with him with distinction during those nine years. Who is here this morning representing his respective organization that can go back home when this convention closes and say that he refused to recognize the principle of promotion where qualifications are in existence in controvention to the

nize the principle of promotion where qualifications are in existence in controvention to the language that is incorporated in most, if not all, of their working agreements in effect between themselves and their employers on the principle of promotion on the basis of seniority?

I don't ask you to vote for him because he has been a member of the Executive Board for nine years. I ask you to vote for him because during the period of those nine years, there has never been an occasion as seen in his Annual Report, incorporated in the records of the proceedings of the Federation, that has caused any single delegate at any time to question his policy, his loyalty, his sincerity. Who is these among us that knows him, that can tion his policy, his loyalty, his sincerity. Who is there among us that knows him, that can

caused any single delegate at any time to question his policy, his loyalty, his sincerity. Who is there among us that knows him, that can say that he lacks the courage, the foresight and the fortitude to do the job ahead?

He doesn't get along with everybody all the time because he isn't a "yes man" but, when he isn't able to get along, he is always able to make a compromise that is honorable enough to do the job necessary under the circumstances. He has served with distinction over a long period of years as President of the New Bedford Central Labor Union. I challenge any delegate in this convention to say that Jason, as the President of the New Bedford Central Labor Union and as a Business Agent and Secretary-Treasurer of Teamsters, Local 59, in New Bedford, has ever done anything other than carry the American Federation of Labor banner in an area that is predominently organized by the opposition? I say to you with all the sincerity at my command that if it weren't for Al Jason, in all probability there would be no American Federation of Labor organization in the area embraced by the New Bedford Central Labor Union.

I could go on and say many, many other things that would perhaps sound very nice to Al Jason, but I am not trying to say things to please Al Jason. I am trying to point out why, in my opinion, and in the opinion of the Teamsters who are in attendance at this convention, we have in Al Jason, a candidate who is worthy of the support of all of the delegates to this Federation convention.

Now, I might point out there are several other candidates in the field. I think I can safely say that I cannot reconcile myself to the thing that goes with the promotion of the candidacy of one whom, I think, I can call my good friend, Ernest Johnson. We almost made a deal yesterday. As a matter of fact, I thought we had a deal. It wasn't consummated in its entirety, inasmuch as there were only a few of the principals doing the talking.

Much to my surprise this morning, although I haven't read it, I have been advi

entirety, inasmuch as there were only a few of the principals doing the talking.

Much to my surprise this morning, although I haven't read it, I have been advised that there is a story in the morning press, the Herald, that says that S. P. Jason, the Presidential candidate, was ordered to withdraw by the General Organizer of the Teamsters International Union. To borrow a phrase made famous by a very famous president of the United States, I brand that as an untruth. This convention will be no different than any other convention.

convention.

In the interest of good and the welfare of

In the interest of good and the welfare of the entire convention, the same as any other democratic organization, deals of some sort will be attempted. Whether or not the Teamsters will participate in them I don't know. I am taking advantage of this opportunity to make my position clear because I can't run around talking to all the delegates unless I use the facilities made available by the convention. So, I am taking advantage of that opportunity. Deals will perhaps be made. Insofar as the Teamsters are concerned, any deal that will be made will be announced through this microphone for the benefit of the delegates. Any other information that you may hear about a deal, pay no attention to it unless you hear it through this microphone, either by myself or one designated to speak for the organizations that I represent.

So I say to you in conclusion, we haven't a candidate in the field because we think we have no axes to grind with anybody. We are not running against anybody. We have a candidate in this fight simply because of the fact that the President is retiring and a normal vacancy exists. We have a candidate in the field only because of the fact that he has served this Federation for a period of nine years in a manner that should bring joy and pride to the hearts of the delegates. I sincerely urge upon all of the delegates to this, the Sixty-third Annual Convention, to vote for my candidate for President, Al Jason. Thank you, very much.

Vice President Hull: The Chair recognizes Dorothy DeLoid, Teachers Union, New Bedford.

Dorothy DeLoid, Teachers Union, New Bedford.

Delegate DeLoid: I would like to second the nomination of S. P. Jason. I worked with Mr. Jason for twelve years in the labor movement although he has only been in it nine years up here. His length of service is twelve and I came into the movement at the same time that Mr. Jason did as Secretary to him. Had I definitely known he was going to run, I would have brought my book of records with me. I have a book, three inches deep, of things that have been accomplished in the New Bedford Central Labor Union through the efforts, the untiring efforts, of Mr. Jason.

I worked with Mr. Jason at one time when

of Mr. Jason.

I worked with Mr. Jason at one time when there was trouble in one of our big plants and I watched management bringing in helicopters to break the strike. That was a strike-breaking weapon. Mr. Jason kept his strike on and won the strike in spite of every thing which was brought in to kill the strike off.

Then, I heard of Mr. Jason's very eloquent defense during the war period of the workers, when an attempt was made to bring these workers in and draft them into any position they wished. Single-handed, Mr. Jason was able to keep from drafting these people from one job to another. I could go on for hours enumerating, because in twelve years of hard work during the Slichter Report we sat up for two and three weeks, until 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning, working on reports and getfor two and three weeks, until 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning, working on reports and getting out the attempt to defeat some of the measures which came up during the campaign against 5, 6, and 7. We published newspapers, we knocked on doors, we threw all kinds of communications to Cape Cod and, I don't know of the many things which were going on in this area under the direction of Mr. Jason. He was untiring in his effort. I can assure you that when Mr. Jason takes over the Presidency, you need never fear there will not be a helmsman at the wheel who isn't a worker. He will be a helmsman at the wheel who will understand the problems of all types of workers.

As I said before, I wish I had my book so that I could enumerate the many things that have gone on in that period of twelve years.

There is perhaps, one thing that should be brought before this convention. Mr. Jason is not a man who agrees with everybody. That, I know, because I have disagreed with him many times; I came to his table with measures which we thrashed out after a period of discussion. I don't think you want a man at the helm who agrees with everybody because in your problems before the American Federation of Labor, you yourselves in your own Locals are having disagreements. He will do, to the best of his ability, the job that is a fair, square, and just job and that is the type of man I am sure you want at the helm.

I again wish to say that it's one of the great-

I again wish to say that it's one of the greatest privileges and a great pleasure for me to be able to nominate to second the nomination, rather, of Mr. S. P. Jason as President of the Massachusetts Fedreation of Labor.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes John Demoranville, Street Carmen, New Bedford.

Delegate Demoranville: I would like to have that corrected. It's the Carpenters Division No. 37. I rise to second the nomination of S. P. Jason for the Presidency of the Federation of Labor of Massachusetts for the simple reason that he is an outstanding man for labor. He has shown that in the City of New Bedford several times. I think he would be the natural man to carry on the fight we have before us in Congress today, and for the second time, I wish to second the nomination of S. P. Jason of New Bedford.

Vice President Hull: The Chair recognizes

Vice President Hull: The Chair recognizes Julia E. Daley, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employes of New Bedford.

Delegate Daley: It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of S. P. Jason as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We in New Bedford all agree that it gives us great pleasure to second the nomination of S. P. Jason, President of the New Bedford Central Labor Union as candidate for President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. We in New Bedford all realize the high type of man and outstanding leader he is. Anyone in trouble goes to S. P. Jason for help. His fight during the last campaign on the referenda where he opened the Cape areas which were all so solidly against labor, proved that he is a good leader.

We in New Bedford are always glad to help

We in New Bedford are always glad to help him in anything he wishes us to do. He never hesitates to take the helm and go right along. So it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of S. P. Jason.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Joseph E. Picone, Munitions Workers, Local 22619, Brockton.

Delegate Joseph E. Picone: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. I deem it a privilege and a pleasure to place before you for nomination for President, a man whom I have had the privilege of knowing for a number of years and have had the privilege of working with him and being associated with him in the labor movement in District II.

Vice-President Hull: Pardon me just a inute. It seems that the best "mike" is in e center. I want the audience to hear all minute. the center. the nominations.

Delegate Picone: I have been associated with him as Vice-President of the Brockton Central Labor Union and he has done an outstanding job in that district.

Henry Brides, through his years of service in the labor movement and as a representative for the past sixteen years of the Ladies' Gar-ment Workers and as Vice-President of your

State Federation of Labor, is well qualified to serve you as President of this Federation.

Henry Brides is one who never makes a promise unless he can keep it. Henry Brides promise unless he can keep it. Henry Brides is one who has represented the little fellow over a period of years, and I ask you not to take my word about Henry Brides, but to ask those whom he represents and they will tell you that Henry Brides' word is as good as government bonds. I say that he is the type of individual we need in the labor movement and as a representative of the State Federation of Labor because you will find that he is honest, sincere, and is always there on the job. You will notice, too, that you will never

honest, sincere, and is always there on the job. You will notice, too, that you will never find him collaborating with the enemy. As President of the Brockton Central Labor Union during the last campaign, for the first time in the history of Brockton the enemies in that section were defeated, and a great deal of that work was done through Henry Brides and those who worked with him. Therefore, I deem it a privilege and a pleasure to place before you for President of the State Federation, Henry J. Brides of Brockton.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Philip Kramer, International Ladies' Garment Workers, Local 12, Boston.

Delegate Kramer: I take the floor, Mr. Chairman and Delegates at this convention to Chairman and Delegates at this convention to make a plea for a young man whom we believe will do honor and give prestige to our great organization in Massachusetts. We feel, that because of the activity in the Political Field, the past year especially, that while our candidate is not glamorous and does not speak in a loud voice, he is a level-headed leader of our great organization. He has been connected with my union for sixteen years. We have learned his policies without any mistakes. His leadership in every field, whether it was organization work or as a Business Agent or whatever duties he was called upon to perform, he did them honestly, efficiently and admirably always.

We feel that he will be a credit in the work We feel that he will be a credit in the work that is ahead of us. He has no ax to grind with anybody and he doesn't have to cater to anybody. We feel that with him at the helm of this Federation of Labor he can combine all forces that want to work for one specific purpose; to make headway in the years to come. I think the thought to place before this convention is to give a new look and a resharpening of the things that have been contemplated in the past years in our Federation of Labor. in the past years in our Federation of Labor.

ing of the things that have been contemplated in the past years in our Federation of Labor.

I recall very vividly the last convention held in August at Nantasket when we found at a very late hour of our convention that the Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin was not even an invited guest. We found at a late hour that our Governor, our worthy Governor of our Commonwealth was not an invited guest because of politics, and I think, with the help of a few delegates that at the last moment they were invited. I remember very vividly the only invitation extended, and we were before a political battle, was that which was extended to Bradford who was openly outspoken in favor of the Taft-Hartley Bill.

That is why the Ladies' Garment Workers Union has entered for a candidate one whom we believe will take out of this Federation of Labor partisan politics and who will go along the line representing the rank and file of our great organization. I most earnestly urge every delegate to sincerely back Henry Brides for President of this great Federation of Labor. Thank you.

Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Oscar R. Pratt, Carpenters, Local 624, Brockton.

Delegate Pratt: I rise at this time, Mr.

Chairman and Delegates, on behalf of the candidate for President of this State Federation of Labor whom I have known and worked with for the last fourteen years. He was recognized in his local union and was elected to represent his local union in our area. With his progressive thoughts and actions in the Central Labor Union of Brockton, he was elected to the office of President of that organization which he has held for several years. He has been recognized by his International Union in establishing some of the most progressive policies within the American Federation of Labor cies within the American Federation of Labor that are set up within the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Garment Workers Union.

We, in our district, agreed to place Brother Brides as Vice-President to represent us at the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in District II and he has represented us in that district for the last three years and represented us well. Last fall during our fight, as President of the Cental Labor Union of Brockton and vicinity, he helped the United Labor Committee and under his leadership, the record established in Brockton and the surrounding districts is one of which we are justly proud.

The candidate in whose interest I am appearing before this "mike" today, had aspirations last year but was prevailed upon by some of the leaders of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in the interests of unity to withdraw at that time. That was done.

Vice-President Hull: Pardon me, Brother Pratt. Please respect the speaker at the "mike." He has a message that he wants to get off here In fairness to all candidates I am going to ask that the delegates refrain from conversations at the tables which distract the speaker and also distract the hearing of those beside you who want to hear what the speaker has to say.

Delegate Pratt: In the interest of unity he withdrew at last year's convention. To the best of my knowledge, Henry Brides has no personal political aspirations. I believe that his record will show that he is capable of leadership as was proven in his own Central Labor Union and as a Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor. I believe we can go forward in the coming year with Henry Brides, and I take great pleasure at this time in seconding the nomination of Henry Brides of the Central Labor Union of Brockton.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Sol "Chick" Chaikin, International Ladies' Garment Workers, Local 226, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Delegate Chaikin: A young man rises to second the nomination of a reasonably young man who aspires to the high office, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. As I sat and listened to the nominating speakers of the other candidates. I was agreeably surprised that none from the western part of the state stood to speak in favor of one candidate or another. I think the western part of the state has been mislaid somewhere; I think sometimes forgotten. We may not be many, but we know our job and we do our job. We march forward, and we march forward with labor and in behalf of labor. I personally am very well acquainted with the fine qualities and integrity and character that Henry J. Brides possesses, and I should like now to direct my remarks briefly to the other delegates from western Massachusetts who may not have had the opportunity of meeting him personally.

I should like to say that I have heard a great

I should like to say that I have heard a great deal about leadership in the fight against 5, 6, and 7, in the fight against labor's enemies. Let me, from the western part of the state, say that the leadership that was extolled was almost non-existent in the western part of

the state except for those efforts of Roy Supre-nant, Harry Hogan, possibly myself and others who sit here and if it had not been for these gentlemen, 5, 0, and 7 would have been won by our enemies in the western part of the

When the time came to look and listen we were like sitting ducks and when it came time

when the time came to look and listen we were like sitting ducks and when it came time to prod the Democratic party to nominate a young man to take the field against them it was these very same men who are our enemies in the important parts of our district in Chicopee, in East Hampton, in Springfield, that we were against. It progressed to the extent that the only Republican congressman who lost in our district was a man who voted against the Taft-Hartley Law, and he was Foster Furcolo. I tell you that while we looked to Boston for leadership; while we prayed and called and wanted leadership, it was not forthcoming until we, ourselves, worked and spent to obtain the desired results. I tell you, I believe in my personal and honest opinion that the little people who are here in attendance, who may not be the wheels or the leaders or the deal makers, feel that this is once when they have a right to view the field, to translate into action, and to translate action, intervals. makers, feel that this is once when they have a right to view the field, to translate into action, and to translate action into votes, to vote for the people who will line themselves up with the liberal issues that we in the American Federation of Labor realize is necessary for independence and intelligently planned political activities. While there are very few unions represented here who fear their employers on the picket line, while there are very few manufacturers who would dare to fight us even today facturers who would dare to fight us even today on picket lines, they run us in the halls of Congress, they cut our throats in the legisla-

tures.

I tell you that for this period and for the next year, and a year after, we have to mature. We have to move ahead. We have to think in terms of the broadened variety. I submit that Federal locals and others who have come into the Trade Union Movement only in the last five or ten years, are not to be scoffed at, or are not to be set aside because their charters do not date back to 1900. I am proud that the charter of the I.L.G.W.U. goes back fortynine years, but that does not mean we have all the answers. Younger people coming into the movement can be imbued with the same moral spirit and fervor. You can help us win with your support, for with Henry Brides we shall move ahead. Thank you very much.

Vice-President Hull: Are there any other further nominations for President? If not, I declare the nominations for President closed

and it is so ordered.

We now come to nominations for Vice-President in District No. 1. The Chair recognizes Vincent DiNunno, Laborers, Local 22, Boston.

Vincent DiNunno, Laborers, Local 22, Boston.

Delegate DiNunno: Mr. Chairman, Brother and Sister Delegates, it is an honor for me to use the microphone at this time. The man I am going to present for nomination as Vice-President in the first district, is a man who labors for the minority. We were forced to take him out, not because we didn't care, but we will prove to you why. We laborers stand for sincerity and honesty in the labor movement as a whole.

I heard a lot of the gentlemen speaking about referenda 5, 6, and 7. We worked like everybody else did. We, too, did our share. We didn't get paid for it. We contributed and not like some of the others, we did more than anybody else for 5, 6, and 7. Not only that, but during the campaign we donated money—we, the laborers, donated four canteens supplying sandwiches, coffee and whatnot for the workers who were working at the polls. We, the laborers, also had six sound wagons, paid workers who were working at the polls. We, the laborers, also had six sound wagons, paid for by us.

We did our share, and I am one of those humble ones who stands before you, not a diplomat, and I took my coat off, and sent posters with red, white, and blue colors. We sent posters of 5, 6, and 7 through the mails. We received no salaries. We didn't ask for any postage. We didn't ask for any postage. We didn't ask for any travel expenses. Now, let's come out with the truth of the matter. The youth of America is entitled to go ahead and unless those high thinking officers are removed and retired to private life, the youth of America will not go forward. Unless those high thinking officers who are the candidates for these offices allow private life, the youth of America Will not go forward. Unless those high thinking officers who are the candidates for these offices allow the youth to advance, the youth will be buck privates for the rest of their lives. I don't believe in that. I think the majority of the group here will agree with me. I believe in Labor being on the march forward. Forward where? We don't want to sell the American Federation of Labor to our enemies.

But, we remember very well 5, 6, and 7. I was a member of the political committee and while we fought to defeat 5, 6, and 7, the highbrows, as I call them, were ready to deliver them to the Republican Party or to the enemies of the labor movement.

We were only a few honest fighters on that committee. We fought, we won, and we told those second-hand labor leaders,, "Get out, you don't belong here." We believe in an honost and sincere labor movement. We want to defeat each and every piece of legislation that is presented by the enemies of Labor, and in doing so we must relinquish our own individual as prignings. Let's become men once and for all

doing so we must relinquish our own individual aspirations. Let's become men once and for all. What is the good of having President Green and others come here to educate us and tell us to beware of the wolves when we have our own wolves here among ourselves.

So, I appeal to each and every one of you to elect James J. Dunne for Vice-President in the First District. Not because he is a Laborer; although we are second to none. I am one and I am proud of it. He is an honest, sincere leader. He is a good fellow.

Vice-President Hull: The nominations are for James J. Dunne of District 1.

The Chair recognizes Philip Kramer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union,

Delegate Kramer: Mr. Chairman, I deem it a privilege and an honor to go along with our convention held by this Federation of Labor and it is a privilege for me, as I said before, to second the nomination of Jimmy Dunne for Vice-President this year and for as many more years of fruitful service as he can give to this great Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Tom Ryan, Bricklayers, Local 3, Boston.

Delegate Ryan: Mr. Chairman, I deem it a pleasure to come before the delegation of this Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to second the nomination of James Dunne, Secretary-Treasurer. I have known him for twenty-six years, since I have been in the labor movement. He is a man who has been cooperative to the last word with the Bricklayers Union and the word with the Bricklayers Union, and the Bricklayers could never be called the aristocrats of the Building Trades if it were not for the assistance given to them by the Labor organization throughout the Commonwealth and throughout the country. I know there are a great many many who could come here and great many men who could come here and praise him for the good work he has done in the Labor Movement. He is a man who is sincere and has courage and that man is James Dunne.

Once again I say that it is a very great pleasure to second the nomination of James Dunne.

Vice-President Hull: Are there any other Nicholas Morrissey, Teamsters, Local 25, Bos-

Delegate Rose Norwood (Interposing): Rose Norwood, representing the Retail Clerks, Local 1291. I want to take the opportunity at this time to second the name of Mr. James Dunne. I met him on many, many occasions, not only on legislative matters but in our fight for 5, 6, and 7. I consider him a very loyal and high type person and I am very proud to be one to also second his nomination.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes John Fusco, Laborers Union, Local No. 175.

John Fusco, Laborers Union, Local No. 175.

Delegate Fusco: Mr. Chairman, Delegate John A. Fusco, Local 175, Building Laborers, Lawrence. I come at this time, Mr. Chairman, to appeal to the delegates and brothers and sisters at this convention to give their earnest consideration to a man whose name I am about to second for nomination. We hear it around, not without some deserving criticism, and in order to elucidate a little bit, I should like to say that for a good many years the laborers have felt themselves to be persecuted. I don't say that this is so. In fact, I say it is not so. Unfortunately, labor has not made progress overnight and mechanics and skilled craftsmen must serve their apprenticeships. craftsmen must serve their apprenticeships.

We want to get rid of that feeling that the laborers have of being persecuted. We appeal to the sisters and brothers at this convention for their cooperation for the laborer whose name has been placed in nomination. I have known Brother Dunne. I have worked with Brother Dunne. Brother Dunne and I have had many, many disagreements, but in spite of it all, we have maintained friendship and, as a result of the disagreements, the decisions that have come from our disagreements have been healthy ones for the rank and file of the labor movement. movement.

The Building Trade ratings have never changed and the Building Labor Departments where I come from readily say that the Building Laborers have gone down the line 100 per cent and that's the way it will go. We appeal to you to give us your support. We will support anybody and everybody in the labor movement. ment.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to stand before this convention and second the nomination
of the man who gave all his efforts, who commanded the agents of the laborers to work
in the last election, so much so that the results
which stand for achievement, were recognized
in Washington, when our International elevated him to the position of the Assistant Conciliator. I stand before this convention and I
say that we have cooperated.

say that we have cooperated.

I am proud to second the nomination of James J. Dunne for Vice-President. Thank

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes John C. Carey, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston. I request that the nominators and seconders please get closer to the microphones and be in a position so that they will be able to speak when they are called.

Delegate Carey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. I rise at this time for the purpose of bringing to your attention the name of one who is now serving as a member of the Executive Council of this body. He is young, progressive, energetic, capable and honest. He is worthy of our considerations. It is a pleasure and a privilege for me to place his nomination for the consideration of this convention for the office of Vice-President of the First District—Joseph P. Fahey. Thank you Thank you

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Harold Ulrich, Railway and Steamship Clerks.

Delegate Ulrich: Harold D. Ulrich of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Boston, Massachusetts. I consider it an honor to have this privilege of saying that I second the nomination of Joseph P. Fahey and urge you to relect him to the office of Vice-President in District I. As a representative and business agent, for a great many years representing the membership of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks on the steam railroads in Massachusetts. Clerks on the steam railroads in Massachusetts, Clerks on the steam ratifolds in Massachusetts, I have noticed in recent years with a great deal of admiration the manner in which Business Agent Joe Fahey of Local 589 of the Amalgamated on the Metropolitan Transit Authority has represented his membership. I have noted with a great deal of interest his progressive service as a member of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor in recent years recent years.

During the period that I served from the ranks of labor as a trustee of the Metropolitan ranks of labor as a trustee of the Metropolitan Authority, I noted with a great deal of admiration that Joe Fahey, in representing the interests of the members of his organization when he came before this Board of Trustees, won the respect and admiration of my associate trustees on that Authority who were non-labor, to such an extent that in a very short period of time he was successful in securing major improvements in working conditions for his membership on that Authority. In my opinion conditions have never been better in any period in the history of their organization on the Metropolitan Transit Authority, formerly the Boston Elevated Railway.

Boston Elevated Railway.

Joe Fahey, I have learned by experience and contact, is subservient to no man, but he is especially subservient to the duty of adopted policies of his organization and to the principles of the Trade Union Movement as represented by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It affords me particular pleasure to rise at this time and second his nomination. I thank you thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Charles Burns, Local 379, Teamsters, Boston.

Delegate Burns: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, Charles A. Burns, Excavating and Building Material Teamsters, Local 379 of Boston. For a period of years in the State Federation of Labor we had a young man who was energetic, and who has plenty of ability to go forth with the American Federation of Labor and do great things: then, we ran into a little diffiwith the American rederation of Labor and do great things; then, we ran into a little difficulty in the period of the last few years and because of the vast amount of work that piled up in the teamsters movement throughout the state this young man declined the nomination as Vice-President because of the work that he had to do.

All you people in this hall know John J. Buckley, Local 25, Teamsters of Boston. John has helped almost every organization in this entire state. He has been willing, cooperative and has been at the beck and call of all organizations when they sought his services. It's a great pleasure for me to present to this convention the name of John J. Buckley, Teamsters 25, of Boston.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Thomas F. Tighe, Local 25, Teamsters, Boston.

Thomas F. Tighe, Local 25, Teamsters, Boston.

Delegate Tighe: Mr. Chairman. Thomas F.

Tighe, Teamsters Union, No. 25, Boston. Mr.

Chairmen and Delegates to the Sixty-third

Annual Convention of the Massachusetts

Federation of Labor. It is my pleasure to rise
to second the nomination of John J. Buckley.

I realize, Mr. Chairman, the length of yesterday afternoon's session. I realize that it is
the desire of the Chair to expedite the business
before the body, but I want to impress upon

the delegates present that the man for whom I the delegates present that the man for whom I am seconding the nomination is known along the entire Atlantic Seaboard and beyond the broad extent of the Mississippi River and to the far west region. He is known for his constructive organization of the unorganized worker. His efficiency in office has been best demonstrated by the new miracle strength of the organization of which he is a member. As a Business Representative, he has displayed that in the past. I am happy at this time to that in the past. I am happy at this time to second the nomination of John J. Buckley.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes John E. Peterson, Teamsters, Local 496, Bos-

John E. Peterson, Teamsters, Local 496, Boston.

Delegate Peterson: Mr. Chairman, Delegates, John E. Peterson, Taxicab and Bus Drivers, Local 496, Boston. I rise at this time to second the nomination of a man who has a great labor record, who is a fighter, and if there ever was a time we need a fighter, it is today. I know this is a rather long session for you delegates, and I come here representing a group that is continually bored by longwinded speeches, so I am not going to bore you with any long-winded speech. I am only going to say that the man I am seconding for nomination is John Buckley who has a record that speaks for itself. He has been a Vice-President for the past four terms and has been continually re-elected to office from his own Local. He is a fighter, and as I say, this is the time you need a fighter to represent you. Thank you. I would like to second the nomination of John Buckley of Local 25.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Michael J. O'Donnell. Michael O'Donnell.

Boston.

Delegate O'Donnell: Michael O'Donnell, Local Union 25, Boston. I stand here today to place in nomination the name of a man who needs no eulogy from me or anybody else in

to place in nomination the name of a man who needs no eulogy from me or anybody else in the transportation units connected with the American Federation of Labor; a man who has built up this organization with the help of others and is one of the outstanding local unions in the state. When this young man came into the Trade Union Movement we had very few organizations.

In holding our conventions of the Federation of Labor over the years, we never had many delegates because organization was lacking in the district, and that included the Teamsters Union as well as other unions. Mr. Buckley, as a member of this organization, was part and parcel of building up, not alone in his own organization, but in the organization of other organized groups, not in Boston but in New England, organization of the transportation unit in which he was connected. In the main part they have been successful when they participate in a strike.

The organization Mr. Buckley represents as Business Agent is called into every disturbance in this locality and other places, on account of the Teamsters who are the first on the job, and he is the last one to leave and I know as Secretary-Treasurer of our organization we get calls on every strike that happens in the

and he is the last one to leave and I know as Secretary-Treasurer of our organization we get calls on every strike that happens in the City of Boston. They want the assistance of the Teamsters and that's where Mr. Buckley and the other agents come in to participate in helping and striving to have success brought to the local union. I know the calibre of this individual and it is the duty of any delegate to these conventions when they know of a young man with ability, with foresight, with progressiveness who will help in the movement, it is the duty of the delegates to put that man in office so that the movement will go up, and onward and forward as the sign over the speaker's head says.

I am not going to vote unless men who have shown ability in their local union are nominated. Now, Delegate Buckley comes from a

transportation unit that covers all New England, particularly Massachusetts. He has been a forerunner in the organization campaign, not alone on the Teamsters Union but in other crafts. I wonder how many delegates here know that in certain sections of our city there was an element who didn't participate in functions of government insofar as registering to participate in the last election? There are very few delegates here who realize that the Teamsters' Union in Greater Boston has done a lot to bring out the vote, and Delegate Buckley was foremost in that group, particularly in the North End, the West End and the South End in getting the people together through his

in the North End, the West End and the South End in getting the people together through his membershship and getting them out to vote so that we would be in a position to glory in the victory that we won on 5, 6, and 7.

I want to tell the delegates here that Delegate Buckley, particularly in the North End section of our city, through the membership of his union, helped a certain race to bring new voters into the fold and to make successful referenda 5, 6, 7. So I say, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates at this convention, in my opinion, have been around a little while. I am one of the younger delegates to the convention. I have been around here only a short time. I served as President of this organization, and I know the material you have to function within the organization.

function within the organization.

function within the organization.

I know you have to have certain people who will carry on the work as ordered by this convention, and in the last few years we have had that kind of support. When we have a man whom we know has ability to go along that line, it is our duty as delegates to this convention, in order to strengthen the convention, to put men of that calibre in office.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, as one of the new delegates to the convention, I place in nomination the name of John J. Buckley of Truck Drivers, Union Local 25.

Vice-President Hull: I don't wish to shorten anybody's remarks in nominating but the hour

anybody's remarks in nominating but the hour is getting late and if we make everything as brief as possible we will appreciate it. That is no reflection on Brother O'Donnell, of course, but it is late and as far as we can, we should speed up the operation. We have a long list speed up the operation. ahead of us.

The Chair recognizes Clayton P. Lewis Boston, Typographical Union, No. 13, Boston.

Delegate Lewis: Mr. Chairman, Clayton P. Lewis, Typographical, Local 13, Boston, Massachusetts. I rise at this time to place before the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor the name of Thomas L. Sullivan as a candidate for the office in District 1 as Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Mr. Sullivan is well grounded in union principles and Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Mr. Sullivan is well grounded in union principles and practices because of his 27 years of continuous membership in the Boston Typographical Union, a Union which is 101 years old next December. Mr. Sullivan is also well qualified to go along and fill the district office and to maintain it in Labor's march forward in 1949 and 1950. I thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union.

Delegate Connolly: I desire to second the nomination of Thomas L. Sullivan to the office of Vice-President of the First District.

Vice-President Hull: Are there any further nominations for Vice-President in the First District? If not, the Chair will declare the nominations for Vice-President in the First District closed. It is so ordered.

The Chair now recognizes Walter E. Lockhart, Central Labor Union, Quincy. This is for Vice-President for District 2.

Delegate Lockhart: Mr. Chairman. Walter E. Lockhart, Central Labor Union, Quincy. I rise to place in nomination the name of a man rise to place in nomination the name of a man whom I need say little about. His record at the local Meat Cutters Union in the Quincy Central Labor Union and on the Executive Council of the State Federation speaks loudly and more eloquently that I ever could. He is known for his honor and integrity throughout the State of Massachusetts.

We who hold subordinate positions with responsibility in the Second District lean heavily on his untiring energy and his inspiring leadership.

ing leadership.

I place in nomination for re-election the name of Joseph A. Sullivan, Local 294, Meat Cutters Union.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes William A. Curtin, Fire Fighters, Local 792,

Pardon me just a minute. I have been requested to make this announcement that the Committee on Constitution will meet in Parlor "E" immediately.

Delegate Curtin: Mr. Chairman. Delegate William Curtin, Local 792, Quincy Fire Fighters. Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this convention. It gives me great pleasure at this time to rise at the convention and nominate for Vice-President in the Second District, Joseph A. Sullivan. I second the nomination.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair at this time recognizes Herbert S. Ferris, Electricians Local 223, Brockton.

Delegate Ferris: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to place in nomination the name of a young man who has served on our Executive Board before but because of the war he had to leave and I think he is due to be elected again and so I place at this time without further ado the name of Oscar R. Pratt of Carpenters, Local Union 624, of Brockton.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes William Moncevicz, Teamsters 653, Brockton.

Delegate Moncevicz: Mr. Chairman, William Moncevicz, Local 653, Brockton. I rise at this time to second the nomination of Oscar Pratt of Carpenters Union of Brockton. Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: Are there any further nominations for Vice-President in District II? If not, the Chair will declare the nominations for Vice-President in District II closed. So

ordered.
The Chair recognizes Franklin J. Murphy,
Central Labor Union of Lawrence.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Franklin J. Murphy, Lawrence Central Labor Union. I come here at this time, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, to place the nomination of the name of one of the present incumbents in the Third District—Brother John A. Callahan. I have had this honor and privilege before and it is with a great deal of pleasure that I return here again to place his name before you and to remind you again of some of the fine qualities that our candidate possesses. before you and to remind you again of some of the fine qualities that our candidate possesses. For some years now he has been Secretary-Treasurer of his own unit, Local B 1006. He was advanced to the Presidency of the Lawrence Central Labor Union four years ago. During his tenure in office we saw a young recruit grow surely, but steadily, into a very fine, outstanding labor leader in our community. Two or three years back we presented him here to you and you saw fit to elect him as a Vice-Two or three years back we presented him here to you and you saw fit to elect him as a Vice-President from the Third District. He has conducted himself in an exemplary manner not only in our city of Lawrence, but in several cities and towns in the Third District as well as in all his actions on the Executive Council.

He comes back to us periodically and he makes reports to the people in our district

as to what transpires on the Executive Council so that we all have a pretty good idea of what is going on at all times. He has forcibly met every issue that has come up in our district and has always had the situation well in hand. I recall very vividly the picket line which he organized and carried on when a former enemy or present enemy of this Federation was visiting our home city of Lawrence as the guest speaker of the Republican Party in our city. When we picketed that gentleman, at least he knew that his actions toward the Trade Union Movement were not recognized there. The picket line continued for four hours from the time of the general address to the Republican as to what transpires on the Executive Council time of the general address to the Republican

The recent strike of the Bus Drivers through-out eastern Massachusetts, well, our President John A. Callahan was at the meeting of that union in our city every night during the strike. He called our Executive Board together and we, working with him, took some direct action to assist our fellows in distress. It has been the same with every local union that has come to him for support and help in any time of need.

We have tried but we never found him wanting. His record on the Executive Council speaks for itself. It is one of outstanding achievement as a Trade Union leader. It is my proud privilege to place his name on nomination at this time. John A. Callahan for Vice-President in the Third District.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Daniel J. Sullivan, Local 784. I don't know what organization. Will you give it please?

what organization. Will you give it please?

Delegate Sullivan: Daniel J. Sullivan, Local 784, United Textile Workers of America, Lawrence. It is a very proud and happy privilege to come before this convention and to second the name of John J. Callahan for Vice-President in the Third District. He has served in our city with his own local union in the Lawrence Central Labor Union for many years. He has done an excellent job. Three years ago he was elevated to the position of Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and his record on the Executive Board is a very fine one. His attendance at meetings is well-nigh perfect.

So, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to second the nomination of John A. Callahan for Vice-President in the Third District.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Joseph Ryan, Local 1113, United Textile Workers of America.

Delegate Ryan: Joseph Ryan, Local 1113, United Textile Workers of America, Lawrence, Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I would be remiss in my duty, bearing in mind the time of the convention and not wishing to go into detail that has already been gone into by the nominators and seconders, but I have a feeling that I would be slightly remiss in my duty if I didn't say that this was an extreme honor and pleasure to second the nomination of John A. Callahan for Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes William Nealey, Teamsters, Local 42, of Lynn.

William Nealey, Teamsters, Local 42, of Lynn. Delegate Nealey: Mr. Crairman, William Nealey, Local 42, of Lynn, Massachusetts. I rise at this time place the nomination of a young man who has been in the labor movement quite a few years and whom I have been associated with during that time. He has been a Vice-President of this organization for the past year. He has served the office well and with distinction. I believe that if there was ever a time in the labor movement that we needed men with character and ability, men that were not afraid to do things, this is the time that we need them on our Execu-

tive Board to represent our various organiza-tions throughout the state. This young man has those abilities. I am speaking from per-sonal experience. He comes from the City of Gloucester.

Gloucester.

A few years ago, there was an old Building Trades Council in the City of Gloucester. He organized a Building Trades Council and while it is not the largest in the state, it is one of the best that there is. He is not afraid to go on a job and if a fellow comes on there that isn't union, he is not afraid to tell him to get off. I know that because over the period of the last three years he has stopped and put off many truckdrivers on jobs. He has been of great assistance to my organization. He has of great assistance to my organization. He has been of assistance to all labor organizations throughout the City of Gloucester. He is untiring in his work and is ready and willing to render assistance at any time that he is

called upon to do so. During the last campaign he was exceedingly

During the last campaign he was exceedingly active, running all over the district, attending meetings, getting the gatherings together on Referenda No. 5, 6, and 7. So, I believe that we should replace men on their jobs that have served well. This man has served well for one year. I believe that if he is returned to it, I feel sure that he will be in a position to return and do a much better job the next year. We can all rely upon him.

Therefore, I am privileged at this time to place the nomination of Joseph Grace of Gloucester as Vice-President.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Amabelle St. Pierre, Carpenters, Local 1210,

Salem.

Delegate St. Pierre: Amabelle St. Pierre, Carpenters, Local 1210, of Salem. It's a privilege and an honor for me to be able to get up here and second the nomination of Brother Joseph Grace of Local 910, of Gloucester. A year ago it was my proud privilege to stand at this "mike" and place the name of Brother Grace in nomination. I knew him as an outstanding young man, a man that would do good for labor organization because he has done so in his own district in the Cape Ann section of Massachusetts. He has taken the Gloucester section of that Cape Ann district where there was no organization, not even the Carpenters organization, and he has built up one of the strongest Building Trades that I might say exists in any district in Massachusetts.

that I might say exists in any district in Massachusetts.

During the famous campaign while we were working to defeat Referenda 5, 6, and 7, if my memory serves me well it was the first time that I could ever remember that a Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor had gone to the trouble of visiting every single local union in its own district, and that he has done. During that campaign, I worked as hard as I could with him to carry on the assignments that he has to go forward with.

He has overlived that part of Essex County.

He has organized that part of Essex County, which is a strong Republican district, into such a powerful voting block that we carried out a majority to defeat Referenda 5, 6, and 7 and so for that reason alone I think the young man has done a splendid job.

I think a faithful servant like Joseph Grace ay be rewarded by a return to office and I proudly second the nomination of Joseph Grace.

Vice-President Hull: I would like to ask the nominators and the seconders to make it as brief as possible in order to expedite time. The Chair recognizes Francis Perry, Glouces-ter C.L.U.

Delegate Perry: Francis Perry, C.L.U. Either I am growing tall or the "mike" is growing shorter, I don't know. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomina-

tion of Joseph Grace of Gloucester. It was my privilege during the past campaign to accompany Mr. Grace on quite a few of his visits, and there are plenty of them, throughout his district. He spoke not only before labor organizations and civic and social groups, but he spoke before groups made up of businessmen which is not an easy job. He always acquitted himself in a very fine manner. He is a past-president of the Boston Central Labor Union; now Vice-President. He is Business Agent of the Boston Building Trades and he, more than anybody else that I can think of has contributed more to the labor movement in a contributed more to the labor movement in a district that is essentially anti-labor, than anybody else I can think of. I am sure and I know that he has done a full past year as Vice-President of this district.

He is a man who is honored and who is revered by labor and businessmen for his contributions to industrial relations down there; it's a pleasure to second his nomination.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Manuel Pimental, Jr., Gloucester Seafood Workers, Local 4572.

Workers, Local 1572.

Delegate Pimental, Jr., Gloucester Seafood Workers, Local 1572-1, Gloucester. I rise before the convention to place in nomination the name of Joseph A. White for Vice-President of the Third District. Very briefly, Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak about the man's qualifications. The City of Gloucester was founded in 1623 and since its birth, it has been a puritanical and a Republican town and when the Honorable Maurice Tobin was elected Governor of the Commonwealth, the City of Gloucester went Democratic for the first time in history and it was due largely to the efforts of Brother White who was unofficially the representative in Boston. In the past elections he helped political actions on Referenda No. 5, 6, and 7 which were defeated by a majority of approximately four to one, and for the second time, Gloucester went Democratic. cratic.

Brother White is now Business Agent for the Gloucester Seafood Workers Union and has been for six years. He is a former president of the Central Labor Union who was responsible for building the affiliates from 8 to 18. He served in '44 and '45 as Vice-President from the Third District in the Massachusetts Federation.

I can say this: That he is aggressive, he wears nobody's collar or nobody's shoe and he treats all alike. He is fair, and I would appreciate endorsement of Joseph A. White as Vice-President of the Third District from Gloucester. Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes John J. McNamara of Local 3. I don't know

Delegate John J. McNamara: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. John J. McNamara, Firemen and Oilers, No. 3, Boston. I rise at this time to second the nomination of Joseph A. White, for Vice President in the District.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Norman Brander, Street Carmen, Local 238.

Delegate Brander: Mr. Chairman. Norman Brander, Local 238, Street Carmen, Lynn. I rise to nominate John Cullen, President of Local 246, Chairman of our General Conference Committee, comprising 11 locals. who has stood with us through our recent difficulty with Eastern Mass. Street Railway. It's a privilege and an honor. He is a good man. Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Robert Jeffrey, Street Carmen, Local 238.

Delegate Jeffrey: Mr. Chairman. Robert Jeffrey, Street Carmen's Union, 238, Lynn. It is an honor and a privilege to me to be able at this time to second the nomination of John Cullen for Vice-President of the Third District. Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Clarence W. Jackson, Local 253.

Delegate Jackson: Mr. Chairman. Clarence W. Jackson, Local 253, Quincy, Massachusetts. I feel it an honor here today to second the nomination of John H. Cullen. Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes George W. Jiannetti, Local 373. (There was no response.) Evidently the delegate is not here. Are there any further nominations from District III for Vice-Presidents? If not, the Chair will declare the nominations for the office of Vice-President in District III closed. So ordered ordered.

The Chair recognizes Sidney E. LeBow for nomination of Vice-President of District IV. Sidney E. LeBow, C.L.U., Lowell.

Delegate LeBow: Sidney LeBow, Central Labor Union. I want to place the nomination for Vice-President in District IV, Thomas P. Ahearn. He is a man that has fighting ability. He has the courage of his convictions and has proven that in the Executive Board meetings. He carries out his duties and does a good job in the field and in fighting our enemies. I place the nomination for Vice-President in District 4, Thomas P. Ahearn.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Albert L. Mokaba, Local 362 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employes, Norwood.

Delegate Mokaba: Mr. Chairman. Albert L. Mokaba, Local 362, Norwood. I rise at this time to second the nomination of Thomas P. Ahearn from the Lowell district. He has represented my district for two years and I hope he will represent it again.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognition W. Joel, Local 22879 of Waltham. recognizes

Harry W. Joel, Local 22879 of Waltham.

Delegate Joel: Harry W. Joel, Federal Labor Union, Local 22879, Waltham. Mr. Chairman and Delegates. Last year at the Nantasket convention I nominated a young man and when I nominated him I said I wouldn't stand on the floor of a convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to nominate a delegate who wasn't a hundred per cent labor. He was elected. This year, I want to say to the delegates that I am not going to take a great deal of time because the Chairman doesn't want me to take too much time.

Out of the state of New York came a great

want me to take too much time.

Out of the state of New York came a great governor. He was nominated for President. Although he was defeated, that great governor in all his speeches said, "Let's look at the record." That's all I am going to ask the delegates here today. Take the report of the officers and the Executive Council, turn to Page 19 and read the record in that report made by that Vice-President who was elected at the Nantasket convention, read that record and see if he doesn't deserve re-election at this Sixty-third Convention. I know the record and the report because I read it—Page 19. He visited all labor unions and I know if you will read that report there won't be a delegate here who won't say, "Well done, my good and faithful labor servant."

I dare not take any more time. If we could

I dare not take any more time. If we could have more time I would have told you of the many, many things he has accomplished. I now ask you to give him the same consideration you gave him last year and to re-elect a man who deserves re-election, Joseph D. McLaughlin, Vice-President of District IV. Thank

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes. John Mullen, Central Labor Union, Lowell.

Delegate Mullen: John J. Mullen, Central Labor Union, Lowell. There is no need for me to get up and defend or elaborate on the qualifications of Joe McLaughlin. I feel that the delegates assembled here at our Sixty-third Convention will return to office our good friend Joe. It is a great pleasure for me to second the nomination in District IV of Joseph McLaughlin. Laughlin.

Vice-President Hull: Thank you. The Chair recognizes Lawrence Flynn, Local 589, Street Carmen, Boston.

Delegate Flynn: Lawrence Flynn. Ladies and Gentlemen to this convention. I will be very short. It's a great pleasure for me to second the nomination of Joseph D. McLaughlin, Vice-President of the Fourth District

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes President John J. DelMonte.

President John J. DelMonte.

President DelMonte: Delegates, I want to make this announcement. We have somebody here to speak to us who came a long, long way, some one who did a good job in the electoral campaign. We have a lot of nominations to be made and I am going to ask your indulgence while I call a recess for the purpose of having Mr. Joseph Keenan address you and for the purpose of having lunch. We can't recess because at the rate the nominating speeches are going and the seconding speeches, it is doubtful whether we would have ended the nominations by 3 or 4 o'clock.

Delegate McDonald (Engineers Local 4.

Delegate McDonald (Engineers, Local 4, Boston): It so happens that you interrupted the nominations in the district before the district was completed.

President DelMonte: There are two more nominations to be made in the district.

Delegate McDonald: I request the Chair-

President DelMonte: The district nominations and seconding speeches are not closed. If we recess, when we reconvene we will proceed to the nominating in District 4. Is there anybody that objects to our recess that we

Delegate Barrett: I object, Mr. Chairman. I am from this convention. I object to this for the convention. We have had rulings of the Chair all through this week. We bore with all speakers. We have borne with the humorous activities of the Chair in deploring and ruling, and I believe that we should continue with District IV, and the nominations. I believe we should proceed with the regular order of business on hand. You give privileges to one person and deny them to others.

President DelMonte: The Chair is not attempting to deny anybody any privilege. The Chair is just doing this: It wants to state this, that I have borne with a lot of people, too, and that this gentleman should not have to bear the selfishness of some individuals. He traveled from Washington on an invitation

and that this gentleman should not have to bear the selfishness of some individuals. He traveled from Washington on an invitation by your Secretary-Treasurer, who invited him to speak here. He had no knowledge there was going to be a controversy that would last 48 hours. He had no knowledge of anything like that. He took his plane, and he made reservations to go back on the 2:50 plane. If you want him here, it will be to your benefit, because I know what he will talk about will be beneficial. If you don't, he will go back on the 2:50 plane. the 2:50 plane.

Delegate Burns: Mr. Chairman. Delegate Charles A. Burns, Local 379, Excavating and Building Material Drivers, Boston. I happen

to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and I know Mr. Keenan came in very early this morning, a little later in the day he received a telegram from his wife in Syracuse, New York, who is seriously ill. So, I went out and purchased a ticket for him on the only plane that is leaving for Syracuse this afternoon. He has to be on a plane at 2:50 and I request the delegates to concede to hearing Joe.

President DelMonte: Is it the desire of the convention assembled that we recess from the order of business to hear Mr. Joseph D. Keenan?

Delegate —: I am a candidate for office in District IV and I bow to the wishes of the Chair and Mr. Keenan so that we can continue with the program as scheduled.

President DelMonte: If there is no objection, the nominations will be suspended temporarily because of a recess in that particular order of business. At this time I wish the delegates who are standing to take seats. I know the message that is going to be brought to you will be of vital importance.

I heard many people in their nominating speeches this marning mention Referenda No.

speeches this morning mention Referenda No. 5, 6, and No. 7. I also heard people mention in their nominating speeches the fact that labor, organized as it is in each state of the United States, was very desirous of defeating those people who had anything to do with the making and submitting to us of the Taft-Hartley Law.

people who had anything to do with the making and submitting to us of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Last year, at your convention, you substantiated action taken by your Executive Council in the formulating of a political action committee almost simultaneously with that taken at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The political arm was set up on both, national and state levels. To run this organization, President Green needed to select a man, and the man that he selected had held many offices in public life representing labor. I don't mean by public life that he was a politically elected officer, but he was assigned to the War Manpower Board, Social Security Boards, and was always working for the interests of people who were organized.

He has done a terrific job in the last election. He has done a job wherever and if ever he was called upon by labor to do it. He has not only traveled in the United States expounding the cause of labor but abroad as well. He is a man who lives, literally speaking, in a plane or on a train or a boat. He came here this morning scheduled to speak about the opening of the convention but as stated before, our business carried us into an interruption of our program. He has got to get back as soon as possible.

I take pleasure in presenting to you one of the warriors of the Trade Union Movement, a fellow who is a great guy, Mr. Joseph D. Keenan, Director, Labor's League for Political Education. Joseph Keenan.

JOSEPH D. KEENAN

(Director, Labor's League for Political Education)

Chairman DelMonte, Officers, Delegates, Friends to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am sorry I have to interrupt or break into your proceedings and I certainly appreciate the action taken. I came to your convention a year ago and at that time we were pretty much in the dark as to what the future of labor in politics was to be. At that time we had just organized or put in motion, Labor's League for Political Education.

In the country generally, the leading newspapers and your radio commentators were making this statement: That there was one

organization in America in 1948 that was doomed to failure and that was Labor's League for Political Education because it was just a paper organization. It didn't have the suppaper organization. It didn't have the support of the rank and file and it was a cover-up for the officers. I was happy they took that attitude because I know most of the men who had made that statement had never taken time to go into the history of the Labor Movement, the Labor Movement of this country and this Labor Movement that all of us now enjoy.

and this Labor Movement that all of us now enjoy.

This Labor Movement that we enjoy today didn't come easy, and seated in this hall today are many of the older men who signed the petition for the charters that brought about the developing of these local unions and eventually the developing of our International Unions and the American Federation of Labor as we know it today. Here in Boston and in Massachusetts, just as we witnessed in Illinois and other parts of the country, we had opposition. We had every one against us. We didn't have men who had the courage to get these organizahad every one against us. We didn't have men who had the courage to get these organizations started. They had to face force groups, and they were up against the Judiciary. They had to contend with state governments, they had vigilante committees and they were met by groups of people—organizers I am talking about—and ushered out of cities and towns wherever they attempted to organize plants and in industry. These men kept going, they kept going because their cause was right, and because they knew that if we wanted to have a great country we had to have a great organization.

Now, your Chairman has told you that I have spent some time in Germany and Europe. In 1945, '46 and '47, I was asked by this government to go to Germany for the purpose of trying to reorganize the Trade Unions of that country in order that we could establish a foundation for the re-establishing of a democracy in that country. That was my mission as an American Trade Unionist in Germany

many. While I was in Germany and while I was carrying on the requests of our government, right here in America the Congress of the United States was passing a law that was destined to destroy the Trade Union Movement of this country, and that weapon or that instrument was the Taft-Hartley Act. I want to warn you gentlemen here today that the Taft-Hartley Act is an act that is a time bomb, a time bomb which when the fuse is pulled can be the instrument which will destroy the Trade Union Movement in America as we know it. know it.

know it.

Down through the years our development was made to support one another, one trade supporting the other when it was in trouble, and in this Act, when the full force of the secondary boycott provision is administered, it will prevent any union from supporting its brothers no matter what the conditions may be. So I say to you here today that the Taft-Hartley Act in its present form is a weapon that's destined to destroy the Trade Unions of America. Don't let us fool ourselves. There is a carefully planned program by our enemies to keep talking about this communistic issue in America, trying to lay the blame on American labor or for whatever progress the Communist Movement has made in this country, and we all know that if there was one organization in America that has taken steps to destroy tion in America that has taken steps to destroy the Communist Movement in America, it has been the American Federation of Labor and all of the right-wing groups of all organiza-

What they are trying to do is to lull us to sleep. There is another more dangerous trend in this country. It is the trend towards the right and towards a fascist fate. Over in Ger-

many we witnessed the first actions of Hitler. His first official move on coming into power there was the destruction of the Trade Unions. He knew that he couldn't progress unless he could destroy this one democratic force, the Trade Union.

Here in America, isn't it strange that this same group is using the same method, and that is by way of legislation, in destroying the ability and the power of the Trade Unions in order that they can move towards the right and set up a fascist state?

There are people in this country who are willing to follow with them. They think they can control them and they feel that when they are through with it they can discard it. They

can control them and they feel that when they are through with it they can discard it. They can't do that any more than you can stop taking dope. Once you start to move in that state, you start to develop and the ball is like a snowball that rolls on. There is one organization in America that can prevent it and that's the Trade Union of this country. How can we do it? Just by political action, by the action of the Taft-Hartley Act. We are in politics. They put us in politics and we are in politics today and we will do it in a way that will be for the benefit of all the people in this country.

Now last year, as I told you before, we started Labor's League for Political Education, and down through the years the American Federation of Labor has been bound by a policy of Samuel Gompers of electing our friends and defeating our enemies and we have done a very poor job for our friends. In fact, we made very little distinction between our friends and our enemies. enemies.

very little distinction between our friends and our enemies.

Then, for the first time in American history, we put up a front against the brass in 1946 and the typical vote of the Taft-Hartley Act. You know how many stood beside us. They were very, very few. We carried on our campaign last year and we thought we had won a great victory but most of us in Washington knew on the day after election that we hadn't won a complete victory. In the 81st Congress we knew that there would be 226 members who would vote for the Taft-Hartley Act in the 80th Congress, and we knew we had 56 members of the Senate who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in the 80th Congress. We had hoped, due to the expression of the people in the country, that we would have changed the thinking of some of the borderline peoples and that they would have supported us when that law was presented to Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

Well, we have been working around Washington for six months and just recently you have received the final decision. They turned their backs on us and they told us that they were going to continue the Taft-Hartley Act. Why did they do it? They did it because they feel that labor is just a one-time organization, that we got into the fight last year, that we have been the traft-Hartley Act. Why did they do it? They did it because they feel that labor is just a one-time organization, that we got into the fight last year, that we have traveled all over this United States. We are setting up organizations in every state in the union and I am calling upon you people here in Massachusetts; although you did a wonderful job last year, it is only the start.

here in Massachusetts; although you did a wonderful job last year, it is only the start. In 1950 we are going to take the test. In the off-years we always fair very badly. Most of our friends are defeated because our members don't take time out to go and vote.

Most of all, last year we found in our records going about the country that the political person didn't care much about organized labor. He didn't think it had any influence. Sure, they played with the officers and followed them around because they let the officers lead themselves to believe they had influence in their local unions and they needed their support.

I happened to be in New York one night and talked to some of the democratic leaders up there and they finally gave me an idea. Well, he said, "Keenan, you have some influence but not the influence you think you have because your people are not registered." We made a check in twelve cities in the United States, and to our surprise the average registration of check in twelve cities in the United States, and to our surprise the average registration of union members was about 30 per cent and only about 50 per cent of that 30 per cent voted. You can readily see that our influence wasn't as powerful as we thought it was, and so this year I am calling upon the financial secretaries of every local union in the United States to go back to his union, take his membership list, take it to the Election Commissioners and see to it that your members are registered. Where we have carried out this registration program the results have been wonderful.

Now, President Green talked about a certain Congressman in this state yesterday. I want to point out that last year there were a hundred cases where the candidate we were supporting was a hundred or a two hundred to one shot to win. Our people got out and worked. They forgot about the polls, they got out and sawed wood; saw their friends and saw their neighbors and drove people to the

out and sawed wood; saw their friends and saw their neighbors and drove people to the polls. They even did baby sitting on election day and got the votes out and our friends were elected. Now, we can do it if we can get the concentrated effort that is necessary in carrying out this political program.

Now this year we hope every state in the union will set up a permanent organization, set up organizations in the city central bodies, down to the local unions, and finally, set up precinct organizations where our information

precinct organizations where our information

can be brought to our wives and to our friends. The issues that we stand for are not labor's sues. They are American issues. They are issues. They are American issues. They are issues that tend to make a better life for every American. We can stand on our program itself, an American program and a human program. The only men who are against us are the selfish ones who are willing to have us go back in history rather than go forward. There is one thing I am convinced of. In the last seven or eight months we spent thousands of dollars in telegrams, in letters, and in travel, going to Washington, pleading with your members of Congress and pleading with the Senators to support the repeal of the Tart-Hartley Act and I think it's a waste of money. I am sure of one thing and that is, that it is a waste of money and it doesn't have any effect. I am sure that there is one way you can bring them to their senses and that is by leaving this convention, setting up an office in every one of the congressional districts in your state, start canvassing, and start getting to the people and then, for the first time will they realize that we mean business. We have a two-fold job. We have a job of getting better things for our members, but most of all, we have the job of maintaining this way of life, and the only sure way it can be maintained is by concentrating our efforts, selecting candidates who are Americans, who believe in the American way of life, who believe in our concepts of the American way of life, and so, by doing that and by doing our duty we can leave this convention and go to work in 1950 and select men who are Americans. I am sure that there is one way you can 1950 and select men who are Americans.

We can go to the polls and get our people out, and I am sure that we can elect in 1950 a Congress that will repeal the Tart-Hartley Act and also pass social legislation which is so necessary in order to maintain our standard of living. Thank you.

President DelMonte: Mr. Keenan, I am sure that the applause here is an indication of the attitude of our people in establishing and following out the mandates of the Federation of Labor in instituting in our state legislature a stronger and better political education league. They are glad you have come here and they are pleased with the work you have done in the field of labor education and political education. I know that they would be pleased for me, in their behalf, to present you with the emblem of our convention, the you with the emblem of our convention, the Honor Badge.

Delegate Rose Norwood (Woman's Trade Union League, Boston): I would like to make the motion that the secretary have the highlights of his speech printed in a special pamphlet to be sent out to the various delegates of this convention. I think they were very important and very pertinent to the conditions of today and especially in our local situation against Congressman Martin, and I do hope that copies of the remarks of Mr. Keenan will be printed and I hope that the secretary will have a record made of Mr. Keenan's speech.

President DelMonte: This convention will now recess until 2:15 p.m.

. . . The convention then adjourned at 1:05 p.m. . . .

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting convened at 2:15 o'clock, Vice-President Hull presiding.

Vice-President Hull: The convention will come to order. The Sergeant-at-Arms will request the delegates to take seats.

While we are in this lull, are there any committees who wish to make a report at this

I might, for the benefit of the Chairman of the Union Label exhibit, announce that any of the delegates who haven't signed their little cards for this drawing which is going to take place tomorrow night, sign them and put them in the box at the left in the front of the hall.

The convention will come to order. We will now continue the nominations for Vice-President from the Fourth District. The Chair recognizes James R. J. MacDonald, Local 4, Engineers.

Engineers.

Delegate MacDonald (Engineers, Local 4):

Mr. President, James R. J. MacDonald, representing the Local No. 4, Engineers, of Boston.

I rise to place before the convention as a candidate for one of the two positions of Vice-President of the Fourth District, Delegate S. A. Percoco.

This young man has the very high distinction of representing the local union comprising 5000 members. Any young man who represents an organization of 5000 members, in my humble opinion, has something on the ball. I recommend him to the delegation of this convention on tomorrow afternoon when you are casting your votes for Vice-President in the Fourth District.

Please remember S. A. Percoco, Vice-President, candidate in the Fourth District.

Vice-President Hull: S. A. Percoco, Rubber Workers, Local 21914, has been nominated.

The Chair recognizes W. R. Smith, Cambridge Central Labor Union.

Delegate Smith (Cambridge Central Labor Union): Mr. President, Delegates of the Sixty-third Annual Convention. William R. Smith, Cambridge Central Labor Union. I rise at this time, Mr. Chairman, to second the nomination of Al Percoco, who is qualified as a representative of the Executive Council through experience and through his work with the local.

It is a pleasure at this time to second the nomination of S. A. Percoco, Rubber Workers,

Local 21914.

Delegate Hughes (Rubber Workers, Local 21914): Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Hull: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Hughes: I wish to second the nomination.

Vice-President Hull: Will you give your name, please?

Delegate Hughes: Joseph Hughes, Rubber Workers, Local 21914, Watertown. I know that, Mr. President, the affairs of

I know that, Mr. President, the affairs of the convention have been held up, and I know that you have been very nice in dealing with the people who have nominated and seconded the nomination; and I didn't intend to get up and the only reason I got up here today is that I think I would be remiss in my duty to a lifelong friend if I didn't get up and say a few words about what I think about the man that has been nominated

words about what I think about the man that has been nominated.

He has been Business Agent of Local_21914, the Rubber Workers of Watertown, for seven years. He has brought them up, as was said before, on a par with any other locals. He has also been able to organize in plants and other places, and he has been the first one, the first Federal Labor Union representative who was recommended by John Murphy to William Green to attend the Labor Institute at Harvard last year, which he did. Mr. Murphy's recommendation sent Al there. There were twelve representatives from labor from all recommendation sent Al there. There were twelve representatives from labor from all over the country. There were about two hundred people of management, but I am happy to say that the twelve representatives of Labor were very capable of taking care of the two hundred members of Management; and Al Percoco was one of the men who took issue with all of the men there on Management.

He is respected and honored. He has been asked to address different colleges on labor matters, and he is respected by bipartisan

groups.
You have heard a lot of talk about Referenda 5, 6, and 7. He was the one who was picked to be in the central group to organize the workers from Watertown to vote against 5, 6, and 7, and, Watertown, you know, is a Republican town; and through his efforts and the rest of the workers in our union in the Hood, we covered the polls in all of Watertown, and we were able to defeat 5, 6, and 7 there by a very substantial margin. We were also able to lick the Republicans in Watertown and put the Democrats in.

One other thing I did want to say in closing, and that is this, and I think that you people should know it. He has attended every union meeting, every Executive Board meeting in his seven years he has been in except one this year. On that particular occasion, he had pneumonia, and I was down to his house to see him, and it took the doctor, myself and his wife to keep him in bed because he felt that the place he should be was at the union meeting, working for the people he represented.

I haven't any records I can show you. I am not going to ask you to turn to any pages, but I am going to say that, please, when you

vote for people for Vice-President in any section, and in Section 4 particularly, vote for qualifications, not because they were this one, not because they were that one, nor because they were the other one, but vote for qualifications of Al Percoco, or talk to anybody in the Hood Rubber, who has met him, they will tell you what he is. They will tell you what he can do, and what I am going to say is not by words should you know him because I have heard a lot of people say a lot today, but by a deed you should know him.

Those are things I am asking you to con-

Those are things I am asking you to consider when I ask you to vote for Al Percoco in the Fourth District, and I am tickled to death to be able to second his nomination.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Walter J. Brown, Local B-1505, Electrical Workers. He will give the name of his city.

Delegate Brown (Electrical Workers, Local B-1505, Waltham): Mr. Chairman, Walter J. Brown, Electrical Workers, B-1505, Waltham. I rise at this time to place before the assembled delegates the name of John A. O'Grady for Vice-Presidential candidate for the Fourth

John A. O'Grady was Area Director of the United Labor Committee, which is the area including Waltham, Watertown, Newton, Wellesley, Weston, and Needham.

The area was so well coordinated that we, in the final analysis, beat Referenda 5, 6, and 7 by a substantial margin, even though part of that area was totally anti-labor.

As far as qualifications are concerned, John O'Grady, while young and only two years Business Agent of Local 1505, he has done a remarkable job with the Electrical Workers in this union, one of the largest Electrical Unions in the New England area, and Brother Regan has many times commended him for his action action.

Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Patrick J. Desmond, Laborers, Local 223.

Delegate Desmond (Laborers, Local 223): Mr. Chairman and delegates. I appreciate this opportunity to have the honor of seconding the nomination of an old-time friend of mine, John A. O'Grady, Local 1505, Electrical Workers

Workers.

John's work in the trade union movement for his own organization has been exemplary. He represents one of the largest electrical workers unions in this state; and, I know, that as your Vice-President he will serve you faithfully.

I ask the delegates of this convention to give consideration to John A. O'Grady, Electrical

Workers 1505.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Cletus Mayer, Local 560, Laborers. Give the name of your city, please.

Delegate Mayer (Laborers, Local 560, Waltham): It is a privilege to second the nomination of John O'Grady for the fine work he did in the last labor movement we had. Although we had difficulties, it was brought on by mismanagement in the city of Waltham.

He did a fine job. The job was on his hands and in twenty-four hours Mr. O'Grady organized the city and that district and brought the votes up; and I believe it is a privilege to the delegates. Believe me, this fellow is a live wire. He is unknown, but it is time we give the unknown a break at this convention.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes
Charles La Placa, Local 25, Teamsters, Boston.
The Chair recognizes George Nickles,
Teamsters, Local 49, Lowell.
We have a candidate here from the Fourth
District by the name of Robert Margerson,

and I have here the nominator, the seconder, and no one has replied.

Delegate Reardon (Distillery Rectifying and Wine Workers, Local 8, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Hull: Your name, please.

Delegate Reardon: Delegate Edward P.
Reardon, Local 8, Distillery Workers of Boston. There is a Teamsters caucus going on and if you will wait a few minutes, I will run over and find out about that.

Vice-President Hull: All right, I declare a recess for about two minutes if you can do it, please.

If there is no objection, I will hold over mporarily the continuance—is he here? temporarily

Delegate Nickles (Teamsters, Local 49, Lowell): Charles La Placa is in a caucus so I would like to rise at this time to place the name of Robert Margerson for nomination of Vice-President from the Fourth District.

Delegate Ellis (Teamsters, Local 259, Boston): Delegate Ellis, Teamsters Local 259, seconds the nomination of Robert Margerson for Vice-President for District IV.

Vice-President Hull: Thank you. Any further seconders?
Are there any further nominations for Vice-President from the Fourth District?

A Delegate: I move the nominations be closed.

Vice-President Hull: If not, the Chair will declare the nominations for the Fourth District closed, and it is so ordered.

Nominations come up for the Fifth District.
Clarence Durkin, Central Labor Union, Fitch-

burg.

Delegate Durkin (Central Labor Union): Mr. Chairman. I am going to comply with the request of our Chairman to be brief. I just want to say that my nominee is an outstanding, militant labor leader in the City of Worcester. He has served this great organization as a Vice-President; so, therefore, it is a privilege for me to renominate or nominate at this time Samuel J. Donnelly. This man is a Vice-President of the Fifth District.

Vice-President Hull: Samuel J. Donnelly is

nominated.

The Chair recognizes Mrs. Cecelia Nicholson, Worcester Central Labor Union.

Delegate La Placa: Point of information, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Hull: Charles La Placa, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston.

Delegate La Placa: The Teamsters are in a caucus right now, and I was wondering if the nominations for the Fourth District have been

Vice-President Hull: It has been.

Delegate La Placa: I would like to know if the nomination of Robert Margerson was made?

Vice-President Hull: It was.

Delegate La Placa: I would like to go on record as seconding the nomination of Robert Margerson. Charles La Placa, Local 25, Margerson. Char Teamsters, Boston.

Vice-President Hull: All right.

Cecelia Nicholson, Worcester Central Labor Union.

Delegate Nicholson (Secretary, Worcester Central Labor Union): I would like at this time to have the honor and the privilege of seconding the nomination of Samuel J. Donnelly for Vice-President of the Fifth District.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes John M. Shea, Division 22, Street Carmen, Local 22, Worcester.

Delegate Shea (Street Carmen, Local 22, Worcester): Mr. Chairman, Delegates.

I rise at this time to place in nomination for Vice-President of the Fifth District, a man who entered our ranks some ten years ago, and was soon recognized for his ability by his local division and elected to the Executive Board.

He later negotiated with the committee and negotiated contracts with his local division. He has been sent to the State Federation of

Labor conventions as our representative for the last four years. He has represented his own local at its International Convention for the

last ten years.

I believe that my candidate has the ability and energy and I am confident that he will carry out the functions expected of him by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. At this time I would like to place before this convention for consideration James B, McNamara, Division 22, Street Carmen of Warresster. Worcester.

Vice-President Hull: James B, McNamara

has been nominated.

The Chair recognizes Timothy F. Shea,
Local 298. State, County and Municipal Em-

Delegate Shea (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 298, Worcester): I rise at this time, Mr. Chairman, to second the nomination of James B. McNamara for the Fifth Worcester District.

Vice-President Hull: Is Vice-President John A. Callahan in the hall? Vice-President John Callahan?

Will Vice-President Joe Grace please come to John

will vice-President Joe Grace please come to the platform?

Are there any further nominations for Vice-President from the Fifth District? If not, the Chair declares the nominations closed for Vice-President of the Fifth District.

I now turn the Chair over to Vice-President John Callahan to accept nominations for can-didates from the Sixth District, which hap-

pens to be my district.

Vice-President Callahan: The Chair recognizes Harry P. Hogan, Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield.

Delegate Harry P. Hogan (Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield): Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, and delegates to this Sixtythird Annual Convention. The previous Chairman asked us to be brief. I am going to be brief. I am proud to take this microphone today as an advocate in the nomination and election of Benjamin G. Hull, the Vice-President who has been your presiding officer during these nominations.

ing these nominations.

I think it is unnecessary for me to eulogize a man of Ben's stature after twelve years of serving his State Federation in the category of a Vice-President.

I believe practically every delegate in this hall today knows Ben and knows what he has done over the years. He is a granddaddy of Vice-Presidents of this State Federation and I certainly want to say this, that I feel proud to stand today and again nominate Benjamin G. Hull as Vice-President of the Sixth District.

Vice-President Callahan: The Chair recognizes Arthur J. Payette, Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield.

Delegate Payette (Moving Picture Operators, Local 186, Springfield): I have a very easy task here, because if you will look in your officers' report on page 32 and see how many times Ben Hull missed their meetings, and looked in the past years at your other

officers' reports, you will find that his attendance and interest in all of their affairs has been one hundred per cent.

So, I just want to second the nomination of Ben Hull.

Vice-President Callahan: The Chair recognizes David I. Davis, Westfield Central Labor

Delegate Davis (Westfield Central Labor Union): Mr. Chairman. It is indeed a pleasure, Mr. Chairman, and delegates, to get up on this floor this afternoon to second the nomination of the Dean of the Labor Movement in Massachusetts, none other than Brother Ben H...11 Hull.

We all know his qualifications; we all know his high integrity in operations of the Labor Movement, and we feel, from western Massachusetts, and I am sure from all the various parts of Massachusetts, that the delegates will vote and return the Dean of the American Federation of Labor in the State of Massachusetts to the Vice-Presidency of this Federation of Labor tion of Labor.

Vice-President Callahan: The Chair recognizes Timothy F. Grady of the Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke.

Delegate Grady (Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke): Mr. Chairman.

I am happy to second the nomination of

Ben Hull, a good neighbor and a good friend.

Vice-President Callahan: The Chair at this time recognizes Robert E. Morrison, Local 20681 of Springfield.

Delegate Morrison (Federal Labor Union 20681, Springfield): Mr. Chairman. It is an honor and a pleasure to nominate as our Vice-President of the Sixth District. John C. Brown. He will be a new officer, but we know he has the qualifications to carry out our wishes in this State Federation of Labor.

I hope the rest of the district will vote for John C. Brown.

Vice-President Callahan: The Chair recognizes David Davis of the Westfield Central Labor Union.

(Westfield Central Labor Delegate Davis Union): Mr. Chairman and other delegates, we have a young man who has been nominated to Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor in the Sixth District. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of this powerful labor leader. He is a man from the raples ful labor leader. He is a man from the ranks. He knows what it is to work for the Labor Movement. He is one of us and it is indeed a pleasure at this time to second that nominations.

Vice-President Callahan: The Chair recognizes John Morin, Federal Labor Union, Local 18518, Chicopee.

Delegate Morin (Federal Labor Union, Local 18518, Chicopee): Mr. Chairman.

Ladies, gentlemen and delegates. It is a pleasure, a privilege and an honor for me to second the nomination of John C. Brown for Vice-President from the Sixth District in Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Callahan: The Chair recognizes Sol Chaikin, International Ladies Garment Workers Union of Springfield.

Delegate Chaikin (International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 226, Springfield): Mr. Chairman. I am happy to add just a word of commendation and to second the nomination of John C. Brown for Vice-President of the Sixth District. He is a young man from the Federal Local, the first nominee from a Federal Labor Union in our district, and he comes highly recommended from all of us in comes highly recommended from all of us in Springfield.

I earnestly ask your support in his behalf. Thank you very much.

Vice-President Callahan: Are there and Vice-President of further nominations for District VI?

Delegate Suprenant (Painters, Local 257, Springfield): Mr. Chairman, Roy Suprenant, Painters 257, Springfield.

Vice-President Callahan: The Chair recognizes Roy Suprenant, Painters 257, Spring-

Delegate Suprenant: I deem it a pleasure, and I might say a privilege to second the nomination of Mr. Brown. I think, in all sincerity, that he will do a wonderful job. He went out in the campaign of Referenda 5, 6, and 7, and worked very hard. I might say, I am one hundred per cent with the nominees of District 6.

Vice-President Callahan: Are there further nominations for District VI? Hearing of none, the Chair declares the nominations in District VI closed.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair declares that nominations are in order for Vice-President from the Seventh District.

The Chair recognizes Raymond Bachard, Brotherhood of Retail Clerks, I guess it is.

Delegate Bachard (Brotherhood of Railway ad Steamship Clerks): That isn't the proper and Steamship Clerks): That isn't the proper local. Raymond R. Bachard, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. I rise at this time to place the name of a true leader of Labor in nomina-

Railway Clerks. I rise at this time to place the name of a true leader of Labor in nomination, who has, during the past twenty years given faithful service to the workingman. He has been a Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the past two years. He is President of the Fall River Central Labor Union, and also a Past President of the Fall River Building Trades. He is also a Business Agent of the International.

During his term as Vice-President, he has been successful in assisting in organizing hundreds of new members into the American Federation of Labor, but his service has, by no means, been limited to local service. Faithful in his duties as Vice-President, he has been all over the State at the request of the state body to help in various problems. He, at present, represents us on the advising counsel of the Division of Employment Security.

He is faithful and a hard working devotee of the Labor Movement. I place in nomination for Vice-President of District VII, the name of Daniel J. McCarthy.

Daniel J. McCarthy.

Vice-President Hull: Daniel J. McCarthy has been nominated.

The Chair recognizes James F. Gavin, Local 451, State, County, and Municipal Employees Union. The

The Chair recognizes John F. Donovan, Laundry Workers Union.

Delegate Donovan (Laundry Workers, Local 66, Boston): I am very happy to second the nomination of Brother Daniel J. McCarthy for Vice-President in grateful appreciation of the assistance he has given us in organizing work and other assistance he has given to other organizations.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Mark A. Sullivan, Local 174, Street Carmen, Fall River.

I wish the seconders and nominators would get near the microphone.

Does anyone else wish to second the nomination of Daniel J. McCarthy?

Delegate Fitzpatrick (Central Labor Union, Milford): Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Hull: Name, please?

Delegate Fitzpatrick: George A. Fitzpatrick, Central Labor Council of Milford and Vicinity. It gives me great pleasure, coming as I do from Milford District 5, which is entirely apart from District 7, to stand here and nominate or second the nomination of Mr. McCarthy. I say in all sincerity, that two years ago there was no Central Labor Union in the town of Milford, and as far as the adjacent towns were concerned, we had nobody to whom we could go with our problems.

Soliciting the aid of Mr. McCarthy, a personal friend of mine, we did create an organization for the purpose of defeating anti-labor referenda questions number 5, 6 and 7 on the ballot a year ago to a degree that Milford, Massachusetts, was registered as better than 5 to 1 against the anti-labor referenda That, in itself, is an accomplishment. That is due solely to the cooperation of Mr. McCarthy from District VII.

I, as the President of the Central Labor Union from Milford, Massachusetts, deem it a pleasure, indeed, to be able to stand here today and second the nomination of Mr. Mc-Carthy from District VII; and I hope that this convention realizes that a person who will go out of his district for the purpose and for the aims that we, as working people seek, is someone that should be ever regarded favorably by you.

I second the nomination of Mr. \mathbf{McC} arthy from District VII.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Gilbert De Mello, Teamsters, Local 59, New

Delegate De Mello (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman and delegates. It is an honor for me to be up here. Of course, I am not used to this. I am a little shaky about the thing.

Delegate De Mello: I have been asked to from New Bedford; and being a delegate from the Central Labor Union of New Bedford, I have the honor of presenting the name of Lionel Marchand, Laborers, Local 385, New Bedford. I thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Ernest Tripanier, Local 59, Teamsters, New Bedford.

Delegate Tripanier (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman, Ernest Tripanier, Local 59, Teamsters, New Bedford. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mr. Lionel Marchand, Local 385, New Bedford, for District VII.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Louis Kramer, Teamsters, Local 380, Boston.

Delegate Kramer (Teamsters, Local 380, Boston): I would like to correct the name, please—Luke Kramer.

Vice-President Hull: Luke is right.

Delegate Kramer (Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, Boston): Mr. Chairman. and delegates in this hall, hallowed by the deliberations of men who loved Unionism, who have Unionism in their hearts and souls, but are confused, desolate, because we hear only words; as little people everywhere, we must, of course, vote for the proper leaders which the Federation must need sorely in these trying times. tion must need sorely in these trying times.

It is with a great deal of pride and esteem that I, as a representative of the little people that will only follow and vote, place in nomination as Vice-President for the Seventh District, a man who has been President of the Building Trades Council, First Vice-President of the Central Labor Union, and Business Agent of his Teamsters Local. I place in nomination the name for Vice-Presidency of District VII, the great Bennie Costa.

Vice President Hull: Bennie Costa has been

The Chair recognizes Julia E. Daley, New Bedford Central Labor Union.

Delegate Daley (Central Labor Union, New Bedford): I rise to second the nomination of Bennie Costa of Local 526, District VII.

Vice-President Hull: Are there any further nominations in the Seventh District? If not, the Chair will declare the nominations for Vice-President from the Seventh District closed. So

ordered.
I will ask at this time for Vice-President
Grace to come to the platform, please.

Vice-President Grace: Nominations are now open for Vice-President at large. The Chair recognizes Thomas Ryan, Bricklayers of Bos-

Delegate Ryan (Bricklayers, Local 3, Boston): Mr. President, Chairman and delegates. ton): Mr. President, Chairman and delegates. It affords me great honor and pleasure to stand here before this microphone and to place the name of James Michael Leonard, Past President of our State Council of Bricklayers, Business Agent of our Springfield Union (the first chartered organization in the state of Massachusetts), in nomination. He is a young man who went through the legislative bodies of our state body of bricklayers, a man who, at all times, was called upon by the State Federation of Labor to go over the hills of Springfield to Boston and give aid and assistance, for the benefit of our council in the Federation of Labor.

Mr. President and delegates, I thank you for your listening pleasure.

for your listening pleasure.

Vice-President Grace: The Chair now recognizes James J. Bird, Hoisting Engineers of Springfield.

Delegate Bird (Hoisting Engineers, Local 98, Springfield): Mr. Chairman and delegates. It gives me pleasure to be here today on behalf of a young man, we are talking about youth here, and you have youth before you as a delegate at large.

Jimmy Leonard is an outstanding boy and has served in and around Springfield for a great number of years and has done a splendid job.

I know that you delegates who will have the opportunity of voting for him as Delegate at Large will find you have voted for somebody who is outstanding in Union, progressive in every way.

I second the nomination of Jimmy Leonard as Delegate at Large.

Vice-President Grace: The Chair will now recognize Harry P. Hogan, Carpenters Union of Springfield.

Delegate Hogan (Carpenters Union, Local 177, Springfield): Mr. Chairman. I would like to second the nomination of Jim Leonard. He has been very active in our city, and, I think, well able to carry on in the State Federation of Labor Executive Board, and I appreciate the honor of seconding his nomination.

Vice-President Grace: The Chair will now recognize Benjamin G. Hull of the Westfield Central Labor Union.

Delegate Hull (Central Labor Union, Westfield): Mr. Chairman. All week I have been talking to you in front of the house. Now, I am on the floor. The fellow of whom I am going to second the nomination is a fellow you all know and have known for years, a man who replaced a very able fellow named Britton, who has been Business Agent of the Bricklayers Union in Springfield for a great many years, who is now International Vice-President of the Bricklayers Union. The organization, at

the time of the election for Business Agent, selected Jimmy Leonard.

Ray Britton now, for the information of the delegates here, is home sick in his bed, and will not be able to get back to active duty for six months. Jimmy Leonard has carried on the work of the Bricklayers, not only the Bricklayers, layers, but all our different labor organizations in Springfield.

He has been a hard worker and, it certainly is a privilege and a pleasure to second the nomination of Jimmy Leonard. Probably I am going against the requests of the different delegates to make their nominations and seconders brief, but I did want to have the opportunity of seconding the nomination of Jimmy Leonard.

Vice-President Grace: Are there any more conders? If not, the Chair will recognize seconders? If no W. T. Fitzgerald.

Delegate Fitzgerald (Barbers, Local 60, Springfield): Mr. Chairman. I am complying to the previous Chairman to make this brief, but I do want to take the opportunity of calling the attention of the delegates here to the work of a man like Jimmy Leonard; it has been recognized by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and throughout the state. His efforts in the City of Springfield, where he has done so much in our political action field in the recent election are greatly recognized.

in the recent election are greatly recognized.

Vice-President Grace: Are there any more seconders? If not, the Chair will recognize James Donovan, Fire Fighters, Local 718,

Delegate Donovan (Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston): I place in nomination the name of Mary C. Cadigan, Boston Teachers Union, Local 66, for Vice-President at large.

Miss Cadigan has been President of her own local and her services have won the admiration of the entire city. She is a Past National Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers; she is a delegate to the Boston Central Labor Union, and she was a very efficient helper in our committee work.

She has been a Vice-President-at-Large to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and worked for the Educational Committee, as is well known to you all.

to you all.

She is serious, intelligent, educated, a Member of the Bar; Miss Cadigan has been of much assistance to the Federation of Labor in educa-

She has been a pioneer in educating the children in the public schools, the labor leaders of

the future.

Therefore, Mr. President and Mr. Chairman, it gives me great honor to present her name and request the support for Mary C. Cadigan, Boston Teachers Union.

Vice-President Grace: The Chair will now recognize Daniel Murray, American Federation of Teachers, 1019.

Delegate Murray (Teachers, Local 1019, Lawrence): Mr. Chairman, delegates. It is indeed a pleasure for me to second the nomination of Mary C. Cadigan as Vice-President-at-Large. I know she is capable; and I don't think I can add anything more to what the previous speaker has already said to you.

Vice-President Grace: Are there any more seconders?

Are there any more nominations for Vice-President-at-Large? If not, the Chair declares the nominations for Vice-President-at-Large closed.

President DelMonte will now take the Chair. President DelMonte: Nominations for the office of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative-Agent.
The Chair recognizes Joseph A. Sullivan,
Méat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy.

Delegate Sullivan (Meat Cutters, No. 294, Quincy): Mr. Chairman, I feel that I have been given a signal honor this afternoon. It is my proud privilege to present to the delegates here the nomination of an outstanding member of the American Federation of Labor, an outstanding member of my own local, and an outstanding member of the Meat Cutters Union in Massachusetts. We have heard today remarks concerning progressive, able leaders. I think that here today I can say very little that hasn't been said in the past few years, by other men, more eminent speakers than I and other speakers who have more prestige in the American Federation of Labor than I have, regarding the integrity, the perseverance, and the aggressive spirit of the brother member and good friend of mine whom I am about to present to you for of mine whom I am about to present to you for

of mine whom I am about to present to you for consideration for nomination as the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor here at the Sixty-third Annual Convention.

I think if we go back a few years to the days of the War Labor Board—the question of who takes care of whom, and labor's men taking care of their friends in the Labor Movement— that those of you who are sitting here as delegates can think back yourself to the many, many favors and many, many things that were done for us and for you members in the labor organizations in Massachusetts through the work of my good friend as a Legislative Agent and Executive Secretary of Labor who represented us on the War Labor Board.

Board.
When he got through with that job, he came to the convention in Worcester and, for the first time, was elected to the position which

first time, was elected to the position which he now holds.

The work that he has done in this position

he now holds.

The work that he has done in this position over the past three years can answer better than anything I can say regarding his experience, his ability, and his progressive spirit.

I think that the best thing that Labor in Massachusetts—and I know that his friends and you delegates here, when you start to consider who is going to be your next Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, in the year to come, the person who must represent you in legislation up at the State House, who must keep the way clear to the Governor's office for the members of the American Federation of Labor and Labor Unions in Massachusetts, it won't take you very long to put a mark, a cross on your ballot beside the name of my good friend and your good friend. He has proven, that he is a friend of all of us. So, I submit, without further adieu—keeping in mind what Ben Hull has asked us, that we have other business to take care of—and I can go on and on talking about your good Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent—without further adieu, I present for your consideration as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, my good friend, Kenneth J. Kelley.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Mary C. Cadigan. The name of Kenneth J. Kelley has been placed in nomination for the office of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

The Chair now recognizes Mary C. Cadigan, Teachers, Local 66, Boston.

Delegate Cadigan (Teachers, Local 66, Boston): Mr. President, I stand to second the nomination of Kenneth J. Kelley for Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the State Federation of Labor.

When I was asked to be a seconder, I said, am thrilled." I would never have expected "I am thrilled." I would never have expected such an honor to be conferred on me; a woman of my temperament is slow to speak spontaneously before such a thing, which, you know, she feels very strongly about, and I have always felt strongly that Ken is the inevitable man for this position. My confidence is not only known in the qualities enumerated by the last speaker, my confidence isn't only known by those of you in this Federation of Labor— I know that your own interest and prudence and wisdom wouldn't permit you to lose one of the chief assets of the State Federation of Labor, Kenneth J. Kelley.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Vincent DiNunno, Laborers, Local 22.
The Chair recognizes William V. Ward, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

Municipal Employees.

Delegate Ward (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Local 268, Northampton): I rise to second the monination of Kenneth J. Kelley as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I sincerely hope that this convention will be united on at least one position, and put back Ken Kelley on his most difficult job in these trying days in the Legislature, and give him another overwhelming victory, and a unanimous one as well.

President DelMonte: Will those people who

President DelMonte: Will those people who are going to second the nomination of candidates stand next to the microphone for the sake of expediency.

Delegate DiNunno (Laborers, Local 22, Bosn): Mr. Chairman ton):

President DelMonte: Will the delegate go to microphone No. 2 and stand about four feet away from it.

Delegate DiNunno: It is a great pleasure and honor for the entire Laborers delegation that I am delegated to be here before this microphone to endorse, second, and go one hundred per cent with Kenneth Kelley for Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of this convention. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Thomas Ryan, Bricklayers Union No. 3, Boston.

Delegate Ryan (Bricklayers, Local 3, Boston): Thomas Ryan, Bricklayers, Local No. 3, Boston. I am very glad at this time to be here and second the nomination of Kenneth J. Kelley. I am also glad to hear, while I am sitting around listening to the various speakers, that this office will be united, that there will be no opposition, and, of course, Kenneth Kelley will be elected by unanimous consent of this convention here convention here.

For one reason and one reason alone, I would

For one reason and one reason alone, I would like to cite a case concerning what Ken did for the Bricklayers, and the entire Bricklayers Union throughout the state, all craft unions throughout the state. There was an unscrupulous gang of rowdies who came into the city of Boston from the city of Baltimore, Maryland, who set up a training school for bricklayers. They were going to turn out 1000 bricklayers in ten months at \$585 a head.

We in No. 3 of Boston brought it to the attention of Kenneth Kelley, who immediately got all the little wheels and the big wheels together and, together with the State Federation of Labor, moved in and prevented these schools from obtaining a charter. Had it become an existing school, you would have found no Bricklayers Union in the state of Massachusetts, and they would have gone on to kill other craft unions in this state.

So, therefore, I deem it a great honor and a

So, therefore, I deem it a great honor and a pleasure to second the nomination of Kenneth J. Kelley as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of this convention.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations for the office of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent? If not, I declare the nominations closed.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. President and delegates. At a moment such as this, words are inadequate to express my gratitude to the delegates who, have unanimously renominated me for the office of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. This demonstration so overwhelms me that I just can't think of words to say how grateful I am, and I hope I may continue to merit your continued cooperation and support. Thanks a lot.

President DelMonte: Nominations are in order for delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention.

Delegate Sullivan (Meat Cutters, Local 294, Quincy): Mr. President, I should like to submit the name of Kenneth J. Kelley.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations? Do I hear the nomination seconded? Are there any further nominations for the delegate to the convention? If there are no further, the nomination will be closed.

Delegate Nate Hurwitz (Teamsters, Local 168, Boston): Mr. President-

President DelMonte: Nominations are now open for alternates to the convention.

Delegate Hurwitz: That is just what I was

going to get up for. President DelMonte: Nice going. I by you I know who you are going to nominate.

Delegate Hurwitz: I want to place in nomination as alternate delegate to the American Federation of Labor, the incoming President.

. . Several delegates arose and seconded that motion. . .

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston): Mr. President, I accept.

Delegate Pratt (Carpenters, Local 624, Brockton): Mr. Chairman. I should like to second the motion as made by Brother Hurwitz.

President DelMonte: Now, you have the Chair in a quandary. The Constitution provides that the retiring President be the alternate delegate. If somebody nominates the retiring President, I am sure he will decline, then you can nominate whomever you wish.

Delegate Bowles (Carpenters, Local 1416, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman. Out of all this storm, thunder and lightning, I want to place for nomination as alternate to the National Convention the name of the retiring President, John DelMonte.

President DelMonte: I decline the nomina-

Nominations for the alternate to the convention are now in order.

The Chair will accept the suggestion that the

incoming President be the delegate—the alternate delegate. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Hurwitz: I move you, Mr. President, that the original nomination that I made be for the alternate delegate.

President DelMonte: The motion is that the incoming President for this convention be the alternate delegate to the National Convention. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Are there further nominations? If not, the nominations are closed.

The delegate is Kenneth J. Kelley, and the alternate is the incoming President, who he is, your guess is as good as mine.

The Committee on Constitution has not brought in their report as yet. The Chair was asked in the morning session, that is, the President DelMonte: The motion is that the

asked in the morning session, that is, the Wednesday morning session, if we would be allowed to recess or suspend the rules, and that would be to keep the nominations open until such time as the Committee on Constitution makes its report. Then we will continue to

make nominations for that office as is contained in the Constitutional Amendment and be able to close the nominations at that time.

The Chair will entertain a motion to suspend

Delegate Hogan: I move you that the rules be suspended.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President DelMonte: It has been regularly moved and seconded, and it requires a two-thirds majority for the rules to be suspended. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor say "aye," those opposed "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a unanimous vote, and the rules suspended.

We now will proceed with some of our unfinished business, and, for that particular purpose, I would like to call upon Vice-President Hull to present to you a speaker—don't go away because the constitutional amendment may be here any minute, and we will start to

wrangle again.

Vice-President Hull: Delegates, will you kindly take your seats? Will the Sergeant-at-Vice-President Hull: Arms ask those in the corridors to please take seats, because we have a very important speaker

Delegates, a few minutes ago I asked your President for the privilege of introducing the next speaker. Last year, when we were all out campaigning to defeat Referenda 5, 6, and 7. I, as your Chairman, was one of those who went around this state speaking on those reterenda.

On many occasions, while speaking in some of the gatherings, a man appeared there upon the platform. On many occasions, I have at-tended banquets in this state, and one of the principal speakers is the man that is going to

speak to you next as the principal speaker.

I had the happy occasion last year to speak before a group who were taking a course in labor relations at Boston College. I had an opportunity a few months ago to visit Holy Cross College and saw the fruits of the labor that had been accomplished by this speaker as received their diplomas that night.

There was a demonstration of an arbitration case there, and, believe me, I got a kick out of it. I wished you all could have witnessed it. Since I have been in Boston, I have had the opportunity to get acquainted with this gentleman. I knew him for many years, but never had the occasion to sit on the same platform with him. Whenever he greets me, it is always a handshake with brotherly feeling. always a handshake with brotherly feeling, "Hello, Ben."

It is indeed a pleasure for me, Delegates, at

this Sixty-third Annual Convention, to bring to you one who is close to your heart and my heart, who is close to the Labor Movement in this state, if not throughout New England.

I introduce to you the Most Reverend Father Thomas E. Shortell.

REVEREND THOMAS E. SHORTELL, S.J. (Professor, Labor Ethics, Boston College)

Mr. Chairman, Commissioner John DelMonte, Secretary Ken Kelley, distinguished guests, and delegates to the Convention of the Massa-chusetts Federation of Labor.

You can be sure that as I was teaching the principles of the Labor Union Movement to the students of Boston College this hot summer, that I told them with what a sense of honor and deep appreciation enables me to participate in this small way in your great and important convention convention.

I have been busy the last few months in the work of the College, working on something that Mr. Hull mentioned we may very soon have here in the city of Boston. It is what is being done at Holy Cross, and the possibilities are very bright at the moment.

So, before this, I have not been able to do as I would like, to sit in on your convention, but I have been reading the columns in the Boston papers, the Herald, the Traveler, and the writings of some of the columnists. These columns came to this conclusion: The first thing the State Federation of Labor, according to them, has done was throw all other weighty considerations to the winds and gone whole-hog

to them, has done was throw all other weighty considerations to the winds and gone whole-hog into politics. Secondly, that in the struggle for officers and policies of the convention, that —according to them, I say—they are welcoming, perhaps, a row, a rift such as to imperil the life of this august body. They would like to have the people get that impression, it seems. Now, as to the first thing, the question of politics. The Citizens' Union in the preceding years has asked for just such a battle as is taking place; and the issue of the American Federation of Labor in politics is simply this Whether or not we are to continue to have the destinies of this country and of industry in this country and in the state be guided by a few destinies of this country and of industry in this country and in the state be guided by a few rich and powerful persons, or whether we shall begin to enjoy Democracy in the grass roots, in that the working men and women of Massachusetts have attained their rightful place in the scheme of things.

You know, my friends, that men of vision, deep thinkers and philosophers, more frequently than ever today, have voiced the following opinion: That the future of our country is now in the hands of real important people; namely,

opinion: That the future of our country is now in the hands of real important people; namely, the majority, the millions of people—four out of five people who work, wage earners, and small salaried people—whether democracy will continue to expand, continue to be enriched and continue to be extended and to be applied to the changing economic vicissitudes as they happen. That is the issue that is at stake.

You know, as far as the Communist union movement goes, it would be well to recognize as Business Week had last month, that there rarely are men in the labor unions who will not meet the national Communist issue face to face. The colleges may be able to speak of it

face. The colleges may be able to speak of it from a distance without any danger to themselves. The big business men themselves may oppose it by words, but when it comes down to the last issue, the men who are meeting the Communist Front head on, the men who run the risk of getting hurt, the men who run the risk of suffering from the spear point of Communists are the men in the labor organizations who are offsetting the things that cause Communism in some unions. In some locals of the American Federation of Labor in New York City, there are men who are exposing themselves, men who are meeting Communists on the front, because it is in the Labor Union Movement, above all other places, that this battle will be fought and won.

Now, the second point that I mentioned, that The colleges may be able to speak of it

battle will be fought and won.

Now, the second point that I mentioned, that in your struggle for officials and policies that I mentioned before, we can thank God that we have enough real candidates. We can thank God we have enough men of outstanding ability to have rival groups, and we have enough intervention to have differences of opinion on different subjects. Don't let that discourage you; don't let that get you down. That shows virility. It shows vigor. It shows youth in an organization which is now having its Sixty-third Anniversary. I thought today, my dear friends, I would speak a few words to you about a picture of the industrial world of the future.

the future. Very often, we should ask ourselves in time of convention: Where are we going? What are we aiming at in all these deliberations and in all these efforts? What are we working for? Beyond the smoke and beyond the casual flak of our daily convention business, beyond the smile and the greetings of meeting so many delegates at an annual convention, might not expect to hear from a priest. You might expect to hear from one who tries to lecture on labor subjects, who continually, and it seems quite naturally, ponders on the subject. "Where are we going? Whither are we moving?"

One more step in each convention is in the American Federation of Labor program. We like to ask ourselves, "Where would we like to go? What kind of industrial world would we like to build up through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor?" This is a long run consideration that I would like to place before you today.

place before you today.

I feel quite sure that following the policy—the time honored policy—of Samuel Gompers: "We do not seek identification with any political party." We do go into politics—you do go into politics as a means of protection to save your right of bargaining, you go into politics to protect the freedom of action of your union to bargain collectively and to deal collectively with the employers.

with the employers. We go along with party-ism as long as it goes our way, and we do not always commit ourselves until we see what is offered.

until we see what is offered.

This morning, on the Lake Street car, I heard a conversation between a venerable old lady and the conductor of the car, the motorman. The lady was complaining. She was going towards Lechmere Station and they had the wrong sign up on the car. It said, "Boston College, Commonwealth." She said, "Mr. Motorman, if this car is going to Lechmere, why does it say 'Boston College' on the front of the car?"

He said. "Madam if you will take

of the car?"

He said, "Madam, if you will take a close look at the wheels, you will find marked there, "Cleveland, Ohio," but we are not going there."

That is the direction of organized labor.

towards the movement, the democratic movement

towards the movement, the democratic movement or party movement.

Now, I think that we all, during time of convention, should realize again the purpose of a union, and that is to protect the millions of workers, the millions of fathers and families and working women, to protect them and to get for themselves a decent livelihood. We should put before our eyes the purpose of the economic order, which was placed by the highest spiritual authority in the world in the year 1931, and that ideal is this: That then only will the purpose of economic system be realized when every man and every woman and every family can obtain for himself not only what is necessary for a decent living, but also the greater aids of material life that are necessary to help people and every woman and every raimly can obtain for himself not only what is necessary for a decent living, but also the greater aids of material life that are necessary to help people across the width of this life, to arrive at life eternal, and these goods should be supplied to the people, that is, they should be able to earn them by their labor in proportion to our Godgiven law, materials for which we are blessed by Almighty God in proportion to the tremendous machine and technological advantages in the United States invented by American brains and by the superb and active number of workers we have here in the United States.

Very often people say that labor is getting too much. We still follow the fallacy here in America that we rate labor's income not by the annual wage which they receive not by their annual income in proportion to their annual expenses, but we still figure it by the misleading "so much per hour, so much per working day," without asking the question, "How many days and how many hours do the workers work?"

We really have a great job on our hands on this one point, and the job is not even half finished, and that is to make it possible so that the working men of the United States will not

only meet the cost of living in the ideal, but that omy meet the cost of living in the ideal, but that the working people of the United States may receive enough for the riches that they produce whereby they may be able to put aside a little money for security. Instead of being Communists, our people will be encouraged to become owners of private property and share somewhat in the management, maybe in the profits, maybe in the directorship of the enterprise

profits, maybe in the directorship of the enterprise.

That ideal, I repeat, is not even half accomplished in this country.

The great spiritual leader who put this down as a must proposition in 1931 added to it a solemn warning. The solemn warning that he added was this: That this ideal not only can be obtained, this ideal must be obtained, namely, enough for workers to become property owners. "Otherwise," he said, "let no one tell you that you will be able to save your democratic institutions from revolution."

Now, when he spoke of revolution, he did not necessarily mean armed forces; he did not necessarily mean barricades in the streets or blood running in the gutters. He might well have meant the constant in-roads of government, the

blood running in the gutters. He might well have meant the constant in-roads of government, the constant inroads of federal government more and more into the public, the constant in-roads of federal government more and more into the affairs of a free labor union movement, the necessity caused by need of giving cost of living ineffective security by the government not because the government wanted to do so, but because our people, because our enterprise failed to obtain it through collective bargaining or through private enterprise.

That is one line in the blueprint of the industrial order in the future, an aim in which more and more workers will become moderate owners

and more workers will become moderate owners of private property, in which more and more workers will own homes, and will own some stare in business.

share in business.

I want to bring your attention to another line in the blueprint of a better world towards which the American Federation of Labor is moving, and that is in the world of the future, or the industrial world of the future, Labor should exercise a much greater part in the way of participation in business. It requires an organized society; it requires every branch of trade and every profession be organized for united action, a participating labor that makes the workers say, "This is my industry. Here lies my interest. Here lies my future."

We want to arrive at a stage that we have

We want to arrive at a stage that we have not arrived at yet, and that is where workers are still called wage earners, where workers are still called hired hands. Let us arrive at the situation where a worker will be honored at the situation where a worker will be honored not by the title of being a wage earner any more than a lawyer is called a "receiver." Let him be dignified by the title of being a textile worker, a garment worker, a builder, a member of the transportation industries, a railroad man—healthy industrial democracy, in that direction we move. We are doing a great work, let no one lure us or no one attempt to descend from that great work, be it politics or be it partisanship, or anything else, because the sacredness of the American Federation of Labor is the great goal which I have outlined to you, and the great aims which we have imbued. and the great aims which we have imbued.

and the great aims which we have imbued.

We would like to see a society in which the many people are owners—to make as many people owners of property, not merely that they may enjoy the television, that they may enjoy the modern equipment of the modern, well equipped kitchen. We want to have it so their life will be more bearable. We are making every effort that in at least the future, that a just share of the returns of industry go to the owners, while an ample sufficiency of the rewards of industry go to the workers, to remove them from this hand-to-mouth existence which is the lot of the non-owning worker. We want

to have it so that there will be greater ease in life, and finally when God calls them and life comes to an end, they may leave this life with the comfort that they are leaving behind them something in the way of security for the children who come after them.

In conclusion, I would like to say in the field of the common good, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has shown what it can do. When there was placed before the citizenry of Massachusetts Referenda No. 5, No. 6, and No. 7, we saw how you could go to work, and you learned that the Massachusetts working people respect and have sympathy for organized labor. You went out and fought for union security shop, closed shop, the union shop, maintenance of membership in a battle with those who would like to have every shop open and get

labor. You went out and fought for union security shop, closed shop, the union shop, maintenance of membership in a battle with those who would like to have every shop open and get back to the 1920 ideal of the American way, which is dealing with individual workers.

I would like to say in this connection, and this is in connection with the closed shop, in these labor schools throughout the country, New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit, and here in Boston, many people come to us with their troubles, and as far as the closed shop goes, I want to strongly recommend and praise those officials of you in the closed shop who have done two of the following things: When a man is outside an industry, he knows the trade, he wants to join the union, you are in a position where you can't even give work to the members that you have. I want to praise those local unions who have met those applicants as though they were dealing with human beings, respecting the decency of a man who is looking for a job, knowing that in death, and in time of sickness, and in time of looking for a job, a man has either made a great enemy or a great friend, depending on how you treat them. Those who receive them courteously, those who receive them sympathetically, those who put their name on the has either made a great enemy or a great friend, depending on how you treat them. Those who receive them courteously, those who receive them sympathetically, those who put their name on the list if they were capable of joining the union and capable of doing the work, and, in addition to that, letting the fellow know just where he stood on the list, how many were ahead of him, what was his chance to get the job, and let him know from time to time where he stands. That is the kind of thing that can't be controlled by law. That kind of thing can only be controlled by human decency. That thing can only be done by gentlemen who love the people, who, when they are in a position to help people in need, regard that they are dealing not with a commodity like wheat or grain, but they are dealing with human beings.

When that is carried on in that fashion, it does away with all these complaints—they are few in number comparatively—but they are the stuff on which the peddlers feed, they are the stuff on which the captions of the Citizens Union feed, that, "I applied for the Union and I didn't get any answer. I applied to the Union and I didn't get any answer. I applied to the Union and I never heard any more about it."

"Where do you stand, sir?"

"I don't know where I stand. I haven't heard anything about it for six months"—leaving the suspicion that jobs may be given not in this state, thank God, but in other states

out on favoritism, or even the worst suspicion—
not in this state, thank God, but in other states
—that jobs may be sold. That is a thing that
we must uproot radically and recklessly—
even the suspicion of it—from the very founda-

Didn't we blame liberal capitalism and didn't we blame the exploiters of labor for this one thing: namely, that they preferred money, they preferred the filthy lucre, and they preferred power to human beings made to the sacred image and likeness of Almighty God?

After prohibition came to an end—and this was not done by the American Federation of Labor, but it was done by the people who chiseled into the Labor Union Movement—a new kind of exploitation took place in some

places where men, made to the image and likeness of God, were sold down the river for the aggrandizement of these worse than chiselers who have muscled into the Labor Union Movement.

Another point I would like to bring out as being permeatory for reflection, not because these are your faults, but these are designated these are your faults, but these are designated virtues that you can practice, wasn't it true national union had to go on strike against its last fall in the city of New York that an interown officers, was on strike against the employer to get decent working conditions, because year after year they were walking out of collective bargaining with nothing in their hands? What a prostitution! What a travesty! What a travedy!

tragedy!
The other thing which is very important to
my mind to mention is this: That on those kind jobs-and I have in mind commendation and not condemnation—where you have transient workers in the closed shops, where the applicant for the job has to pay \$50 dues on coming into the job. The practice is—I know it is being practiced and I know by whom it is being practiced—where the fellow's \$50 dues are spread over a period that he can easily pay, and that if he happens not to like and to leave the job or happens to be discharged, that \$50 comes back to him.

The purpose of a labor union movement is to protect the defenseless. The purpose of an organization is to help the person whom nobody else can help. not condemnation-where you have transient

else can help.

else can help.

Contrast that with the practice that could be
—not with you, but in some parts where you
have a rapid turnover of workers discharged,
for what reason nobody ever knows—each one's
\$50—and the workers are so transient and so
unacquainted with each other that they can't
protect themselves. Things like that, of course,
require our universal condemnation.

Persons who would commit the sins that were
committed by the liberal capitalists should be
let out to pasture as soon as possible by the
common frown and by the common condemnation of the unanimous sentiment of the entire
group, because they degraded a sacred organiza-

group, because they degraded a sacred organiza-tion which is organized to protect the defense-less, and used it as a means of private ag-

grandizement.

grandizement.

Another thing, while I speak on the conclusion, is this, that let us be on the ball to spread the blessings of organization as widely as possible. I can remember back in the 1920's, there was a union in a mass production industry that probably had 200,000 members in a field which had two million organizable persons—200,000 out of 2,000,000. The attitude was, "What a swell organization we have. Everything is fine and dandy. Everything is sweetness and light. We don't want to have too many, you know." And they lost that to another group. another group.

All that I observed in the state of Massachusetts, the State Federation of labor has been very much on the ball. The good example of the teachers organization, the way in which Mary Cadigan stood up for her rights. She would have stood alone if she had to. She didn't need to because she was backed by a strong organization who could help her. strong organization who could help her.

So, finally, I want to bring out this picture at convention time, besides your necessary democratic processes of choosing the right men for the right job, on your day-to-day business: Your convention time is a time for reexamination of your objectives, and that is to make a better life to reach the ideals of your organization. Convention time is also a time for elevating your sights to elevate your minds and vating your sights, to elevate your minds, and elevate your hearts to the notable objectives before you. It is time for you to catch fire and inspiration from the noble souls you have

in your midst. It is time for you to ask God His all-wise and His all-loving providence to use us in this one thing: That your work days and your work lives in this organization, when that is past, you may leave behind you your organization, you leave behind you your beloved country, you leave behind you a world which is a better place for common folks than it is today because of your great organization.

I thank you.

Vice-President Hull: On behalf of the delegates of the Sixty-third Annual Convention, Father, we pin this honor badge to your breast.

Reverend Shortell: Thank you very much.

Vice-President Hull: We feel that you are a member of our organization.

Reverend Shortell: I am very proud of it, thank you.

Vice-President Hull: Now, I turn the Chair over to President DelMonte.

President DelMonte: Officers of the State Federation of Labor, delegates, ladies and gentlemen, invited guests: One of the oldest and largest industrial establishments in our great Commonwealth and located within the confines of our fair city of Boston, is the Boston Naval Shipyard, or perhaps more commonly known as "The Navy Yard." It will celebrate its 150th hirthday next year birthday next year.

This vast expanse of industrial activity is a paramount factor in the maintenance of the economic stability of our state and city. Its overall value represents \$110,000,000 of citizens'

During the recent war, at its peak of activity, its employees numbered 55,000. Today its civilian employees, who number 9,000 men and women, receive \$700,000 per week in salaries. Twenty-five thousand dollars are spent with utility companies for the purchase of telephone, gas and water. Thirty thousand dollars per year are donated by its employees to various charitable movements such as the Community Fund, Red Cross Drive, Children's Hospital campaign and others.

The reputation of the Boston Naval Ship-yard for the quality and quantity of the work output necessary for the operation of the fleet takes precedence over all other east coast navy yards. In its shops are the finest equipment and machinery that can be found anywhere. The manufacturing processes employed embrace the most modern techniques. Many of these the most modern techniques. Many of these methods are inaugurated in the Boston Naval Shipyard, as the result of a beneficial suggestion program which is perpetually carried on and results in substantial monetary reward for its participants.

In addition to all of this, the yard can boast of twenty union locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and united in a central body known as the Charlestown Metal Trades Council.

The very admirable exhibit which you have observed in the foyer is a manifestation of the efforts of this council. The man to whom the operation of this tremendous industry, the Boston Naval Shipyard, has been entrusted, is here with us this morning. He is well regarded by the officers and members of all of the labor by the officers and members of all of the labor organizations at the shipyard.

By a coincidence, he bears the name of one of Massachusetts' beloved sons of labor, now deceased, whose memory is held in reverence by labor leaders throughout the world.

I am pleased to present to the Convention, the Commander of the Boston Naval Shipyard, Captain Richard Watt, United States Navy.

CAPTAIN RICHARD M. WATT, JR. (Commander, Boston Naval Shipyard)

Commissioner DelMonte, Congressman Kennedy, Officers and Delegates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

setts Federation of Labor.
On the 18th of June I relieved Rear Admiral Hague as Commander, Boston Naval Shipyard. One of the questions uppermost in my mind was just what kind of support I was going to get from the Charlestown Metal Trades Council. I knew they were a strong, aggressive group and had considerable influence among our personnel, but I didn't know how that influence would be exerted or exactly to what degree it would help or hinder my hopes

how that influence would be exerted or exactly to what degree it would help or hinder my hopes and ambitions for the Shipyard.

Well, I didn't have long to wait. On the 27th of June, nine days after I took over, a bulletin of the Charlestown Trades Council was widely circulated. This bulletin stated very clearly that in their efforts to secure more and more permanent jobs for the people of this community, the theory started by them and by the American Federation of Labor was, "More production and better work."

The bulletin urged the men to produce more.

production and better work."

The bulletin urged the men to produce more, to produce faster, to do better work. It stated the wise facts that in the long run, the way to insure permanent jobs in the Boston area was to get busy and demonstrate such superiority in quality production that neither the Navy nor any good business man could overlook it.

Needless to say, I am more than happy to have such sound ideas spread throughout the Shipyard for whose performance I am responsible.

sponsible.

Your Metal Trades Council have also been leaders and strong leaders in obtaining better working conditions and calling my attention and Admiral Hague's attention to things we haven't seen and should be reported, and in sponsoring worthwhile activities such as the Children's Hospital collection, and other drives of that kind

Children's Hospital collection, and other drives of that kind.

As Fred Claus, Bill McCarthy, and Eddie Hines have undoubtedly told you, we are proud of our Shipyard. We think we have the best Shipyard in the world right here in Boston, where it has been for nearly one hundred and fifty years, so long, that we think most of you are inclined to overlook it. We can build cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. We can repair and dry-dock anything from the build cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. We can repair and dry-dock anything from the largest aircraft carrier to the smallest submarine. Our good New England meclanics make the world's best and cheapest rope, the best chain, and many other products which you have seen in the exhibit outside.

But, what I am most proud of is not the material products you see in our exhibit, but the fact that we have a bunch of boys and girls who have the life and fight to jump in and do any job which the Navy and the United States need done.

We had a good little illustration of that over the week-end. Friday night, the Destroyer

the week-end. Friday night, the Destroyer Livermore ran aground in Pollock Rip. Nearby ships were sent to help her, and when the Ship-yard in Boston offered to help, it was thanked for its offer and told that it was not needed at that time.

Sunday morning, with the situation getting steadily worse, the Boston Naval Shipyard was called. We flew down immediately in a PBY Amphibian and tried to land alongside the grounded vessel.

The water was so rough that it would have broken up the plane, and in spite of our coaxing, we could not get the sensible Coast Guard pilot to land.

We finally had to go all the way back to Hyannis and land there. Then we got a small

private plane to fly us over to a little cow pasture that serves for an airport at Chatham; and, finally we took a Coast Guard picket boat for a very slow and rough ride out to the ship. We finally arrived at 5 p.m. Sunday.

While the Boston Shipyard team was in transit, dispatches from the stricken destroyer indicated that the situation was getting more critical, and Washington called in the great wreckers, Merritt Chapman & Scott, with the idea that no possible effort should be spared to get the destroyer off before she was ruined, with possible loss of life.

get the destroyer off before she was ruined, with possible loss of life.

As soon as we arrived, we found that a great many things were needed to speed up the job. Admiral Thebaud, Commandant of the First Naval District, had a helicopter waiting for us at the end of Monomoy Point, which proved invaluable. He sent us immediately an amphibian plane, additional tugs, light draft vessels, landing craft, and everything else we needed.

draft vessels, landing craft, and everything else we needed.

With such perfect support from Headquarters, with some fine help from the Coast Guard and Navy ships assembled at the scene, and with some kindly advice from Merritt Chapman & Scott's wrecking master, and with a lot of good luck, we got the destroyer afloat and headed back to the Boston Naval Shipyard less than twenty-four hours after the Boston Naval Shipyard team arrived at the wreck.

There was one little incident I remember quite happily. At noon on Monday, the rough water became calm and we could get off at low tide and walk around the stern of the ship without getting wet above the belt, the vessel's stern was so piled up by sand that the propeller shafts were completely buried; and the big destroyer's propellers that transmit 60,000 horsepower were completely buried except for the power were completely buried except for the top inch of the uppermost propeller blade of the propellers.

Merritt Chapman & Scott were friendly to our Boston plan of salvage, but they quite definitely felt that the situation was so bad that the no ship could get her off, and that the only solution was beaching her. So they proceeded with top speed to the unloading and preparation of this equipment. Their acetylene burner was being encouraged to work at top speed and he was sweating profusely. He had just completed turning the first hole in the deck for bolting down the beaching gear.

When we got the big rescue turn pulling with

When we got the big rescue tugs pulling with when we got the big rescue tugs pulling with all they had, and put the little ships along-side the Livermore, with engines running at top speed to scour out the sand alongside the grounded vessel,—as he started to burn the second hole, the big ship slid free and floated. The burner took one look, threw down his torch with disgust, and said, "Damn it, all that sweat for nothing."

So we boys from Boston felt a certain pride in pulling our Navy ship out from under the noses of the world's finest and most experienced wreckers.

Our Master Rigger, Joe McDonald, who is a member of your Metal Trades Council, did not stop to sleep or to eat more than a sandwich from the time we started until the ship was afloat. His skill and drive played a large part in the success of this operation.

And, so, at this Shipyard here in Boston, we feel that we are well qualified to do, not only the things you see in our Naval Shipyard Exhibit, but to take on any tough job the Navy or the United States wants done.

Our ability to do these jobs swiftly and well will be greatly increased by the influence which your organization is exerting for faster and better production and for better working conditions, which will mean better men.

I wish you much luck and I look forward

with pleasure to working with you in the years ahead.

Thank you.

President DelMonte: Captain Watt, I am sure that the people here in the state of Massachusetts—particularly those that reside in and around the vicinity of Boston—appreciate the good work that you are doing in the Navy Yard good work that you are doing in the Navy Yard in the direction of keeping our unions happy. I am not a French general or a French admiral, and I notice you have a lot of fruit salad indicative of the medals you have won, but I want to tell you this: You have never had a medal such as this medal, a medal indicating that you have won your battle with labor.

Labor has gone a long way when we can pin medals on the Navy.

Delegates, it pleases me at this time to present a young lady who has been very patient, waiting for her turn to come. We are working on some kind of a daylight saving time, so she has to bear with us.

This young lady has a terrific job. She is interested in taking care of people who don't have as much as we have. She has an exhibit out in the foyer, and I am sure she has talked to many of you.

I take pleasure in presenting to you for a few words.

I take pleasure in presenting to you for a few words, Miss Madeleine Dillon, the American Federation of Labor representative of CARE. Miss Dillon.

MISS MADELEINE DILLON (American Federation of Labor Representative, CARE)

Reverend Father Shortell, Captain Watt, President DelMonte, Secretary Kelley, Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Con-vention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Labor.

I am going to be very honest with you. It is with fear and trepidation that I am standing here. I have been sandwiched in between Father Shortell in his speech and Captain Watt of the Navy; and, in the parlance of show business, it reminds me of the singing midget trying to compete with prima donnas. However, I hope you will bear with me.

I sincerely appreciate the privilege and opportunity of addressing you here today on behalf

tunity of addressing you here today on behalf of our American Federation of Labor CARE campaign to assist our free, struggling trade unionists abroad, through the purchase of CARE

packages.

L fully realize you are beseiged on all sides with requests of various natures. However, I feel you will agree with me that we members of the world's greatest labor movement, the American Federation of Labor, have a vital stake in the outcome of this campaign. We, here in the United States, are prone to take for granted the great privileges and benefits derived from our unions, whereas our brothers abroad are waging a heroic battle in the face abroad are waging a heroic battle in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles to rebuild and restrengthen free democratic trade unions overseas.

I think we were all inspired yesterday with I think we were all inspired yesterday with the eloquent address of our great Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. Among the many pearls of wisdom that fell from his lips, he asked us to always bear in mind that God Almighty had blessed us in our great United States with food and plenty, and requested us to remember, in our pity, our less fortunate brothers overseas. These trade unionists are looking to us for aid. We can supply that aid in the form of CARE food and clothing packages.

Shortly after the war, Labor League for Human Rights, the official relief arm of the

American Federation of Labor joined with twenty-five other relief agencies to form CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe). a government-approved proposit (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe), a government-approved, nonprofit agency for the safe expedition of food packages to friends and relatives abroad.

Mr. Matthew Woll, President of Labor League, is a Vice-President of CARE, and he is on its Board of Directors.

Since the inception of CARE, thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor Unions have sent CARE food and clothing packages to friends and relatives abroad.

The Labor League for Human Rights, in the name of the American Federation of Labor, has been one of the largest purchasers of CARE packages which have been sent to trade unionists

packages which have been sent to trade unionists and their families abroad. If you could read some of the myriad of pathetically grateful let-ters I receive in our New York Headquarters,

some of the myriad of pathetically grateful letters I receive in our New York Headquarters, I assure you that your hearts would be stirred into giving, and you would go back to your local unions and speak to your members and ask them to give this their support.

Incidentally, here I would like to make mention of the fact and to congratulate and commend Local Union 38 of the Textile Workers in Lawrence for their tremendously splendid success in the support of this campaign.

Your help is needed now and in recognition of that fact, President Green and Mr. Matthew Woll have personally endorsed this national American Federation of Labor CARE campaign. At our CARE headquarters, 20 Broad Street, New York, we have an A.F. of L. unit who would be very happy to receive any correspondence, orders and contributions from you. We ask that you address all such mail to the A.F. of L. representative, CARE, 20 Broad Street, New York City, so that the American Federation of Labor and the Trade Union Movement will be given full credit for this response.

Movement will be given full credit for this response.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor, through Kenneth Kelley, graciously and generously extended to me the invitation to set up an A.F. of L. CARE exhibit and address the convention. I am wholeheartedly grateful for this splendid cooperation. I shall be in attendance at the booth and very happy to answer any of your inquiries.

In closing, I wish to thank you sincerely at this late hour for your kind attention and ask your cooperation from the bottom of my heart, in the words of President Green: "To give generous support to this worthwhile campaign."

President DelMonte: I hope the delegates will take notice of the booth out there, and I think I had just better hand you the badge.
Will the Sergeant at arms ask all the delegates to come in and be seated. There are lots of seats up front. The air conditioning goes up until the third row of chairs.
The Committee on Constitution might make a unique report. You better come in.
Will one of the Sergeants-at-Arms come down to this last side door and get the delegates in and shut the door. There seem to be some rallies out there. I don't know why.
Will the delegates come to order.

to be some rallies out there. I don't know why. Will the delegates come to order. It is my privilege now and my pleasure to present to the delegates, their guests, their wives, and their friends assembled here in the main ballroom of the Hotel Statler, in the balconies and wherever you may be, a speaker whom I am sure you will want to hear.

I know that you look very interestingly into the newspapers each day and read the comments this young fellow makes on our behalf in the Congressional chambers. He has addressed us on many occasions. He has been very kind to us.

to us. Three years ago, in Springfield, we wanted to

be kind to him. A motion was made and entertained by the Chairman at that time, at that Convention, that John F. Kennedy be drafted or machinery set up to draft John F. Kennedy to run for Senator against Leverett Saltonstall; and had he done it, or had you gone through with it to encourage him, today you would have had one more friend fighting for you against the Taft-Hartley law. I am sure that John F. Kennedy today would have been here as your United States Senator rather than just as your Congressman.

However, we like John F. Kennedy, and, fellows, he is with us here in person. We appreciate that very much. I could go on and make terrific comments on the many, many things he has done on behalf of the worker, but you know him as well as I do. Many of you have voted for him, those that reside in his district; and, if it became necessary, I am sure this convention would vote for him whenever they thought they could.

Some day he will address this convention in a higher capacity than he now holds. I am sure that some day the incoming president or chairman at that time will be able to say to you, "I present to you the United States Senator, John F. Kennedy."

I am pleased and happy enough to say to you this: I present to you Congressman John F.

I am pleased and happy enough to say to you this: I present to you Congressman John F. Kennedy.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN F. KENNEDY

(United States House of Representatives)

My good friend, Commissioner DelMonte, Ken Kelley, and Delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and friends.

I appreciate this opportunity for the third time in a row of coming and addressing your convention, and I appreciate the honor and I appreciate your friendship in asking me.

I was interested in what the Captain had to

appreciate your friendship in asking me.

I was interested in what the Captain had to say about the Boston Navy Yard. It certainly is a fine Yard and I hope his superiors in Washington in the High Command of the Navy recognize that, and give us a little better break than we have been getting in sending ships to our Navy Yard.

1949 is a year of crisis for the United States.

1949 is a year of crisis for the United States. It is obvious that the great Republic is about to reap the whirlwind sown during the years of war and the post-war inflation.

We face a debt of 250 billion dollars, a deficit of 5 billion dollars for fiscal '50, the spectre of growing unemployment especially severe in the light industries of New England, the prospect of real wages of those employed in many areas decreasing, profits of corporations down 13 per cent below the first half of last year. 1949 may be the year of transition from the soft dollar of the '40s to the hard dollar of the '50s. of the '50s.

But, as we face an uncertain future, we are armed with weapons developed over the past twenty years to protect this country. They will aid in making our future more secure That we have them at hand in this critical period is due in no small part to the efforts of the American Federation of Labor in the past two decades two decades.

The Security and Exchange Commission, which will prevent stock market crashes like that of 1929, the Federal Deposit Insurance which will protect us in the future from widespread bank failures which characterized the depression period, Unemployment Compensation and Social Security which will help shield the worker, Farm legislation which includes price support and protection of farmers from

disaster; State and Federal minimum wage laws, which will prevent rapid and dangerous drops in wages which were typical of the depression period; the Wagner Act, which should be restored, which gave Labor the right to organize and bargain collectively—all of this legislation will serve us well, and it will be reinforced by new social legislation, I hope, in the days to come.

In addition, there is now a heavy backless.

the days to come.

In addition, there is now a heavy backlog of savings—\$200,000,000—which represents a tremendous cushion against a sharp decline in consumer purchasing power; and of equal importance to us is the Public Works program of the federal and state governments, which have allocated a total of 6½ billion dollars for such public works in this year, and which should be most helpful in maintaining employment. employment.

Nevertheless, while we are in much better shape than in 1929, the situation here in New England, and particularly in the Bay State, is severe and critical.

is severe and critical.

In talking yesterday with Mr. Keyserling of the President's Board of Economic Advisers, and with Mr. McGuire, who has been delegated by John Steelman to oversee Federal efforts to revive distressed areas, it was possible to perceive a developing program for relief in this section of the country.

The Federal government seeks to do this in two ways: First, they aim to aid those areas particularly hard hit in New England—those areas where unemployment has hit an especially high figure—12 per cent or over has been selected temporarily—and New Bedford and Worcester qualified under that figure in the last month of June.

The Government will concentrate its efforts at those points. It will pinpoint procurement and construction. It will liberalize loans held in these areas. It will turn its whole power into relieving the pressure of unemployment in these peak areas. It is obvious that if unemployment becomes too heavy throughout the country, this program will not work; and we will have to begin deficit financing in public works on a large scale throughout the entire country, which is a gloomy prospect—particularly when we have a deficit of 250 billion dollars. dollars.

In addition, action will be recommended in the near future, or has been recommended to repeal certain wartime excise taxes; to liberalize the Unemployment Compensation by extending its coverage, raising the amounts paid, and in some cases extending the benefits beyond 26 weeks if no jobs are available, and that would be especially true in September when many of the men who are now employed will go beyond their 26 weeks and will be unable to find jobs. unable to find jobs.

A Federal reinsurance fund has been recommended to help the states do this. Certainly, the Service Men's Readustment Act which was permitted to lapse, should be extended for at least another year.

It has been suggested that small business in this area be given a better deal in the amortization and depreciation rates, to permit this area to keep abreast of the latest and most effective developments in new machinery.

And, of course, the necessity for the development of our water power system is always a pressing need

pressing need.

I would be the last to underrate the crisis before us, because unemployment has always haunted the capitalistic system. But it is interesting to note that in July of 1946, a prosperous year by most standards, we had over 133,000 men and women drawing unemployment compensation checks. We have only 42,000 more receiving unemployment compensation in July of 1949.

In November of 1946, the unemployment figures dropped to only 80,000. It is hoped that we will find a similar drop in the fall of

this year.

If we do not get a marked decrease in our unemployment figures at that time, we will have to "batten down our hatches" because

have to "batten down our hatches" because the storm will really be upon us.

But I do believe that the proposed actions of the Federal government are in direct accordance with the words of Lincoln, that "the function of government is to do for the people what they cannot do themselves, or cannot do so well in their respective and individual capacities."

Certainly compared with the problems that

capacities."
Certainly, compared with the problems that need solving, the record of Congress has been a disappointment to those who believe in the Fair Deal. The failure to repeal the Taft-Hartley bill, to lift the minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents, with additional time coverage—so important towards building consumer purchasing power—to extend the Social Security in order to protect those who are exposed to the rigors and contractions of our economic system—to enact the Civil Rights program—a basic part of our democratic program—must be of

rigors and contractions of our economic system—to enact the Civil Rights program—a basic part of our democratic program—must be of concern to all of us.

The difficulties we have encountered in our attempt to repeal the Taft-Hartley bill in the House demonstrates the importance of the elections of 1950 and 1952, if any basic Fair Deal legislation is to be enacted.

I thought that for a minute I would give you the story of what happened in our attempts to repeal the Taft-Hartley bill in our Committee on Education in Labor in the House. As you know, there were sixteen Democrats and nine Republicans, but the difficulty was that three of these Democrats were Southern Democrats who, the year before, had voted in favor of the Taft-Hartley bill. So, this gave us a majority of only 13 to 12, and for a great part of the year, one of our majority had hurt his back very badly and was never with us; so, we were always tied up either 12 to 12, or 12 to 11 against us, or 12 to 11 in favor of us. The basic issue at first was whether we should have what was known as a two-package approach—to repeal the Taft-Hartley bill and enact the Wagner Act and at a later date enact two or three amendments that the President thought necessary; or, on the other hand, repeal the Taft-Hartley bill and put in a bill which would put in the Wagner Act and those three amendments later on.

After we went over it completely with the President, we agreed that we would follow the

After we went over it completely with the President, we agreed that we would follow the one-package bill. We went into hearings, a Labor subcommittee was appointed, and after about three weeks of hearings, it brought out a bill which was known as the Lesinski bill, which was the Wagner Act—secondary boycotts, and jurisdiction of strikes—and after we brought that out from the Committee, we went to the Floor, and the battle began. The Republicans had Mr. Wood, a Southern Democrat, in our committee. He is a Trojan horse, and they got him to introduce the Wood bill, which, in 140 different places, was in the exact same language as the Taft-Hartley bill, and they offered that as a sort of Lesinski bill; and after about three days, it was obvious that the Wood bill would be won with about 120 votes. votes.

The Committee called a meeting during the night, and we decided that in order to prevent a disaster, the next day we would introduce a bill which went about half way between the Lesinski bill and the Wood bill. For example, it used the language of the Taft-Hartley law—in emergency strikes, and so forth, providing that unions must bargain in good faith—and we submitted this bill the next day. Mr. Sims of South Carolina did. Well, the difficulty

was that all of the labor men who were from the mines, mine workers, would not vote for it because it had the language of the Taft-Hartley bill, and the emergency was threatening their health and safety.

Some of the other real strong labor men wouldn't vote for it. Some of the rest of us who were fighting for the interests of Labor felt that if we wouldn't vote for it, the Wood bill would go into effect, which was just as bad as the Taft-Hartley bill; and we voted for it. We were all badly split up. Well, our Sims bill was defeated from 210 to 180, and then the Wood bill came up and it was obvious that that was going through. During the night before the final vote was held, we went around and talked to the Southerners and they agreed they would recommit the Wood bill—the next day the Wood bill was recommitted by three votes, and it is back in the Education and Labor Committee now. Committee now.

votes, and it is back in the Education and Labor Committee now.

We have been committed to bring out another bill, but we will not support any bill which has the injunction provision in it or stresses health and safety; and we cannot get a bill by the Southerners and Republicans unless we have that provision in the bill. So we are deadlocked, and it looks to me as though it would be impossible to bring about any bill this year, and it would be a most difficult fight to bring out any repeal of the Tart-Hartley bill next year.

So, it illustrates quite clearly, and I know Mr. Keenan told you this morning, the big job we have before us, if this basic part of the President's program is going to be enacted, and the repeal of the Taft-Hartley bill, and the enactment of the Wagner Act with several amendments. The job is in your hands now, and you know what a difficult and tough job it is. You have to go out in 1950 and 1952 and amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which, at present, sets a 40-cent minmum.

We have a bill which would increase the

1938, which, at present, sets a 40-cent minimum.

We have a bill which would increase the minimum wage from 50 to 70 per cent, which would give us 75 cents, wide coverage; and it was obvious, after what happened with the Lesinski bill, that we wouldn't get it by, and we are working with the Southerners, trying to agree on something; and on next Monday, August 8, we are going to begin to campaign for four days. If our bill goes through for 75 cents, it would have about 100,000 additional coverage as far as the minimum wage goes, and we would have 600,000 additional coverage as far as the maximum hours goes; and if it stays at 75 cents, there will be a lot of people that will get a raise to 75 cents; but the Republicans are determined to lower it to 65 and 60 cents and tie it to the cost of living, and a number of Southern Democrats are going to go with them; so, next week is going to be a tough and hard fight. I recommend that you follow it closely because I don't think there will be any measure that will do more good, than to pass the Minimum Wage bill and it should be done in this country.

the Minimum Wage bill and it should be done in this country.

One bright light on the horizon has been an indication that more and more of the Southern Democrats are supporting the Fair Deal legislation, with the exception of Civil Rights. Without the support of some Southerners, we could not have enacted Public Housing legislation, and could not have recommitted the Wood bill. So, I believe that this trend in the South goes well with the Democratic Party. The problems we face today are difficult. There is no easy solution, no shortcut. Upon your shoulders and upon your efforts rests in a great measure, the survival of our institutions and the happiness of our people.

tions and the happiness of our people.

Thank you very much.

President DelMonte: Congressman Kennedy, on behalf of this convention, I extend to you

the greetings and felicitations of its 365,000 members. We welcome you, and whenever you find it possible to visit with them and assemble with them, each and every local union will welcome you. I am sure that some of you will ask Mr. Kennedy to attend your local union meetings and I am sure he will be happy to be there. I am sure that you will enjoy Mr. Kennedy, and I feel that you and I will look forward to men of his calibre to carry the load in the Senate halls in Washington.

The Chairman of the Constitution Committee is ready to make a report. Just before he makes a report, Ken Kelley would like to make an announcement.

make an announcement.

make an announcement.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. President and delegates. Just a few words upon the unanimous acclamation on my renomination for Secretary Treasurer-Legislative Agent. I feel that there is a person here in the hall this afternoon, whom I owe everything as far as my inspiration and as far as my knowledge of the Labor movement goes. I went to my first union meeting at the age of three, when my Dad took me to a Knights of Labor meeting in a hall over on Broadway in South Boston.

I would like to present just for a bow my father, Martin J. Kelley, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks for forty years. (Applause.)

President DelMonte: Will you give your

President DelMonte: Will you give your attention to John Carroll, Chairman of the Constitution Committee, who wishes to make a report on Resolution No. 2, or Constitutional Amendment No. 2.

Delegate Carroll: (Cement Finishers, Local Delegate Carroll: (Cement Finishers, Local 534, Boston, Chairman of Committee on Constitution): Your Committee on Constitution assembled this morning, and during the afternoon, brought out what they felt would be a compromise resolution on the amendment of the constitution. I shall read the results of our deliberations. We propose this amendment:

"A Committee on Political and Other Education shall consist of the members of the

eliberations. We propose this amendment:

"A Committee on Political and Other Education shall consist of the members of the Executive Council together with twelve members at large selected in the manner provided in Section 7. It shall carry on a full scale educational program among the members of the trade unions, including the promotion of labor education on political, social and economic fronts. Within the provisions of the law it shall carry on a program of registration of voters, participation in state elections and education in politics. A full-time Director of this committee shall be nominated and elected annually by the convention and said director shall function under the direction of the Executive Council. The Director shall make annual reports to the convention and his salary shall be determined by the Executive Council. The Director shall take office the first day of September following his or her election. Finances necessary to conduct the work of the Committee shall be derived from the Treasury of the State Federation of Labor on the basis of one and a half cents per month per member, paid on by affiliated unions, which amount shall be ear-marked for the use of the Committee. This money from the Treasury shall be used only for political and educational purposes and administrative expenses within the provisions of the law."

Your Committee recommends concurrence in his recommendation.

Your Committee recommends concurrence in this recommendation.

President DelMonte: The action comes on the adoption of the Committee's recommendation, which is to concur. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston): Mr. President, realizing that we have spent considerable time on the floor and

have had delegate participation in discussion of this most important question that affects, I of this most important question that affects, I believe, the political and economic destiny of the workers in Massachusetts as represented by the American Federation of Labor, and realizing that the Committee is aware of the opinions that prevail and resulted in the tremendous vote that we did have on this question, I believe that they have been diligent, and that they have made every effort to bring in a compromise as reported by the Committee. Therefore, I wholeheartedly endorse the proposed compromise.

President DelMonte: Is there anything fur-

President DelMonte: Is there anything further to be said on the question? It is a constitutional amendment, and it requires two-

thirds majority.
All those in favor of adoption of the Committee's report, say "aye," those opposed "no." It is a unanimous vote and so ordered.

President DelMonte: The Wednesday afternoon session will now end its recess, and we will proceed with the nominations of a Direc-

Delegate Johnson: Mr. President, magake an announcement. The Committee announcement. make an Officers Reports will meet in Parlor F on the mezzanine floor at 5:30.

President DelMonte: Committee on Officers

Reports pay attention.

The nomination for office of the Director for the Political Education League, or whatever it is called.

The Chair recognizes Nicholas P. Morrissey of Teamsters 25, Boston.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman-

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: To shorten the session of the delegates here. I believe that at this time no further eulogies on persons will be obliged by any speaker to address the Body. I have seen too many people buried today, and I have never at a convention-

President DelMonte: The speaker is out of der. We administer and we practice freedom order. of speech.

The Chair requests a motion to extend the time of the convention.

Same Delegate: I make a motion that we

President DelMonte: The Chairman requests a motion that we extend the time of the con-

Delegate Healey (Teamsters, Local 259, Bosn): I move that the time of the convention be extended.

President DelMonte: It has been regularly moved and seconded. All those in favor say "aye," those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered, and the time is extended

The Chair recognizes Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamsters 25, for the purpose of making a

nomination.

nomination.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates. I am not going to eulogize anybody.

Mr. Chairman and delegates. For the first time in the history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, we are being called upon as delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention to elect to office a Director of Political Activity, something that has heretofore never been privileged to the delegates in these conventions.

We haven't had too much of an opportunity because of the short period of time during which the Federation of Labor has engaged actively in political activity of this nature, to become too well acquainted with the requisites that are necessary for one to be blessed with

in order that he may be a more acceptable candidate.

Even if we were, we would still, more or less, find ourselves in the same position, where we must make a selection from among the delegates who are delegated to this convention by gates who are delegated to this convention by their various and respective organizations; and, in this particular office, for the short period of time that it has been in existence, there has been storm after storm because of misunder-

of time that it has been in existence, there has been storm after storm because of misunderstandings as to policies and personalities.

I listened very attentively to Father Shortell this afternoon, and I noticed that today, as well as in many of his other talks that I have been afforded an opportunity to listen to, he talked about the many ideologies that are permeating the American scene today; and I think at one time I heard him say that it is not good to, even in this country, concentrate too much to, even in this country, concentrate too much power in the hands of too few, because men, regardless of which country they may be citi-

zens of, are prone to abuse power.

zens of, are prone to abuse power.

We have had an opportunity, however, since January of this year to pay some heed to the activities of the acting Political Director, and I feel it incumbent upon me, as a representative of the organization that he, likewise, comes from, to extol just a little bit on some of his virtues, capabilities, and qualifications for the consideration of the delegates so that they can readily understand why I make this appeal in his behalf, for them to continue him in this office for the term as designated by the action just taken by the convention. just taken by the convention.

He is a young man who was called upon at a time when there was violent disagree-ment as to the continuation of the then incum-

at a time when there was violent disagreement as to the continuation of the then incumbent in this particular office; and at that particular time he was in support and in sympathy with the continuation of the man that had originally been appointed to the job.

We always have said and listened to what other speakers said, that his leadership resulted in a magnificent job well done.

I figured myself, as an individual, the time when changes were contemplated, to determine the job as well done; that in the interest of the rank and file membership and in the interest of retaining the prestige that we had created resulting from the tremendous success that we had met in the defeat of Referenda 5, 6, and 7, and in the election of our friends to public office, that that was no time to make a change. Everybody connected with the incident at that time knew my feelings and they know them now; and, again I repeat, as I said this morning, we don't have any axes to grind with anybody. We are not running against anybody, because here, again, is a Constitutional office now, as I understand it, that exists, and we have what we think is an excellent candidate to fill that position.

My candidate has all the necessary qualifications to do the job necessary, in the opinion of his sponsors, and these qualifications became quite evident during the course of the past eight months. We are certain that in Francis E. Lavigne the Federation of Labor is going to continue to have an unbiased, unabridged, well balanced, well meaning Director at its head in Francis Lavigne of the Teamsters International Union.

We feel, that in this particular office, there is come terrific pressure from those

ternational Union.

We feel, that in this particular office, there is going to come terrific pressure from those of us within the political movement that are, more or less, politicians, and if it becomes necessary to become one, I can very readily

be one.

We are forced, more or less, into the position we take, because, as we all know, as was so well stated by Joe Keenan this morning, and by Bill Green yesterday, to create within the Federation of Labor a Director who can disseminate information to our organization and the rank and file of our organizations in

such a concise and complete manner that will cause the rank and file to become understood, and cause them to understand the political problems with which they are confronted; and, resulting from that, will come a better community in which to live. Once we can acquaint the great masses of the people with the qualifications of the candidate that we seek to represent them in public life, we are going to find ourselves electing to public office the right kind of candidates, the kind of candidates that will be partial to none, but will be a type of candidate that will recognize and respect the rights of all. of_all.

In Francis E. Lavigne, we have, in my opinion, the type of candidate for this job, who is blessed with sufficient balance to set aside the pressure groups with which he may be confronted, and to act solely on the advice, counsel, and other such mediums of informa-

counsel, and to act solely on the advice, counsel, and other such mediums of information as may be necessary in the conduct of his job from the advisory council. As I understand it now, it will consist of the Executive Board of the Federation of Labor, supplemented by at least twelve members of the Federation of Labor to be appointed in accordance with the Constitution by the incoming president.

So I urge upon all of the delegates within hearing of my voice who are credentialed to the Sixty-third Annual Convention, and privileged to exercise the prerogative of the secret ballot, that they weigh heavily the grave responsibilities that will be placed upon the Director of this particular division; and that they pay heed to the excellent record that has already been established over a period of eight months, when there has been no, or practically no, fixed policies, no real guide posts, and that they pay particular attention to these qualifications that are apparently possessed beyond a reasonable are apparently possessed beyond a reasonable doubt in my candidate, Francis E. Lavigne, whom, I request the consideration of the entire assemblage for his duty for office of the Director of Political Activity for the State Federation of Labor.

President DelMonte: The name of Francis E. Lavigne, Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton has been placed in nomination for the position of Director of Education.

The Chair recognizes James B. Hurst, Local 25 of Boston.

Will the delegates who are going to second the nomination please stand near the microphones.

James B. Hurst, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston. Delegate Hurst (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Where did you get that name from, John? It is James V.

President DelMonte: James V.

Delegate Hurst: I hope that the entire delegation goes along with this young fellow, because we, at the last convention of the Federation of Labor at Nantasket, had committees set up on it and, really, we had no leader because of some confusion among us, the Federation of Labor, that is, the Executive Board. After this, Frank Lavigne was appointed to it, and we did get some action because everything he has done our local unions have used to go into action.

We, as you know, of Local 25 are always ready to help and assist anybody that has the ability for leadership.

Now, I noticed in the Resolution that they put in twelve men on the Committee, and it comes under one division, which is beautiful, but I hope that Francis Lavigne will get the support from the twelve men that are going on the Committee. I, myself, am an alternate to that Committee. I have been to two or three meetings, and all these fellows that had been on the committees had been called for a

roll—maybe three show up to do some work for this convention and for you delegates.

Now, I honestly hope that you will elect Frank Lavigne for this job, because he is a leader, and that these twelve men that you put in with him to help him will work not just to get their names on the billheads, but will do any work in political education necessary.

Now, if we get twelve good, successful men with him, we will have good leadership; but, I am going to tell you right now in this convention hall, that if we don't get the leadership and the help with this political education, we, as a local union, will operate individually.

ally.
So, in closing I hope that the entire delegation, when you come down to vote, will vote one hundred per cent for Frank Lavigne.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes James Fitzpatrick, Rubber Workers of Canton.

Delegate Fitzpatrick (Rubber Workers, Local 22812, Canton): Mr. Chairman, Delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention, good after-

noon.

In the last few days, as I sat and listened to many speakers, I have been surprised and somewhat confused at conflicting remarks. I have been interested in the educational program for quite a while, and I have made many visits to the educational division in the past months, and I find that because of the results I have received from those visits to the office, I must second Francis Lavigne for that job to you. to you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Henry Gross, Local 653, Brockton.
The Chair recognizes William Moncevicz—oh, here is Henry Gross.

Delegate Gross (Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton): Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure and an honor to second the nomination of Francis E. Lavigne as Director of Education. I thank

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes William Moncevicz of Local 653, Teamsters, Brockton.

The Chair recognizes Edward Sullivan, Building Service, Local 254, Boston.

ing Service, Local 254, Boston.

Delegate Moncevicz (Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton): Mr. Chairman. It is indeed a pleasure to stand here and second the nomination of Francis E. Lavigne for Director on the Committee on Education.

As I stand here, I feel that it was because of him that I hold the job I do here tonight, it was he who sat across the table from me and really led me by the hand and explained the difficulties that I would encounter. I had been in office a short time and was among those who had voted for him, and knew the splendid job he had done, and I wish all the delegates here will go along and support Francis E. Lavigne for Director of the Committee of Education. Education.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Edward Sullivan, Building Service, Local 254 of Boston.

Delegate Sullivan (Building Service, Local 254, Boston): Mr. President. On behalf of our delegates here at the convention, I consider it a privilege to second the nomination of Francis E. Lavigne for the post of Director of Education to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes James O'Shea, State, County, and Municipal Employees, Local 503.

Delegate O'Shea (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Local 503, Bridgewater): I am proud to second the nomination of Francis Lavigne for this

high post. He has proven that he is capable of the job, and I am sure the delegates feel that this is no time to make a change in such a high post, labor is on the march, and on the march forward.

I say, again, I am proud to second the nomination for Francis E. Lavigne.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes Patrick J. McEntee, Engineers, Local 849 of

Delegate McEntee (Engineers, Local 849, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates of the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

President DelMonte: Will you pull that mike up to your size?

Delegate McEntee: I don't know if I am in a tough spot. I am here to make a very tough nomination. I am here to place the name of Harry A. Russell, a member of our organization for the past thirty years or over, as Director of the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I am going to tell you a few reasons why I think he, as a candidate, should have the job. In 1917 he was president of our organization, and, some years later, he was a Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Labor.

He has held post after post, and office after office, within organized labor, but, first and foremost in his mind at all times was Workers' education. He always took time out and devoted his energy and his time to Workers' education.

He served as International Representative of our International, as International Supervisor and later as Business Agent for our organiza-

He left to go with the Government during the war, in the educational department, to work on an educational program.

We are proud to have a member like Harry A. Russell in our organization. We are proud of his membership, and we hate to lose him; but, if he does so, and in doing so, he is furthering his education, we wish him all kinds of success of success.

But it also warms us to come to this annual convention and ask that consideration be given to a man who has given his life to workers' education. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The name of Harry A. Russell has been placed in nomination for the office of Director of Political Education.

The Chair recognizes John Glynn, Technical Engineers, Local 105.

Engineers, Local 105.

Delegate Glynn (Technical Engineers, Local 105, Boston): Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. I feel it is more than a pleasure for me to second the nomination of Harry Russell, and we feel in Local 105, it is our duty. We are rather a young union, rather small. We represent 1000 employees. We are composed, however, of the so-called advanced class in the Labor Movement. Practically 90 per cent of our members are technical graduates of various colleges in New England, and it was rather hard for the very few of us who began the union.

Harry Russell began to inculcate union doctrine into these people. As soon as they got their degrees, they began to die by degrees. They, more or less, disregarded the opportunities that the union afforded, to obtain livable wages by collective bargaining.

He had opposed the actions and activities, diabolical as they are, of the perpetual societies, that is, the American Society of Technical Engineers, and so forth, which are much more dominated and much more controlled. When a young lad enters an engineering school

in this area, in fact, in the entire country, he is invited to join the Student Chapter of these societies; then, he receives quite a bit of anti-union talk, the monthly papers and anti-union literature; and, when they graduate, it becomes more difficult than ever to organize these

Harry Russell knew this. In 1946, at the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, he was able to organize 750 members during a strike. A strike was necessary. We walked for ten weeks, and carried picket signs. At the end of the ten weeks Harry Russell was able to

of the ten weeks Harry Russell was able to obtain for us a reasonable contract.

Harry Russell has proved to be a wise counselor, a very able negotiator, and we think, in Local 105, that he will certainly be able to educate the masses of people, and a good many people of our Trade Union Movement, the rank and file, who will need a tremendous amount of education regarding the labor union, its aims and its hopes

its aims, and its hopes.

I might say in addition, as far as Local 105 is concerned, we just love the guy. Thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes James R. J. MacDonald, Engineers, Local 4,

Delegate MacDonald (Engineers, Local 4, Boston): Mr. President. My purpose in coming to the microphone is to second the nomination of Harry Russell.

You have in mind selecting and electing a Director and recognizing such leadership. You men who have attended these conventions for men who have attended these conventions for many, many years, who have seen Harry Russell perform the duties of taking charge of the different committee reports over a period of years, the excellent job that he has done as an assistant to Mr. E. A. Johnson during the recent campaign on Referenda 5, 6, and 7, know him.

I don't know the other young man, his opponent, Mr. Lavigne, but if it is a question of rewarding a fellow for services well done I recommend Harry Russell to the delegates on tomorrow afternoon as the first Director elected to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Political Education Committee, and I second the nomi-

nation of Harry Russell.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes James Bird, Portable and Hoisting Engineers, Local 98 of Springfield.

Delegate Bird (Engineers, Local 98, Springfield): Mr. Chairman. I certainly agree with the speakers that you need a man of ability for this work and, especially, for the first time; and there isn't any doubt that the man of whom I am here to second the nomination, Harry Russell, has all of that.

For over twenty years, he has been in this field of endeavor, and he has represented all phases of this union. He has been an organizer for a great many years, and he has the ability and everything that he should know about this

position.

Last fall, when you had Referenda 5, 6, and 7, he not only went out to defeat them, but he went out and took in a great many dollars to fight them. He has had the experience as assistant director, if I can state it that way, I don't know if he was an assistant director, but I do know he was an assistant under Al Johnson, who did such a perfect job, and we wish and hope you will reward him as the next President of our state branch; and I also have every reason to believe that Harry Russell will be the first Director. It should be given to him for all the work he has done for the Labor Movement in all these years. That is all I can say at this time. I could go on talking for him for what he has done, but I have every confidence that you will remember Harry Russell, year after year doing his job, and a job well done, and it will be well done if you put Last fall, when you had Referenda 5, 6, and

Harry Russell in there as your next Director of your Education Committee. I thank you.

President DelMonte: The Chair recognizes John O'Grady, Business Manager, I.B.W., Local 1505, Waltham

Delegate O'Grady (Electrical Workers, Local B-1505, Waltham): Mr. Chairman. I come here this afternoon not as a representative of any large block of votes or as a political ally of any machine, but as a friend.

of any machine, but as a friend.

During the last campaign, I served as the area director for the Massachusetts United Labor Committee representing the CIO, A.F. of L., and independent groups. It was a privilege to serve under Harry A. Russell. He directed unceasingly the work of this organization. ganization.

I would like to know if any man is incapable of error. We made mistakes in the last campaign. They were small, but they will have to be corrected. I know of no man more fit, and that man knows already where the weak-

nesses in our organization exist.

We mobilized machinery of 250 workers, one of which was the present Commissioner of Labor and Industries, in our district. We mobilized 75 carriers. That was done through

hard work, and not through popular appeal.

I say to you that if you do not elect Harry A.

Russell to this position, in which he has so
deservingly served during the past campaign,
that we shall face another era in which we
have to go through the same mistakes again.

I, therefore, urge each and every delegate to this convention to place in this office Harry A. Russell.

President DelMonte: Are there any further nominations for the office of Director? If not, I declare the nominations closed.

Delegate Suprenant: Mr. Chairman-

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Suprenant: I would like to second the nomination, sir, if it is possible.

President DelMonte: You wish to second the nomination. You shall be so recorded.

Delegate Suprenant: My name is Roy J. Suprenant, Painters, Local 257 of Springfield, Massachusetts-

President DelMonte: Just a minute, Delegate. I said the Chair stated that if you wished to second the nomination of Harry Russell, we would have it recorded that way. The nominations have been closed.

Delegate Pasini (Bakers Workers, Local 32, Springfield): Mr. Chairman, I also want to be recorded as seconding the nomination of Harry Russell.

President DelMonte: Your name, sir?

Delegate Pasini: Eugene Pasini, Bakers Workers, Local 32, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Delegate Burke: I also wish to be recorded. President DelMonte: Frank C. Burke.

Delegate Burke: I want to be recorded as favoring the nomination of Harry Russell.

Delegate Leonard (Bricklayers, Local 1, Springfield): Mr. Chairman. I would like to be recorded as in favor of the nomination of Harry Russell as Director.

President DelMonte: There being no further nominations for any office, the Chair hereby declares the nominations closed.

The Chair would like to make this announcement: It becomes incumbent upon the Chair to appoint an Election Committee that will present the ballots and conduct the election of officers on Friday. They are:

Nate Hurwitz, Laundry Drivers, Local 168

Joseph Doyle, Bricklayers, Local 3

Joseph Talerico, Rubber Workers, Local 21914 James Murphy, Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local 100

Louis Blender, Distillery Workers, Local 8

They will get their instructions from their chairman, who will meet with the Legislative Agent, Ken Kelley.

I want to remind you of the dance that is taking place tonight.

Delegates Johnson: May I have that list read again of the Election Committee, Mr. President?

President DelMonte: Nate Hurwitz, Local 168; John Doyle, Local 3; Joseph Talarico, Rubber Workers, Local 21914; James Murphy, Post Office Workers, Local 100; Louis Blender, Distillery Workers, Local 8.

Delegate Johnson: I note that most of the candidates for high office are represented on that committee. I know further that I have no representative on that committee. I request that that condition be correced.

President DelMonte: There are no candidates here.

Delegate Johnson: Some of those are seconders of some of the candidates.

Now, that is not asking too much, for one representative on the committee.

President DelMonte: We have a John Doyle, who represents the Bricklayers, who, I assume, is a member of the Building Trades.

The Chairman will add the name of Alfred Ellis of the Sheet Metal Workers Union.

Delegate Johnson: All right.

Delegate Burwell (Boston Fire Fighters): Mr. President, Delegate Burwell, Boston Fire Fighters. I would like to make an announce-ment at this time.

President DelMonte: Yes!

Delegate Burwell: On behalf of the Convention Committee of the Boston Central Labor Union, I wish to inform all of those within distance of my voice that the Central Labor Union of Boston and its committee is again the host of the dance this evening at 8 p.m. at an entertainment and dance in the Georgian Room at the Hotel Statler here.

You need no ticket for this affair this evening. Everybody is welcome. The dance is at 8 p.m. Thank you very much.

President DelMonte: The Chairman

Delegate Doyle (Bricklayers, Local 3, Boston): Mr. Chairman, may I make a correction in the name that was read out there. It is Joseph B. Doyle, Bricklayers No. 3, Boston, not John Doyle.

President DelMonte: I am sorry, sir. Are you Mr. Doyle?

Delegate Doyle: Yes, sir.

President DelMonte: Nice to know you. Delegate Doyle: Nice to know you, too.

President DelMonte: Give your attention to the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. The reason that we are continuing this session is that we have to get some of the work done now. These resolutions, some of them are important. However, give your undivided attention to Chairman Filips tion to Chairman Ellis.

A Delegate: There is the matter of nomination for the convention city next year.

Secretary Kelley: I move that the matter be referred to the Executive Council.

President DelMonte: It has been regularly moved and seconded that it be referred to the Executive Council. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye," those opposed "no." The "ave's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Give your attention to Chairman Ellis.

Delegate Ellis (Sheet Metal Workers Union, Local 17, Boston): There are approximately forty-four resolutions. There were about fifty-one resolutions presented to the Resolutions Committee. Most of them are non-controversial resolutions. Many of them have been before the delegates at previous conventions. ventions.

I want to say to the Chairman and the Convention that we were ready two days ago to present the resolutions before the convention.

I saw to it that each and every delegate has a typewritten report of the resolutions. Your committee can read the Whereas and the action of the Committee, and that will facilitate a great deal of time in sitting and listening to these read and re-read.

I would ask the Chair to take the Chair and see if the convention will agree to that.

quested that you pick the copy up that is on your table that has a list of the resolutions printed in it so that he may expedite the resolutions as quickly as possible.

Delegate Filia Park in the Property of the present that he may expedite the resolutions as quickly as possible. President DelMonte: The Chairman has re-

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 1 was presented, and the presenters have withdrawn the resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

SUPPORT OF AFFILIATED UNIONS TO REQUESTS OF MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor in its Constitution declares as one of its objectives in Article II, Section 4, "To render every assistance possible to affiliated unions in their effort to secure legislation in the interest of the workers, and to introduce such legislation as its convention may decide," and

Whereas: The Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in compliance with the objectives of Article II, Section 4 of said Constitution, from time to time requests the support of member unions in connecton with certain bills being heard by committees of the legislature of this Commonwealth and wealth, and

Whereas, Past experience has shown that sufficient support from some member locals is not forthcoming, thus giving to the legislature the mistaken impression that labor is the particular hills. not wholly in support of the particular bills,

Whereas: To correct this false impression and to manifest labor's wholehearted support of labor legislation and that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will have a true record of the aid furnished by member locals, therefore be it

Resolved: That all requests for aid and support from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor through its Legislative Agent be acted upon by the member locals and such member locals shall immediately thereafter send to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor by letter, an account of the action taken and assistance rendered so that such aid shall be a matter of record in the files of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

(Submitted by Delegates John C. Kabachus, John E. Burwell, Martin E. Pierce, Francis Finnegan, of Fire Fighters Local 718, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 3

FORTY HOUR WEEK FOR MUNICIPAL **EMPLOYEES**

Whereas: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has passed a 40 hour week for employees

of cities and towns, and
Whereas: It is now common practice in
private industry to pay overtime after 40 hours,

whereas: The bill submitted to the 1949 session of the General Court by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor by its Legislative Agent was not passed, therefore be it Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor through its Legislative Agent resubmit Senate bill 429 to the 1950 session of the General Court, calling for overtime payment of time and one-half after 8 hours for employees of cities and towns. of cities and towns.

[Submitted by Delegate Julia E. Daley, New Bedford Central Labor Union.]

I move that the action of the Committee be the action of the convention.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now on the Committee's report made and seconded, that the report be concurred in. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all in favor please say "aye,", those opposed "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. You will now listen to the Secretary of the Committee. Arthur Payette.

Committee, Arthur Payette.

Delegate Payette: If you will look at this pamphlet of resolutions and check off the following with a pencil, as we have an omnibus resolution to cover about sixteen of them.

Now, if you will take your pencil and check off No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

RESOLUTION No. 44

CONSOLIDATED RESOLUTION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS

Post Office omnibus resolution in lieu of Resolutions Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Whereas: The National Federation of Post Office Clerks, A.F. of L. has for its program the speedy enactment of legislation presently before the Congress of the United States, and Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has through its officers and members materially assisted Post Office Employees in securing favorable and sympathetic action by representatives from Massachusetts in the Con-

securing tavorable and sympathetic action by representatives from Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States, and Whereas: Many thousands of affiliated Post Office Employees still stand in need of remedial legislation to correct existing inequities in salary, seniority credits, and working conditions, be it

Resolved: That the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled, Boston, Mass., August 1 to 5, heartily endorse and approve the following program of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks with respect to:

1—Sick Leave Credit for Postal Employees—
Military Service World War II.

2—Appointment of Substitutes to Regular
Positions—40 hours.

3—Weekly Pay days.

4—Liberalization of Compensation Act.

5—Increased Sick Leave and Vacation.

6—Seniority Law.

7—Credit for Past Service and Longevity Pay.

8—Overtime Pay for Substitute Employees.

9—Union Recognition.

10-Establishment of Civil Service Court of

Appeals.

11—Credit for Military Service.

12—Military Credit—Amendment of McCormack Bill.

13—Elimination of First Four Salary Grades.

14—Salary Increase. 15—Abolishing Rating System.

[Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Martin D. Kelley, Andrew J. Mahoney, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston, Massachusetts.]

Your Committee concurs with this resolution, and I move that the report of the Committee be adopted.

Vice-President Jason: Now that was a substitute resolution covering approximately ten or more resolutions.

Action comes on the adoption of the Com-

mittee's report.

Delegate Murphy (Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston): Mr. Chairman—
Vice-President Jason: Will the delegate

please state his name and local union?

Delegate Murphy: James M. Murphy, Local 100, Massachusetts Federation of Post Office Clerks. I would like to move, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the Committee be the action of this convention.

Vice-President Jason: You have heard the request of the delegate that the action of the Committee be the unanimous request of the convention.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Vice-President Jason: Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all in favor, please say "aye," opposed "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 25:

RESOLUTION No. 25

SUPPORT OF CARE CAMPAIGN

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, October 1947, at San Francisco, recognizing the desperate need of the peoples of the war torn world for food, clothing and the tools and equipment with which to rebuild their destroyed cities, and Whereas: The official welfare arm of the American Federation of Labor, its Labor League for Human Rights, has been contributing, through CARE, to the families of needy trade unionists throughout the world and, Whereas: A Food and Economic Survey of Europe as of July, 1948, shows that ECA's longrange program for economic rehabilitation will not mean more food on family tables for from eighteen months to two years and, Whereas: The American Federation of Labor,

not mean more food on family tables for from eighteen months to two years and,
Whereas: ACTION is needed NOW—President Green and Mr. Matthew Woll, President of Labor League for Human Rights, one of the founding agencies of CARE, have personally endorsed a national A.F. of L. CARE Campaign, urging the membership and all affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor to support this appeal for the purchase of CARE packages to succor free, struggling trade unionists and their families abroad.

Resolved: That the delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled August 1-5, 1949 at Boston, Mass. whole-heartedly support this A.F. of L. CARE Campaign by:
First: Appeal for individual purchases or

First: Appeal for individual purchases or contributions by the membership for CARE packages, through CARE—A.F. of L. Representative, 20 Broad Street, New York 4, New York. Second: Publish and distribute A.F. of L.

CARE Campaign material, regarding CARE packages, through affiliated groups to aid free, struggling trade unionists and their families through the purchase of CARE packages.

[Submitted by Delegate Kenneth J. Kelley, Quincy Central Labor Union.]

Your Committee concurs on this resolution, and I move the action of the Committee be the action of the convention.

Vice-President Jason: You have heard the recommendation of the Committee. Action comes now on the adoption of the Committee's report. All in favor of that motion, please say "aye," all opposed "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Payette: Resolution No. 27:

RESOLUTION No. 27

ORGANIZATION OF STORE EMPLOY-EES OF JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Whereas: Organized labor has fought vali-antly for years to improve the working condi-tions and wages for workers in department stores and,

Whereas: Retail Store Clerks Union Local No. 1291, affiliated with the American Federa-

tion of Labor, is conducting an organizing campaign in the Jordan Marsh Company stores and,
Whereas: Jordon Marsh Company is resorting to every conceivable method to prevent this organizing campaign from being successful;

ing to every conceivable method to prevent this organizing campaign from being successful; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the delegates to this 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled in Boston, August 1-5 cooperate fully with Retail Store Clerks Union, Local No. 1291 in the effort to bring about the complete organization of all sales people in that store, and, be it further

Resolved: that the delegates to this Convention when making purchases at Jordan Marsh Company stores request that they be serviced by a sales person wearing the button of the Retail Clerks International Association.

[Submitted by Rose Norwood, Retail Clerks Union Local No. 1291.]

Your Committee concurs with this resolution and votes for the adoption of it.

Vice-President Jason: Action now comes on the Committee's report. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Committee's report be accepted. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all in favor of the motion will please say "aye," all opposed, "no." The "aye's have it. It is so voted and so ordered ordered.

Delegate Johnson: Mr. Chairman, Delegate E. A. Johnson. I have an announcement that has been on the blackboard. This is the third meeting of the Committee on Officers Report. We have two members out of fifteen. I want to read the members of the Committee and ask them to meet:

William A. Nealey, Teamsters, Local No. 42, Lynn; Herbert S. Ferris, Electrical Workers, Local No. 223, Brockton; Harry P. Hogan, Carpenters, Local No. 177, Springfield; Joseph C. Lehan, Fire Fighters, Local No. 30, Cambridge; Daniel F. Downey, Woolen and Worsted Workers, Local No. 1113, Lawrence; Sol Chaickin, I.L.G.W.U., Local No. 226, Springfield; Roy Suprenant, Painters, Local No. 257, Springfield; Francis Burke, Lathers, Local No. 142, Waltham; Nicholas P. Gargano, Teamsters, Local No. 379, Boston; Alice Durst, Retail Clerks, Local No. 1291, Boston; Martin D. Kelley, P. O. Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston; John J. Delmore, Railway and Steamship Clerks, Boston; Joseph M. Bonfiglio, Laborers,

Local No. 151, Cambridge; Albert L. Mokaba, AFSC&ME, Local No. 362, Norwood.

I have only two out of fifteen. We cannot operate, with this amount. We must get this Committee together or else I will ask you to appoint additional members that are present

Vice-President Jason: If the names of the delegates read off by Delegate Johnson will please kindly come forward. If not, the request made by Delegate Johnson, I believe, will be granted, that a new committee be appointed.

We will hear the Resolutions Committee for

their report.

Delegate Velleman (Office Employees, Local 6, Boston): Resolution No. 28, submitted by Chester G. Ormond:

RESOLUTION No. 28

ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE **EMPLOYEES**

Whereas: Organized labor is properly concerned with convincing the general public of the value of organized labor as a civic institution dedicated to improving constantly the American standard of living and,

Whereas: Organized labor is implementing this goal by a program of education and political activity and

this goal by a program of education and political activity and,
Whereas: A vast segment of the so-called general public represents the approximate 5,000,000 potential of the Office Employees International Union and,
Whereas: The organization of this group would be most beneficial to the workers at the craft as well as the organized labor movement by reducing the number of the unorganized and therefore achieving the goal of a sympathetic feeling among a vast group of voters and

Whereas: The various A.F. of L. affiliates can lend great assistance in organizing the office employees, especially where such affiliates

omce employees, especially where such aminates have signed contracts covering the production workers; therefore, be it
Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, through its affiliates assembled, adopt as a matter of policy, through proper media, a program that will directly contribute to the organizing of such workers.

[Submitted by Delegate Chester G. Ormond, Office Employees International Union, Local

No. 6.]

The Committee recommends its adoption. I move you, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Jason: Action now comes on the adoption of the resolution just read.

Delegate Ormond (Office Employees, Local 6, Boston): Vice-President Jason—

Vice-President Jason: Will Delegate Ormond wait until I put the motion. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Committee's report as read by Delegate Velleman be adopted. Is there anything to be said on the question?

The Chair will now recognize Delegate Ormond.

Delegate Ormond: Vice-President Jason. I regret that, for most purposes, I am talking to an empty room, but the people who are here evidently have stayed for a purpose; so the brief message that I am going to bring I trust will fall upon fertile ground.

First, may I say that, through my organization, we are most gratified with the recommendation of concurrence by the Committee. We feel that this last group of unorganized employees is now beginning to show signs of organization. This will benefit two groups.

First, the people that we are trying to organize, and the people who are here assembled today and

and the people who are here assembled today and their representative organizations.

The way it will benefit the people who work in an office for a living is self-evident. I would just like to point out that it will benefit other A.F. of L. unions in this way: First of all, we are not dealing with an abstract public when we review the situation. We are dealing with the friends and relatives of the people who are sitting in this room, your own daughters, brothers, brothers-in-law, aunts, nieces, uncles—all your relatives who work in these offices. You have a direct concern in that matter.

Further, you are expending money to con-

You have a direct concern in that matter.

Further, you are expending money to convince a so-called general public of the merit of organized labor. Now, that public, again, is composed vastly of relatives and friends of the people who are sitting in this room, many of whom are eligible for organization under the banner of the Office Employees International Union, which has a potential of roughly five million members.

Now, another selfish purpose is for the dele-

Now, another selfish purpose is for the delegates in this room to lend assistance in our drive—those people who have signed contracts with production workers and various organizations.

I would like to read from the Boston Post for Wednesday, May 4, 1949. The first headline is, "Taft-Hartley backers win in House by 217 to 203."

The headline that I am interested in is a subline: "Strike Puts 'WNAC' Off Air for

subline: "Strike Puts 'WNAC' Off Air for Hour."

"Radio and Television Activities Overnight Affected by Walkout."

"Eighty Engineers in Walkout say Stations won't Arbitrate. Set up Picket Lines."

Now, this is an important part I am coming to, that each one of us has a direct interest, because the cast of characters will be changed and you will be faced with the same kind of situation. "Places manned by salesmen and clerical workers quit their jobs."

I trust that when this organization is implemented by the concurrence of this resolution, that, when you receive work from the Federation of Labor as to how you can help us directly, you will come to our assistance in carrying on the organization to this last group to be organized. group to be organized.

Vice-President Jason: Is there anything further to be said on the question? If not, as many as favor the motion will please say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. Chairman-

Vice-President Jason: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Hurwitz: To make a motion.

Vice-President Jason: Will you state your name and local union?

Delegate Hurwitz: Nate Hurwitz, Laundry Drivers, Local 168, Boston. I would like, Mr. Chairman, to preface my motion that, first, as the previous speaker has stated, the resolution that he spoke on is so important, yet he spoke practically to an empty hall.

I also have a resolution up there, and many others have resolutions that are important; and, then, again, Mr. Chairman, the hour is getting late, and we have to change our clothes so that the ladies will dance with us. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion that we adjourn.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Vice-President Jason: I asked you for what purpose did the delegate rise, and the delegate, before making the motion, made a speech.

Now, I know the previous speaker, Chester Ormond, and he is very sincere. Unfortunately,

we don't have enough delegates within the Federation that are as sincere as Delegate Or-mond. For some reason or other, they have

Mond. For some reason of other, they have all disappeared.

You have heard the remarks of Delegate Johnson, who was a chairman of the Committee on Officers Reports, who told you that there were only two delegates present out of a committee of fifteen.

You have that temperature is election day, and

You know that tomorrow is election day, and possibly the last day of the convention. We have many resolutions here, and it would be to the advantage of the delegates here if we could expedite these resolutions in order that tomorrows. row we can complete this convention and go back, home.

Now, if there is no objection, I think that we should continue with the reports of the Committee on these resolutions. Hearing no objections, the Chair so rules.

You will now listen to the member of the Committee, Delegate Velleman.

Delegate Velleman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Resolution No. 29:

RESOLUTION No. 29

APPRECIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR FROM OFFICE EMPLOYEES UNION

Whereas: The Office Employees International

Whereas: The Office Employees International Union, Local No. 6, has this past year organized convention and court reporters and,
Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor, upon being advised of the availability of such union reporters, employed Brothers Hagopian and Prezak to transcribe the convention; therefore, be it
Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor be commended for action most encouraging to Local 6's organizing drive in the commercial field.

commercial field.

[Submitted by Delegate Chester G. Ormond, Office Employees International Union, Local

6.] The Committee moves its adoption.

Introducing our Union reporter here.

Hagopian, Office Employees International Union, Local 6, Boston, was introduced for

Vice-President Jason: Action now comes on the adoption of the Committee's report. The motion has been regularly made and seconded that the Committee's report be adopted as a whole. Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all in favor please say "aye," all opposed "no." The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 30 dealing with the Logan Airport.

RESOLUTION No. 30

LOGAN AIRPORT EXPANSION **PROGRAM**

Whereas: The Logan Airport is recognized as rapidly becoming a major International Air

as rapidly becoming a major International Air facility, and
Whereas: Progress has been made in bringing to completion this vital air facility making it a successful, practical and financially profitable venture, and
Whereas: Legislation by the General Court of Massachusetts is necessary in order to bring to completion the airport so that we as citizens may profit at the earliest possible date, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this Convention be recorded as favoring passage of legislation that will provide the finances necessary to the completion of this worthwhile and commendable enterprise thereby creating employment opportunities for workers in the construction, maintenance, operation and administration of the Logan Airport.

[Submitted by Delegates Jas. R. J. Mac-Donald, Engineers Local 4, Boston; E. A. John-son, Asbestos Workers 6, Boston; Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamsters 25, Boston.] I move the action on the Committee's report

which is concurrence.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes on the Committee's report. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all in favor of the motion, please say "aye," all opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so

ordered.

Delegate LaFrennie (Central Labor Union, Fitchburg): Why don't we have the Committee make a report on all the numbers that they have concurred in and vote on them at once?

Vice-President Jason: The Chair, in answer to the Delegate, the Chair just contacted the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and he informed me that it would be unconstitutional, because there might be some members here who are the proponents of these resolutions, and who may want to speak on the resolution as was previously done.

These resolutions before you have now all been concurred in by this Committee; and, I think, that if we are patient for another ten or fifteen minutes, it will save us from staying here until midnight tomorrow evening. I don't think it will take very long, because they aren't any of controversial nature.

Delegate La Frennic: Brother Chairman if it

Delegate LaFrennie: Brother Chairman, if it is unconstitutional to pass them all in a body that way, I say that passing them one at a time in an empty room is unconstitutional. We haven't got a quorum.

Secretary Kelley: A quorum, under the rules of order of this convention, consists of 75 delegates, which constitutes the quorum for the transaction of our business. I believe there is a quorum present in the hall at this time.

May I say that the Constitution requires that each resolution be acted upon, unless consolidated into an omnibus resolution, like the one the Post Office Clerks had given.

I plead with the delegates who have been faithful and patient in staying this long, if we don't try and get some of these resolutions and committee reports read out, and act upon them tonight, we will be here until midnight tomorrow night, because of the tremendous amount of work that remains to be disposed of tomorrow. So, I plead with you for your cooperation, in order that, at least for the next twenty minutes or half an hour, we may dispose of some important resolutions before we adjourn for the evening. evening.

Delegate Velleman: Resolution No. 31. This is signed by a very long list of delegates, and I am not going to read their names.

RESOLUTION No. 31

PUBLICIZING MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND WORKERS

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has a long and honorable record through past years of having sponsored laws for the benefit of the children and the working people of the Commonwealth, and

Whereas: Such benefits have been enjoyed by all working people, whether organized or unorganized, and by their children, and Whereas: Such working people are not aware that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has been instrumental in placing these laws on the statute books and should be further enlightened as to that record, therefore, be it Resolved: That this Sixty-third Annual Convention go on record as instructing the incoming officers and the Director of the Committee on Education to compile that record and make it available in pamphlet form to all affiliated organizations for their use in further organizing the working people into the American Federation of Labor.

[Submitted by Delegates Charles F. John-

[Submitted by Delegates Charles F. Johnston, Teamsters Local 404, Springfield; James E. Walsh, Post Office Clerks, Local 497, Springfield; Charles A. Armstrong, Teamsters, Local 82, Boston; and others.]

The Committee moves concurrence. I move the adoption of the resolution.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now on the adoption of the Committee's report. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Committee's report be adopted as read. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all in favor of the question will please say "aye," all opposed "no." The "aye's' have it, and it is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Connolly (Central Labor Union, Norwood: Mr. Chairman—

Vice-President Jason: Will the delegate please state his name and organization?

Delegate Connolly: John Connolly, Norwood CLU, a member of the Committee. I would like to suggest that you read the number and the type of resolution. That might facilitate matters.

Delegate Ellis: O. K.

Vice-President Jason: The Chairman of the Committee has informed the Chair that that will be all right, and he will comply with the request of the delegate.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 32. Limiting Use of Traffic Signal Colors.

RESOLUTION No. 32

LIMITING USE OF TRAFFIC SIGNAL COLORS

Whereas: The colors of red, green and amber are universally used and recognized as traffic

Whereas: These colors are being indiscriminately used for advertising purposes, near traffic signal lights in every city and community in the Commonwealth, thereby leading to confusion among drivers of motor vehicles at night time, therefore be it

time, therefore be it
Resolved: That this Sixty-third Annual Convention go on record as instructing the incoming officers to draw up and file such suitable proposals for legislation, to be presented to the 1950 session of the General Court, as will prohibit the use of these colors for any purpose other than traffic direction, within fifty feet of, or within a direct line of, any traffic signal light approved by the Commissioner of Public Works. Works.

[Submitted by Delegates Charles F. Johnston, Teamsters Local 404, Springfield; James E. Walsh, Post Office Clerks, Local 497, Springfield; Charles A. Armstrong, Teamsters 82, Boston; and others.]

Your Committee concurs in this resolution and moves that the action of the convention be the action of the committee.

Vice-President Jason: Action now comes on the adoption of the committee's report. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolution just read be adopted. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all in favor please say "aye"; all opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 33.

RESOLUTION No. 33

SUPPORT OF UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Whereas: Group Insurance protection, life, sickness and accident, surgical and hospitalization pensions or retirement benefit plans, where provided exclusively by the Union or jointly by management and labor (the Union) has come to be recognized as labor's Social

Insurance program, and
Whereas: The progress realized in providing
these various forms of Group Insurance protection has caused the National Labor Relations Board to rule this year that it is an unfair labor practice for any employer to refuse
to bargain with the Union or its representatives for any of these forms of Group Insurance protection or to refuse to alter, amend or

to bargain with the Union or its representatives for any of these forms of Group Insurance protection or to refuse to alter, amend or change an existing Group Insurance plan provided exclusively by the employer or jointly by management and labor (the Union), and Whereas: This development in our trade union affairs calls for extreme care, caution, skill and guidance in avoiding technical pitfalls, as well as in determining the plan and coverage most suitable to each particular craft or industry, and as well as to each particular trade union, and likewise calls for expert knowledge and skill in insurance matters in negotiating for such group insurance protection and from a source that understands thoroughly and is in complete sympathy with labor's problems, and

Whereas: The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, organized under the auspices of the A. F. of L., owned and controlled by the trade unions and now in operation for over 20 years has immeasurably contributed to these trade union Group Insurance protection plans, is most expert in the knowledge of all group.

union Group Insurance protection plans, is most expert in the knowledge of all group insurance features and plans, understands the needs and requirements of our trade unions and their members, indeed, is today the leader in this form of workers' insurance protection, therefore he it

Resolved: That we place our stamp of approval on The Union Labor Life Insurance Company and its various forms of Group Insurance protection devised and provided by it for the trade unions and for the workers, and

be it further

be it further
Resolved: We urge all our affiliated Local
Unions in considering Group Insurance protection where financed exclusively by the
Union or by management and workers (the
Union) that they consult the Officers or Representatives of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company for advice and guidance, which
advice and guidance is furnished without cost
to the Union or its members, and be it further
Resolved: That in bargaining for Group Insurance protection, the Officers and Representatives of the Union Labor Life Insurance
Company be informed of such negotiations so
they may render every possible service to the
Union in realizing that plan best suited to the
needs and requirements of their members, and
be it also

Resolved: That we strongly urge all our affiliated Local Unions in entering into Group Insurance protection plans, whether conducted exclusively by the Union or management and

the workers (The Union) that they insist on having The Union Labor Life Insurance Company as the insurance carrier so as to be assured that the best interests of the members of the Union are fairly and adequately protected and that they will participate fairly and justly in every possible savings effected, and be it finally. finally

Resolved. We renew our determination that all members of organized labor, their families, friends and sympathizers favor The Union Labor Life Insurance Company patronage whether in group form or in the form of individual policies.

[Submitted by Delegates John Connelly, Bookbinders; John DelMonte, Teamsters 379; Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamsters 25; E. A. Johnson, Asbestos Workers 6.]

Your committee concurs with this resolution, and I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now upon the adoption of the Committee's report. If there are no objections the committee's report will be accepted. All in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 34.

RESOLUTION No. 34

RIGHT OF STATE EMPLOYEES TO **ORGANIZE**

Whereas: Public employees of the Commonwealth by Executive Proclamation have been guaranteed the right to organize, to select representatives, and to exercise collective bargaining, and
Whereas: These rights have been honored during subsequent years, and

Whereas: The present Governor has frequently and forcefully stated his position in support of organized labor, and

Whereas: During recent months certain sub-ordinates in certain departments of the Com-monwealth have seen fit to pursue certain actions detrimental to the proper functioning of organization of public employees and of collective bargaining, therefore be it

Resolved: That this convention condemns the actions of these subordinate officials of the Commonwealth for their failure to recognize these rights of public employees, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor be in-structed to communicate with the Governor of the Commonwealth requesting that he issue a proclamation restating the rights of public employees to organization and collective bargaining in good faith and requiring mandatory compliance by said subordinate officials.

[Submitted by Delegates William V. Ward, Local 268; William S. Gallagher, Local 464; Walter E. Shaughnessy, Local 296; James A. Fullerton, Local 798, and others.]

Your committee concurs in this resolution. I move that the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now on the adoption of the committee's report.

All those in favor say "aye". Opposed, "no". The "aye's" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 35. This resolution is presented by your Resolutions Committee. I hope that all the delegates have read this Resolution No. 35.

RESOLUTION No. 35

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has for many years viewed with admiration and appreciation the statemanship of New York's Senior Senator Robert Wagner, New and

Whereas: Massachusetts must now join with forty-seven other states in an expression of concern in the retirement of the founder of and the fighter for the National Labor Relations Act in its incention and

and the fighter for the National Labor Relations Act in its inception, and
Whereas: It is so evident that the present Congress lacks the statesmen of the type and strength of a Senator Wagner, and
Whereas: The loss of Senator Wagner will affect the present and future Labor program of this country, therefore be it
Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, express in the form of an appropriate scroll their admiration and appreciation of New York's Senior Senator, now retired, and be it further

Resolved: That the New York Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor likewise be informed of our concern—first, our admiration for Robert Wagner, the man and statesman; second—of Labor's need to plan, develop and elect many more men of this type throughout the United States.

[Submitted by Delegates Alfred Ellis, Sheet Metal Workers 17; Leo Barber, Lynn Central Labor Union; Arthur J. Payette, Moving Pic-ture Operators Local 186.]

Your Resolution Committee endorses this resolution and I move the action of the committee be the action of the convention.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now on the adoption of the committee's report. All in favor please say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Gallagher [State, County, and Municipal Employees, Local 464]: Mr. Chairman, In conjunction with this resolution, Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that there are not more members here, because I think that we should devote a moment of silent remembrance of this great friend of organized labor.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move that we observe one minute of silent tribute to this Senator.

Senator.

Vice-President Jason: All right, the Chair will accept the motion of the delegate.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, the man is still alive. He is just ill, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Jason: The Chair now is a little confused. There has been a request made that somebody passed away, and I have been informed here by delegates here on the platform that the gentleman is very much alive, and I don't see how we could very well stand.

Delegate Gallagher: that way, Mr. President. It wasn't intended

Another Delegate: A substitute motion, Mr. nairman. A round of applause would be Chairman.

Another Delegate: I second the motion.

Vice-President Jason: The Chair will not recognize the substitute motion. In order to be fair, will the delegate come forward to the microphone once more and state your request?

Delegate Gallagher: Mr. Chairman, I know the condition is as you said, but I think this organization, on a resolution of this type, could give more than the perfunctory recognition to the man. Therefore, if you wish to have a rising vote on that matter, I will agree to that.

Another Delegate: I second the motion.
Vice-President Jason: If there is no objections, the Chair will ask all the delegates to kindly stand for a few seconds.
The delegates arose and applauded.
Delegate Velleman: Resolution No. 38, symbolizing the democratic principles of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I insisted on reading the next resolution. Resolution No. 38 deals with the Partition of Ireland. I am going to read the resolve:

RESOLUTION No. 38

PARTITION OF IRELAND

Whereas: There still exists throughout the word, Governments that do not recognize the rights of people in regard to their majority rights of free, self-government, and Whereas: There is a government in Northern Ireland being perpetuated by a foreign power which is breeding bigotry and tends to destroy the unity of a race of people, and Whereas: The Irish people have contributed, over the centuries, more aid to the freedom of oppressed people than any nation in the world, and

whereas: Organized Labor has always raised its voice to espouse the cause of freedom and the rights of government that is of, for, and by all its people, and
Whereas: The partition in Ireland is not a healthy or natural condition, and
Whereas: The present government in Great Britain is controlled by the Labor Party, be it hereby

it hereby

it hereby
Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record against the continued perpetuation of the partition dividing all of the people of Ireland, and call upon the President of these United States, our State Department, and all the Massachusetts Representatives in the Senate and Congress to do all in their power to end, once and for all, this unjust condition to the end that the Government of Eire will truly represent all of its peope within its natural borders, so that she can take her rightful place among the family of nations, and be it further

and be it further
Resolved: That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the 1949 Convention of the American

Federation of Labor for further action.

[Submitted by Delegates Kenneth J. Kelley, Quincy Central Labor Union; Edward P. Reardon, Local 8; John J. Devlin, Local 504 Teamsters, Boston; Luke Kramer, Local 380 Milk Wagon Drivers, and others.]

The committee recommends its adoption.

The resolution was seconded by several delegates

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now upon the adoption of the committee's report. If there is no objection, the committee's report will be accepted as read. All in favor please say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 39. Resolution 39 deals with Deputizing Additional Registrars of Voters.

RESOLUTION No. 39

DEPUTIZING ADDITIONAL REGIS-TRARS OF VOTERS

Whereas: It is the desire of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to effect a Political Education Program for the citizenry of the

Commonwealth, and
Whereas: It is the desire of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to secure the regis-

tration of all voters in the Commonwealth, and Whereas: The American way of life can best be preserved by a true democratic means

of balloting, and
Whereas: A true majority in elections can
be best reached when all voters cast their ballot, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, through our legislative agent seek to promote a program of legislative and ordinance changes which will authorize registration of voters to deputize and swear in officials of churches, fraternal organizations, union census takers, assessors and the like to register voters.

[Submitted by Delegates Arthur F. Communication of the content of t

register voters.
[Submitted by Delegates Arthur F. Caron, President, and Eugene H. Lazard, Legislative Agent, Springfield Central Labor Union; Patrick J. Hasset, F.L.U. No. 19469.]
Your committee refers that resolution to the incoming officers of the State Federation of Labor, and I move you the adoption of the committee's report.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now upon the adoption of the committee's report. All in favor say "aye"; opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman: Resolution No. 40 deals with Protection for Window Cleaners. This refers to protection for men who are engaged in the industry of cleaning windows.

RESOLUTION No. 40

GREATER PROTECTION FOR WINDOW CLEANERS

Whereas: One of the most hazardous occupations in Massachusetts is the cleaning of windows, and

Whereas: The Department of Labor and Industries has seen the wisdom of installing a safety code for this industry, and Whereas: In order to further reduce such hazards to a minimum, adequate legislation is needed to supplement the good effects of our new code and

our new code, and
Whereas: Modern construction is adopting
a tendency to erect new commercial buildings
with window that lack window ledges, be it

hereby

hereby
Resolved: This Convention reaffirm its approval of its action of last year in approving legislation to have all commercial buildings above the first story have a window ledging of at least six (6) inches in depth, with no more than a five (5) degree slant in order to take care of drainage, so that all window cleaners can stand on solid substance while doing their work.

[Submitted by Delegates Theodore F. Prodan, Window Cleaners 86; John J. Devlin, Teamsters 504, Boston.]
The Committee recommends its adoption. I so move you, Mr. Chairman.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now on the adoption of the committee's report. All in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 41 deals with Patronizing Union Bakeries.

RESOLUTION No. 41

PATRONIZING UNION BAKERIES

Whereas: The "My Bread Baking Company" of New Bedford has not a contract with either the Teamsters or the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, and this company has

consistently frustrated all attempts to organize

consistently frustrated all attempts to organize its employees, and

Whereas: It is the duty of all union members to patronize union employers, thereby helping fellow union members, therefore

Be it resolved: That special attention be given to informing the general public regarding the Labor policy of the "My Bread Baking Company", and

Be it further resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention in Boston on August 3rd go on record as requesting that each and every delegate, upon his return to his local stimulate a campaign with his members, relatives and friends to patronize such bakeries that employ members of the American Federation of Labor.

[Submitted by Delegates Edward J. Trainor,

[Submitted by Delegates Edward J. Trainor, Richard J. Annis, Eugene McMullan, George W. Coolen and Frank M. Stuart, Local 494, Boston; Walter Aitcheson and Stanley Maraski Local 20, Boston; Marino Mazzaratta, Local 348, Cambridge.]

Your committee concurs in this resolution.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now on the adoption of the committee's report. All in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Ellis: Resolution No. 42 deals with the 75-cent Minimum Wage, which, I believe, every delegate in the convention is very familiar with.

RESOLUTION No. 42

SEVENTY-FIVE CENT MINIMUM WAGE

WAGE

Whereas: The Congress of the United States of America, after two years of intensive study and debate, enacted into law the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, a declaration of a National Policy on the matter of wages and hours and other conditions of employment, and Whereas: This definition of policy declared that: The Congress hereby finds that the existence, in industries engaged in (interstate) commerce or in the production of goods for (interstate) commerce, of Labor condition detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well being of workers, and Whereas: The 40 cent minimum is now and has been demonstrated to be for some time a substantial condition of employment as measured by the minimum standard enunciated by the United States Department of Labor, and other authoritative agencies both of the government and general public, and

Whereas: Costs of living surveys such as those conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United State Department of Labor and by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, have all indicated that it is impossible for the American worker to achieve and maintain the minimum standards of living necessary for health, efficiency, and the general well being of himself and his family be it

Resolved: That the Sixty third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Boston, Massachusetts, record itself as in favor of the establishment immediately of a minimum rate of pay of no sess than 75 cents per hour, and be it further

Resolved: That the action of this convention be communicated immediately to the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for consideration as a national policy to the end that the present Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is amended to include the establishment of at least 75

cents per hour as the basic minimum rate for all workers in all industries.

all workers in all industries.

[Submitted by Delegates R. J. McNamara, John C. Brown and John Morin, Federal Labor Union 18518, Chicopee; John M. Valego, Federal Labor Union 20332, Chicopee; Joseph L. Sledziewski and Warren Barber, Federal Labor Union 22804, Springfield; Robert E. Morrison and Ralph Wallenius, F. L. U. 20681, Springfield; Edward Wall, Bicycle Works, Union 20291, Westfield; John J. Healy, Fed. Union 23633, Holyoke; Charles F. Johnston, Stanley M. Rochford, Harry W. Stears and Alfred L. La Bonti, Teamsters 404, Springfield; Herman O. Shirley and Chas. Gravel, Federal Labor Union 18385.] Union 18385.]

Your committee concurs in this resolution.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now upon the adoption of the committee's report. All in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman: Resolution No. 43 has been amended with the consent of the signers of the resolution. It deals with payroll deductions of union dues for public employees.

The committee inserted the words: "where such employees sign cards to authorize such deductions." Now, the resolution reads:

RESOLUTION No. 43

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS OF UNION DUES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Payroll deductions have been an established practice in private business for a period of years, and

Whereas payroll deductions are now being made in the public service for several other purposes, such as pensions, Blue Cross, Credit Union, and Bonds, therefore be it

Resolved: That this convention endorse payroll deductions of Union dues for public employees when such employees authorize the same. And be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer file legislation in the next session of the Legislature, to bring about said payroll deductions for public employees.

[Submitted by Delegates William V. Ward, A. F. S. C. & M. E. Local 268, Northampton; Walter E. Shaughnessy, Local 296; Patrick Gately, Local 465, and others.]

The committee recommends its adoption as amended. I so move you, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Jason: Action comes now upon the adoption of the Chairman's report as amended. All in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Payette read Resolutions 13, 14 and

RESOLUTION No. 13

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERA-TION OF LABOR

Add new Sub-Section I to Section 7 of Article VI on Page 19: The Committee on Labor's League for Politi-cal Education shall operate in conformity with

the procedure and policy adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its 66th Convention as it relates to creation of state organization for sound political education and effective political action by organized labor.

The Committee shall register with the Secretary of State in conformity with the laws of Massachusetts; it shall solicit funds to carry on political campaigns in the best interest of the workers.

The Committee shall be officered by a State Director who shall be nominated and elected to that office at a regular convention in the same manner and under the same constitutional provisions that apply to all other elected officers.

The wages of the State Director shall be

The wages of the State Director shall be determined by the Executive Council.

Finances necessary to conduct the work of the committee shall be derived from the treas-ury of the State Federation on the basis of one cent per month per member paid on by affiliated unions, which amount shall be earmarked for the use of the committee; this money from the treasury shall be used only for political educational purposes and administrative expenses in off election periods.

(Submitted by Delegate E. A. Johnson, Asbestos Workers Local No. 6.)

RESOLUTION No. 14

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Strike out Sub-Section A of Section 7, Article VI on Page 18 and insert the following in its place:

The Committee on Education shall carry on The Committee on Education shall carry on an educational program among the trade unions and shall promote among the general public a better understanding of labor's objectives in social, economic and civic subjects. The Committee shall sponsor regional labor institutes and forums, assist central labor bodies and local unions in establishing educational committees, conduct essay or scholarship contests, library cooperation, public relations programs, train and furnish speakers, provide films and radio programs, disseminate information on subjects of current interest to the workers and the public in general.

(Submitted by Delegate E. A. Johnson, Asbestos Workers Local No. 6.)

RESOLUTION No. 24

Constitutional Amendment

ELECTION OF THE DIRECTOR OF **EDUCATION**

Whereas: the Director of Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is one of

the most important positions because of its educational and political significance, and Whereas: the reputation of the Massachusetts

Federation of Labor depends upon the quality of work produced under his leadership, and

Whereas: appointment of officers tends to create unhealthy political situations and can gradually bring about a concentration of power which ultimately lends to dictatorship, and

Whereas: democratic procedure in the past has always been the policy of the Massachu-setts Federation of Labor and should be con-tinued in the present and future, therefore, be it.

Resolved: that the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall amend Article VI Section 7 of the constitution by deleting the third sentence which reads,—"The President and Secretary-Treasurer with the advice and consent of the Executive Council shall select and employ a full time director of this committee and said director shall function under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent and shall make annual reports to the convention" and substitute in its place the following:

"A full time Director of Education shall be elected at the annual convention, salary to be

determined by the convention.

The Director shall be responsible to a Policy Committee during the interim between conventions and shall be removed only at a regular election at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The Policy Committee shall consist of seven (7) members elected annually at the regular annual convention, and the members of the Executive Council, The Chairman of the Policy Committee shall be determined by the greatest number of votes received by any one of the seven members elected to the Policy Committee by the Annual Convention.

(Submitted by Delegate Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union.)

For action on these resolutions see final report of Committee on Constitution.

Delegate Ellis: The committee at this sesfive or six more, I think. We can handle them ably tomorrow, and I thank the delegates who have remained here, and I want to thank the Committee on Resolutions for doing its mark and height able to report when reits work and being able to report when requested.

Vice-President Jason: The convention stands adjourned until 9.30 tomorrow morning, and will the delegates kindly be here promptly at 9.30.

The meeting then adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1949

MORNING SESSION

The meeting convened at 9.45 a.m. with the Vice-President of District 4, Thomas P.

Ahearn, opening proceedings.

Vice-President Ahearn: The convention will come to order. Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please inform the delegates outside that the convention is in order and ask them to take

The first order of business this morning is the Report of the Chairman of the Credentials

... Delegate Timothy Grady then read a partial roll call and made the recommendation that the Delegates be seated with voice and

Vice-President Ahearn: The motion has been made and seconded that the delegates been made and seconded that the delegates of the convention accept the Credentials Committee's report and that the delegates be seated with voice and vote. All those in favor manifest in the usual manner by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will Finton J. Kelly of the Committee on Grievances make a report?

Delegate Kelly (Patternmakers Association, Springfield): Mr. Chairman and Delegates. I am making this report for James R. J. MacDonald of Boston. The Committee on Grievances held a session to consider all of the grievances before the convention. Fortunately there were no reinfortunately or unfortunately, there were no grievances to consider, and so at this time we want to report that the business of the committee was concluded and this is the final report. This report is signed by Robert B. Jeffrey, Albert LaFrennie, Edward J. Trainor, Charles Costello, Finton J. Kelly, Nate Hurwitz, Eugene Lazarz, and the chairman of the committee, James R. J. MacDonald. I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the report be accepted.

Vice-President Ahearn: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee on Grievances be accepted. Is there anything to be said on the report? If not, all in favor manifest by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. vote and so ordered.

Will the Chairman of the Committee on Union Labels make a report at this time? Delegate Casey (Electrotypers Union, Local No. 11, Boston): Resolution No. 2—it's on page 3 of the First Day's Proceedings.

RESOLUTION No. 2

CONDEMNATION OF ASSOCIATED MASTER BARBERS

Whereas: The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetolegists and Proprietors' International Union of America has been striving for sixty-three years to achieve a fair wage and fair working conditions for its members,

Whereas: The Associated Master Barbers of America, an organization composed of employers and barber shop owners, who are endeavoring by instituting law suits, injunctions and other actions to destroy these fair working condition of the Journeymen Barbers, and Whereas: The Associated Master Barbers

of America had a representative before the Labor Committee in Washington, and recorded the Associated Master Barbers of America in oposition to any change in the Taft-Hartley

Law.
Therefore, Be It Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its affiliated local unions hereby recognize the Associated Master Barbers of America and its affiliated in Chapters as anti-labor organizations. local Chapters as anti-labor organizations.

[Submitted by Delegate Thomas Chapman, Barbers Union, Local 994, Gardner.]
The Committee on Union Labels reports this favorably and moves its adoption.

Vice-President Ahearn: It has been moved and seconded that the Committee's Report be adopted.

adopted.

Delegate Chapman (Barbers, Local 994, Gardner); Mr. Chairman. This resolution before you needs very little verification. The Master Barbers Association have used every method possible in order to destroy the Journeyman Barbers Union throughout the State, with the result that matters have been taken to the courts to try and break down the moral as well as the financial conditions of our Local Union. It could be well said that in so far as the employers are concerned that practically every employer is anti-labor, but in the case of the Master Barbers with the Journeymen, it goes a little beyond, it goes beyond that to the extent that they have a union shop—I mean, not a union shop. I mean, not a union shop.
They are competing with our union shops.

Iney are competing with our union shops. In many localities they have the audacity to say to the public that their card is a union card. We would like to have each and every delegate here report to his respective local union and let them know that the Master Barber's card is not a union card. I vote that this convention will unanimously adopt the resolution before it.

Vice-President Ahearn: Is there anything further to be said on the resolution? If not, all in favor of the committee's report signify by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered

Label on State and Municipal Printing" was then read by Delegate Martin J. Casey. He reported that it was favorable to the committee and that they move its adoption. . . .

RESOLUTION No. 26

USE OF UNION LABEL ON STATE AND MUNICIPAL PRINTING

Whereas: the Union Label is our last bul-wark and our strongest asset for a closed

policy, and

shop policy, Whereas: our only chance to survive the anti-union propaganda and the subversive antidemocratic laws which are being enacted in State Legislatures, City Councils, and through National Legislation, is to boost the Union Label, which is the trade mark of a closed

Resoved: that the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, held in Boston, August 1st-5th, recommend that all Allied Printing Trades unions, in cooperation with the Massachusetts Federa-

tion of Labor and other labor organizations, do all in its power to have the Union Label placed on all state and municipal printing.

[Submitted by Delegates J. Arthur Moriarty and Dugald MacCallum, Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston, on behalf of the New England Conference of Typographical Unions.]

Vice-President Ahearn: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted. Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all in favor manifest by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Resolution No. 36, "Patronizing Unionized Laundry Companies" was then read by Delegate Casey, who reported that it was favorable to the committee and that they move its adoption. . . .

RESOLUTION No. 36

PATRONIZING UNIONIZED LAUNDRY COMPANIES

Whereas: It is the policy of organized labor to patronize the union label and the union

shop, and
Whereas: The prosperity of such employers
who make union-labeled goods or who are
under signed union contracts, is the immediate concern of organized labor; therefore,

be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its affiliates assembled recommend and publicize to trade unionists and their families in the areas affected the follow-

their families in the areas affected the following laundries under signed contract with Laundry and Linen Drivers Local 168.
Charles Bonnono Laundry Co., 87 Albany Street, Boston, HA 6-8445; Boston Suburban Laundry Co., 55 Carleton Street, Cambridge, TR 6-2830; Merchants Laundry Co., 59 Norfolk Street, Roxbury, HI 5-6240; Pilgrim Laundry Co., 65 Allerton Street, Roxbury, HI 5-2800; White Cross Laundry, 154 Cedar Street, Somerville, PR 6-0520; Dy-Dee Diaper Service, 1375 Beacon Street, Brooklin, LO 7070. 7070.

[Submitted by Delegate Nate Hurwitz, Local 168, Laundry Drivers.]

Vice-President Ahearn: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolution of the committee be accepted for adoption. Is there anything to be said on it? If not, all in favor manifest by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and it is so ordered

... Resolution No. 45, "Purchase of Union Label Text books", was then read by Delegate Martin J. Casey. He reported it as being favorable to the committee and moved its adopton. .

RESOLUTION No. 45

PURCHASE OF UNION LABEL **TEXTBOOKS**

Whereas: The Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council assures purchasers that school and textbooks bearing the same have been printed and bound under condi-

Whereas: The Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is the only union label on printed matter that has the unqualified endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: The printing trades union have organized nearly all the school and textbook

publishers, and can furnish them without cost "union labels", and these books can be sold without increasing cost, therefore be it Resolved: That we, the delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby request the purchasers of school and textbooks to purchase only such books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore, be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward this resolution to local unions urging its adoption and cooperation.

unions urging its adoption and cooperation, and that copies be sent to departments of education, school boards, and committees of religious organizations, requesting the purchase of only such school and textbooks that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades council.

[Submitted by Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Local 11; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union; Bertram W. Kohl, Pressmen Local 67, Boston.]

Vice President Ahearn: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the committee resolution be adopted. Is there anything to be said on it? If not, all in favor manifest by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it It is a vote and is so ordered.

Resolution No. 46, "Support of Allied Printing Trades Council Label", was then read by Delegate Martin J. Casey. He reported it as being favorable to the committee and moved its adoption.

RESOLUTION No. 46

SUPPORT OF ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL LABEL

Whereas: The Allied Printing Trades Coun-

Whereas: The Allied Printing Trades Council union label has been in existence for over fifty-six years, and is the only union label on printed matter recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and
Whereas: The Allied Printing Trades Council union Label guarantees that workers engaged in production of printed matter, bearing the same, are in contractual agreement with their employers, and

Whereas: Printing trades workers engaged in these shops, or plants, enjoy fair wages, hours and working conditions, arrived at through collective bargaining; therefore, be it

Resolved: That this Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor reaffirm all previous action and call upon friends and members of organized labor to support the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and to insist upon same on all printed matter from those whom they patronize.

Isubmitted by Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Local 11; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union; Bertram W. Kohl, Printing Pressmen 67, Boston.]

Vice-President Ahearn: It has been moved and seconded that the committee's report be accepted. Is there anything to be said on the motion? If not, all in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. vote and so ordered.

Delegate Casey: I would just like to call your attention to the fact that there are at least half a dozen labels being put on printed matter now. We have others outside in the C. I. O. organization and we want you to know that we appreciate the support you have given the Allied Printing Trades Council on Union Labels all through the years, and I ask you to bring it to the attention of your members, that the only label recognized on

anything printed by the American Federation of Labor is the Allied Printing Trades Council, which of course, is all Union and is printing under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Ahearn: If there is nothing further to be said on the motion, all those in favor manifest by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the chairmen of the different committees who have not made reports please coperate with the convention? We have a lot of business to transact and would like to get these reports over as quickly as possible. Please cooperate and be on the stage to make

... Resolution No. 47, "Encouraging Newspaper Advertising", was then read by Delegate Martin J. Casey. He reported the resolution as favorable to the committe and moved its adoption. .

RESOLUTION No. 47

ENCOURAGING NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Whereas: Advertising in newspapers makes possible buying by all classes of people by having a printed readable advertisement or picture, and

Whereas: the eye and mind retain the story conveyed in advertising and pictures resulting in a knowledge of the article advertised, and creates a demand for such article, and

Whereas: Such newspaper advertising makes posible dissemination of news, articles and stories, not only enlightening all people on current affairs, but actually affords a means of education, and

Whereas: Many thousands of union men and women are employed under most favorable working conditions and wages, and adjust all disputes through conciliation and arbitration,

Whereas: The well being of all people calls for an ever increasing use of newspapers, one of the mediums enjoyed only by a free people; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, the delegates of this Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor do hereby pledge our support to the medium for advertising, that we commend its opportunities of bringing before all peoples the merits of manufactured articles, and we do hereby call attention of all to a newspaper advertising which is secured at a minimum cost.

[Submitted by Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Local 11; John J. Connolly, Norwood Central Labor Union; Bertram W. Kohl, Printing Pressmen 67, Boston.]

Vice-President Ahearn: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted for adoption. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all in favor manifest by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Mechanics' Brushes", was then read by Delegate Martin J. Casey He reported the resolution as favorable to the committee and moved its adoption. . . .

RESOLUTION No. 54

UNION LABEL ON MECHANICS' BRUSHES

Whereas: The Star Brush Manufacturing Company of Boston employs members of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: All of its employees as a condi-tion of employment shall be members of the

Whereas: All of its employees as a contaction of employment shall be members of the American Federation of Labor, and
Whereas: Union agreements are in existence between this company and Federal Labor Union 22179, Office Employes Intl. Union Local 6, and Engineers Local Union 849, and
Whereas: This company is using the union label of the American Federation of Labor on all of its mechanics' brushes under the trade name of "Whiting-Adams and Pushee", and
Whereas: A number of these union-made brushes are now on display at the Union Label Exhibit at this convention, therfore be it
Resolved: That we urge all members and their friends who need paint brushes to patronize and purchase the union made brush products of the Star Brush Manufacturing Company, which bear the Union Label of the American Federation of Laor, and be it furthere there

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Star Brush Manufacturing Company of Boston [Submitted by Aaron Velelman, Malden Central Labor Union; Wm. P. Flanagan, Brush Makers Federal Union 22179; Martin P. Casey, Electrotypers Local 11.

Vice-President Ahearn: You heard the committee's report. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all in favor manifest by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Please give the chairmen who are making their reports your attention. They have put a lot of work into this. Please give them your attention.

Delegate Casey: Mr. Chairman, the only other resolution we have is the resolution of thanks to the donors to the Union Label Exhibit and that will be read just prior to the awarding of the prizes here. We want everybody present because we want all possible publicity. That's all I have.

Vice-President Ahearn: Will the chairman on Officers' Reports, Ernest A. Johnson, now come to the "mike" to make his report?

If there are any other chairmen of committees who have not reported, will you please report to the stage and be prepared to make your reports?

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers No. 4, Boston): Mr. Chairman, will you ask if Albert Mokaba, the Secretary of the Committee, who is having the report typed, is present? Vice-President Ahearn: Will the chairlady on the Taxation Committee please come up and make her report?

Delegate Daley (Central Labor Union, New Bedford): The Committee on Taxation recommends the following: 1. The State Federation of Labor continue in its efforts to establish graduated income tax in Massachusetts—

Vice-President Ahearn: Please give the chairlady your attention.

Delegate Daley: The action now comes on accepting the recommendation of the commit-

Vice-President Grace (Carpenters, Local 910, Gloucester): It has been regularly moved and seconded that the committee's recommendation be accepted. Is there anything to be

said on the question? All those in favor manifest by saying "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered.

Delegate Daley: Recommendation No. 2. Because the great tax burden falls on the group least able to pay it, the Committee on Taxation recommends that the Massachusetts Federatin of Labor continue to oppose all sales taxes.

Vice-President Grace: You have heard Recommendation No. 2 of the Report of the Committee on Taxation. It has been properly moved. Do I hear it seconded?

The motion has been made and seconded that Part No. 2 of the Report of the Committee on Taxation be accepted. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered.

Delegate Daley: Recommendation No. 3. Because the Federal Law Excise Taxes on Jewelry, Furs, Cosmetics and Leather are discouraging buying in these fields, thus causing unnecessary unemployment, the Committee on Taxation recommends that this Massachusetts Federation of Labor use its influence to work for the repeal of these taxes and to help New England industries and alleviate unemployment in these trades.

Vice-President Grace: It has been properly moved that Recommendaiton No. 3 of the Report of the Committee on Taxation be accepted. Do I hear it seconded? Is there anything to be said on the question? If not all those in favor please say "aye"; opposed "no" The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered. ordered.

Delegate Daley: Recommendation No. 4. Because the Federal Wartime Excise Tax on Amusements is causing great unemployment throughout the industry, the Committee on Taxation recommends that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor use its influence to work for the repeal of this obnoxious tax.

Vice-President Grace: You have heard Recommendation Now 4 from the Committee on Taxation. It has been properly moved. Do I hear it seconded? Is there anything else to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered.

Delegate Daley: The Committee on Taxation recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 17 as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 17

TAX-EXEMPT ANNUITIES

Whereas: Postal employees have paid taxes on earnings, including amounts deducted for retirement annuities, and

Whereas: Upon retirement, postal employees are again taxed on their annuities, which amounts to double taxation, therefore, be it

That the Masachusetts Federa-Resolved: tion of Labor in convention assembled at Boston, Massachusetts, August 1, 1949, favor the exemption of annuities up to \$1440 proposed in House Bill 2295, sponsored by Congressman Forand of Rhode Island.

[Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Martin D. Kelley, Andrew J. Mahoney, Local 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Boston, Massachusetts.]

Vice-President Grace: It has been regularly moved and seconded that Resolution No. 17 be adopted. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor please say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered.

... Resolution No. 37, "Regulation of Our Monetary System", was then read by Delegate Julia E. Daley.

RESOLUTION No. 37

REGULATION OF OUR MONETARY SYSTEM

Whereas: The national banks of the United States from and since 1863 have been operating contrary to the provision of the Federal Con-

stitution, and
Whereas: The Federal Reserve System has, Whereas: The Federal Reserve System has, since 1913, been operating contrary to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and that both of the aforesaid institutions have

since 1315, been operating contrary to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and that both of the aforesaid institutions have unconstitutionally used the power of Congress to issue and regulate the value of money contrary to the Constitution, and

Whereas: The Constitutional provision referred to is Section 8 of Article 1, which reads as follows: "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures," and

Whereas: Said constitutional provision has never been modified, amended, or repealed, therefore, be it

Resolved: By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, that said national banks and said Federal Reserve Board, and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System, be, and they are hereby, declared to be operating without any constitutional authority, and be it further Resolved: That if said institutions or either of them obtain credit from the government of the United States, it shall be on the same terms and conditions as the credit extended by the government to other institutions and individuals, and be it further

Resolved: That a joint committee of both Houses of Congress be appointed to formulate a plan to be presented to Congress for the future regulation of money, and be it further Resolved: That the President of the United States and members of his cabinet, the Senators, and Representatives receive a copy of this resolution.

[Submitted by Delegates Charles Gravel and

tors, and Reputhis resolution.

[Submitted by Delegates Charles Gravel and Herman O. Shirly, Federal Labor Union 18385; Edward Wall, Bicycle Workers Federal Labor Union 20291; Eugene H. Lazarz and Patrick J. Hassett, Federal Labor Union 19469.]

... It was recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council for further study and recommendation. . . .

Vice-President Grace: It has been regularly moved and seconded that Resolution No. 37, "Regulation of Our Monetary System", be referred to the Executive Council for further study and recommendation. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered.

Delegate Daley: I move that the Report of the Committee on Taxation be accepted.

Vice-President Grace: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee on Taxation as a whole be accepted. It there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor please say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered.

You will now hear from E. A. Johnson of the Committee on Officers' Reports. Brother Johnson.

Delegate Johnson (Asbestos Workers No. 4, Boston): Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Officers' Reports, composed of 15 appointed

delegates, have had three meetings with only four at the most in attendance at the meet-

ing.

The secretary of the committee has not appeared as yet, therefore, I will have to stumble through the report on my own notes. You will have copies of the printed report of the officers.

the officers. Your co

the officers.
Your committee has given consideration and study to the printed reports of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and all in all to matters pertaining to the functioning and administration of their offices. Several recommendations are noted in the Reports of the President, Vice-Presidents, and so forth, which we can only call to your attention in passing comment. Some of them are suggestions, it is true, but if they were to be acted on by the convention it would be necessary that they be written as amendments to the Constitution, therefore we make no comment upon them.

Constitution, therefore we make no comment upon them.

On page 29 of the Reports we are pleased in calling your attention to the appointment of Daniel J. McCarthy as the representative of the American Federation of Labor to the Division of Unemployment Security in Massachusetts on the Advisement Board. We also are pleased and we hope you are gratified in the appointment by Governor Dever of John J. DelMonte to the position of Commissioner of Labor and Industries of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. On page 32 is the attendance record of Vice-Presidents at Executive Council Meetings. We notice that the committee calls to your attention and requests that in the future the entire record of the members of the Executive Council be printed in the Attendance Record, which includes the President and Secretary-Treasurer.

We note further that the record of attenddance has improved immeasurably over the years. In one instance, the case of the representative from District No. V, who is not a candidate for re-election, his attendance at the Executive Council was interfered with because of his duties as a Vice-President in connection with his International Association.

Vice-President Grace: You know, it's pretty hard for chairmen of committees to upon them.

Vice-President Grace: You know, it's pretty hard for chairmen of committees to stand up here and try to make a report with all the noise that is going on down there. Will the delegates please pay attention?

Delegate Johnson: We particularly call your attention to pages 33, 34, 35, and 36, which is the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, as the delegate from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in attendance at the American Federation of Labor Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, last November, and the comments are contained therein. contained therein.

ontained therein.

We then go to page 57. The work of the committee this year has been limited by constitutional amendments that were made last year, setting up special committees, committees consisting of the Committee on Taxation, which just reported, the Committee on Housing, the Committee on Workmen's Compensation, and the Committee on Social Security, who are charged with those particular subjects. Your committee has no comment on that in that connection.

On page Nos. 58 and 59 is the report of the Massachusetts Labor Relations Committee. We call your attention to page 59 and we quote from the report:

"In the past 18 months, approximately twenty alleged violations of the provisions of these amendments have been brought to the attention of the commission, but in only

the attention of the commission, but in only nine instances have charges been filed. In the other instances the circumstances were such that the law was clearly not applicable and the commission refused to accept the

charges were actually filed with the commission, in one instance the commission dismissed the charge upon investigation, in three instances the charges were withdrawn while in process of investigation and in five instances the charges are pending before the commission. The five pending charges involve disciplinary action taken by an independent union against certain of its members because of alleged 'dual unionism' during the period prior to a collective bargaining election, and the commission, at the request of the charging parties, has withheld investigation of the charges, because of pending intra-union action in the matter. The small number of these alleged acts of discriminaintra-union action in the matter. The small number of these alleged acts of discrimination by unions would appear to indicate that on the whole union officials in Massachusetts do not engage in the practices at which the Slichter legislation was aimed. Bills to repeal the Slichter Acts were filed with the 1949 Legislature."

Pages 60-61-62 come under the Committee on Housing. Therefore, we now report on the Summary of the Activities of the Fair Employment Practices Commission and call your characteristics to the statistical report in relation

ployment Practices Commission and call your attention to the statistical report in relation to the activities of the commission in carrying out the administration of this law.

On page 65 and following pages, you will find a complete report relating to the activities of the Department of Labor and Industries and its allied relationships. We commend this to you for reference as reading in connection with the good welfare of your organizations. We have only one comment to make in reference to the Report of the Department of Labor and that is on Pages 74-75-76. We are gratified, and we know that you are, too, as delegates that the present Legisla-

75-76. We are gratified, and we know that you are, too, as delegates that the present Legislature has amended, modified the present law, minimizing the amount of detail necessary in figuring financial statements for labor unions. Pages 77 to 95—I believe that is correct—is the Report of the Committee on Education. This report is there for your perusal. We make one or two comments in connection therewith. One is the request for continued support of the publication issued under the auspices of the committee under the title of the "Reporter". The second is contained on pages 94-95 and has to do with the campaign to raise \$25,000 in 1949. This convention has already adopted an amendment to the Conalready adopted an amendment to the Constitution which provides for financial aid in the off-collection periods within the law and to carry on the educational program in the off-election year. We call to your attention that it is necessary to secure funds for the actual political campaign. This the committee is trying to do by securing the sum of \$25,000, and as you will note, they have asked each organization to set up a team of ten. We heartily endorse this proposal and ask that you lend every effort in order that they may be successful.

On pages 108-109-110 is the Report of the Legal Advisor of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, which we commend to your attention as some valuable references are contained therein, which would be of value to your the local applications sure

tained therein, which would be of value to you in assisting you in the legal applications surrounding the affairs of your local unions.

On page 110 is the Report of the Massa-sachusetts Federation of Labor's Cancer Committee for 1949. We note that the committee has worked diligently. We regret that the report of the financial efforts is not greater. They raised a total of \$635.50. We hope they continue their efforts.

On pages 112-113-114-115-116 you will find Affiliations. Your committee gave a great deal of time and attention to a study of this subject. They made a recommendation that

the Organizing Committee be charged with the responsibility of setting up a program of visiting, contacting, in an endeavor to persuade the 250 non-affiliated unions to affiliate with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and in that connection, each Vice-President in each district is charged with assisting the Organzing committee in his particular effort. In the remainder of the pages is a report of the Certified Public Accountant on the financial condition, both of the Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education and the Committee on Education, which needs no comment from your committee excepting to say that we analyzed the report to the best of our limited knowledge. knowledge.

This concludes the Report of the Committee Officers. I move that the Report of the Committee be adopted as a whole.

Vice-President Grace: It has been regularly moved that the committee's report be adopted as a whole. Do I hear that seconded? Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor please say "aye"; those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and it is so ordered.

I want to thank the committee for their port. The committee is now discharged.

Will the Sergeant-ar-Arms please try and get the delegates in from the foyer? Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please bring the delegates in? The Archbishop is about to speak. Will all the delegates please come into the hall and be seated?

President DelMonte: Delegates to this 63rd Annual Convention assembled here in Boston, their wives, their guests, their relatives, and their friends, ladies and gentlemen. I know of no better way that we could wind up the sessions of our 63rd Annual Convention that we are going to in this particular one. With us this morning is one of our own, one that knows the value of flesh and blood, a great crusader of Christianity, a man who has devoted all of his life, and if the Lord spares him, we hope he does for a century or two.

I am sure that wherever he goes he will continue to enlighten men and do what he can toward effecting social justice. He came to us last year at Nantasket and he left in a pretty good mood. He told us things that have been in our minds since, and I am sure that you, like me, went out and practiced the Gospel that he preached to us that morning at our convention in Nantasket. at our convention in Nantasket.

at our convention in Nantasket.

He doesn't go to every convention he is invited to. He doesn't attend every function that would like to have him, although he would like to be there. It's humanly impossible for him to attend the many, many places that he is asked to. He has come to our convention twice in a row. There must be a reason for it. In my opinion, there is a reason for it. He knows that when he preaches the gospel of good living to us we follow it, and he knows that within our midst there are no subversive elements. He knows, too, that whenever he talks to us about ousting it from this world that we follow him and do everything we can to rid ourselves and this nation of any subversive elements. of any subversive elements.

He is like we are. He knows what it is to work. He was a member of the Street Carmen's Union; then became a priest, then a higher priest, and now the highest in our Commonwealth and in the Archdiocese. Oh, you know that I could go on and on, but I think it's better that I present him to you, and that we hear what he has to say and I know that we are going to be delighted with whatever he says.

Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, I take

pleasure in presenting of you His Excellency Reverend Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of

ARCHBISHOP RICHARD J. CUSHING

Mr. Chairman, Delegates of the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am grateful to you for your invitation to come here this morning. As I understand it, you are in the concluding hours of your Annual Convention. I gather from the newspapers that it has been a lively convention. Spirited differences of opinion on a few matters lend a strength to your essential unity of purpose and spirit on all fundamental matters.

mental matters.

mental matters.

I do not speak as a specialist on labor problems since I am a priest and I cannot possibly speak as a partisan. You understood that when you invited me. You invite me, I hope, because you recognize me as a friend, and by your invitation you serve notice that you are friends to me and to religion for which I speak, and so I come in a popular role, but my function is the unpopular function of all who attempt to give advice. Did you ever hear the story about a little girl who was asked in school to identify Socrates? To the question, "Who was Socrates?" the little girl gave the following answer: "Socrates was a Greek. He was a great philosopher. People used to come to him for advice. Socrates gave out lots of advice. It was good advice. They poisoned him to death."

You have invited me here to give you advice. I hope I can give you good advice. I have a busy schedule. I cannot stay to dinner, so you are not going to poison me to death.

You people might object to my giving advice.

death.

dinner, so you are not going to poison me to death.

You people might object to my giving advice on the subject on which I propose to speak this morning. Thousands of my brother priests in too many parts of the world stand in daily danger of prison, exile, or death for giving advice on this subject.

The men in Budapest who hold and saw the position that I hold in Boston are in prison for having given advice on this subject.

The men who hold the corresponding positions in Czechoslovakia and Lithuania and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, are submitted to constant terrorism for giving the advice that I stand here to give you this morning.

Just as I do, so all the priests and prelates give their advice in the name of religion, but they are accused of meddling in politics. Now, it is fashionable today to accuse spokesmen for religion, especially to accuse bishops who have the courage to give moral advice on public subjects, of meddling in politics. Well, that reminds me of another story. A wandering preacher down in Dixie gave his first sermon to the crowded congregation of his new church. He said to the congregation, "Last night I noticed several empty bottles along the roadside leading to this church. Brethren, I am telling you that all drinking is the work of the devil."

A voice up in the balcony, the voice of a man cried out, "That's real religion. That's

A voice up in the balcony, the voice of a man cried out, "That's real religion. That's the religion."

The preacher went on. "This morning in the collection plate I saw some of the brothers take out of their pockets dice. They took out those dice along with their cash. I'm telling you, brethren, that gambling is worse than drinking and it is the work of the devil."

The same voice up in the balcony yelled ut, "That's religion, brother. That's religout,,,

Then the preacher said, "Brethren, I come

to a very touchy subject. Some of your wives have been around to see me. They tell me you ain't coming home nights and that here is a lot of running around going on in this parish. Brethren, that stuff is worse than gambling. That stuff is worse than drinking. It's the work of the devil." There was a silence for a second, and then the same male voice shouted from the balcony, "Brother, that's politics." [Laughter.]

It's real religion when you give out advice the boys want. You preach only what the big shots care to hear, but it's politics if you put your finger on the actual vices of the hour and dare to preach against the evils on which the big shots grow fat.

Recent prelates of heretic eastern Europe are accused of politics when they warn the people, workers, and others alike against Red Fascism. They are sent to jail when they expose Communism for what it is. When they criticize, as we all do, the limitations of democracy, the abuses of Catholicism, the moral faults of Americans and of the Western World, then that's real religion, but when we point out the appalling disasters which follow on Communism, then, brother, that politics.

I would like to explain to you very, very briefly some recent action taken by the Vatican in the world's struggle of religion against the menace of Communism. The overwhelming majority of you are religious men. You are, therefore, interested from a purely religious point of view in the decrees by which the Holy see has forbidden all united front collaboration with Communism and any other cooperation which might directly or indirectly further the cause of Communism or protect its props and its works. All of you without exception are devoted to the cause of labor and as a consequence you should be interested in the reasoning behind the recent church decisions concerning cooperation with Communists.

The obligation to avoid all collaboration with Communism is an obligation in conscience

The obligation to avoid all collaboration with Communism is an obligation in conscience for Catholics and for those who believe in God, but there is a like obligation in commonsense for everyone to avoid collaboration with Communism, that is, for everyone who seeks his nation's well-being, his own dignity and freedom and the advancement of the cause of labor.

freedom and the advancement of the cause of labor.

If you want to know what Communism thinks of religion, then read the lines and between the lines of what is happening in Czechoslovakia to Archbishop Beran and to the Church. If you want to know what Communism thinks of labor, then read the lines and between the lines of the valiant speech delivered before the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in Geneva the day before yesterday by Mr. Corley Smith. Mr. Smith produced documentary evidence, provided from sources which are themselves completely Communist, proving beyond the shadow of reasonable doubt in a sane man's mind that the Communist Regimes are responsible for an organized enslavement of workers on a scale probably never attempted and certainly never achieved in the previous history of man's inhumanity to man. He read passages from what the Reds themselves call. "The Corrective Labor Code of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic", the role which governs the forced labor camps in the Soviet Union

The estimated number of slave laborers confined in these camps and sent forth from

The estimated number of slave laborers confined in these camps and sent forth from them to participate in the industrial, agricultural and productive programs of the Soviet Regime is more than ten million men. The overwhelming majority of these ten million men are workers. Many of them are skilled workers. All of them are doing work which

in a state genuinely devoted to the interests of labor would be done by paid workers. All of these ten million men constitute the secret strength of a Soviet System which is in competition with the free workers elsewhere

All of these ten million men constitute the secret strength of a Soviet System which is in competition with the free workers elsewhere in the world.

The Trade Union Movement, the American Federation of Labor, cannot possibly contemplate any more than Christianity can, the degrading fact of 10 million enslaved workers nor of ten million slaves of any kind. On the level of principle, members of organized labor, like Christians and all decent people, must abominate the existence of one slave, let alone a million or ten million slaves.

On the practical level, the Trade Union movement in the free part of the world cannot possibly stand up under competition with slave labor in the other half of the world. Ten million slave workers in one-half of the world today means your enslavement once the inevitable effect of their existence sets in on world markets on a standard of living throughout the world, and on the thinking of mankind concerning the dignity of labor and the worth of its work. With 10 million laborers as slaves under the Soviet Union, their reactions will be felt on every labor union throughout the other-half of the world. So it is in the name of labor quite as much as in the name of religion that those who truly seek the interests of organized labor will continue to raise their voices against Red Fascism and all collaboration with it.

It is a strange fact, but apparently an undeniable fact, that disease is much more contagious than health, namely, it spreads more easily than virtue. Degeneration can take place in a few hours within an organism that was years in developing to perfection, and so when Communists seek collaboration with Christians or democracies or other clear-minded people, the odds are unfortunately greater that they will corrupt the healthy ways of thinking and the progressive standards of those who collaborate with them much more rapidly than free men or men of faith can convert them from their standards of slavery to our standards of freedom. This is the reasoning behind the recent dec

to be a Fellow Traveler with the Communists than it is to be a party agent.

By these decisions, binding on the conscience of Catholics and on those who love God, the Church has cut through the whole tissue of lies, and half-truths and glib fallacies by which the Communist leadership had hoped to hoodwink ignorant, ill-informed or bewildered Catholics. In effect, the Church has said to all Catholics, "When Communists stretch out to you the hand of fellowship, make them show you what it conceals in the other hand. Whoever touches pitch becomes defiled."

The stand of the Church is clear and logical. It is dictated by the bitter and irrefutable evidence of experience. The stand of organized labor should be no less clear. It is reinforced by the same kind of experience. Now, in Massachusetts, the American Federation of Labor and the Federation generally, has a wonderful record of clear vision, clear thinking, clear speaking, and clear action with regard to Communism. We who wish you well, pray that you will keep that record clean. We recognize that

it will be far better for religion if you do so, but we also recognize that it will be far better for labor as well. Your interests are just as much at stake as are those of religion wherever the Communist sets up his secret belief or his spies, his full-grown government or his first "Commie" cell. The Church has long recognized what the world is now coming to learn—the place to fight Communism, the place to fight this despotism, is where it first finds a friend, where it first enlists a party member or first ensnares a fellow traveler. If you wait until it comes into power, well, by that time it is already too late to fight Communism, it is already too late for free men to survive.

You must fight Communism when its first fellow traveler appears or its first "Commie" cell is established. The actual reasoning behind the decree of the Church, forbidding members to be either Party members or fellow travelers, is a reason based on church law and on principles of religious morality. But, I do not need to state these premises to you.

There are familiar lines of reasoning set

to you.

There are familiar lines of reasoning set forth in the age-old commonsense which are forth in the age-old commonsense which are the wisdom behind scores of proverbs familiar among all people from childhood. The French have a proverb that says, "If you sleep with hounds, you will get up with fleas." There is nothing particularly subtle or sublime about that reasoning, but it is the commonsense behind the recent decree forbidding Catholics to have anything to do with Communist teaching or Communist programs. The Italians have an old saying, "If you live with the wolves, you will learn to howl." That's the commonsense behind the decision of the Church not to have anything to do with these people or their system or their pretension. The Bible says the same thing in more lofty language. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." language. manners."

Here in America the old folks used to say, "Show me your company and I'll tell you what you are." That is the wisdom, the commonsense behind the decision of the Church not to permit any kind of cooperation with Communism. It is a decision in the best interests of religion. It involves a line of thought which other organized groups would do well to meditate on if they hope would do well to meditate on if they hope to preserve their traditions of decency and to achieve their objectives of freedom, prosperity

and well-being.

and well-being.

I am grateful to you, my friends, for your invitation to come here this morning. I bless and I admire these worthy objectives of your organization. I beg you to plan and work in the public interest. I know you will justify the public confidence in your regard. I beg you to keep united and do not permit internal dissentions, any jealousies or animosities to weaken the strength of your organization. I ask your prayers. We are living in difficult days, days of danger; but days of danger are always days of opportunity, days which test strength and produce greatness. Great are your opportunities. Keep your mind and meet them. These are the kind of days which make you and me work hard, but they are also the kind of days in which we can win battles to the future. To do so, we must keep a united front. God's blessing to you all.

President DelMonte: Your Excellency, on

President DelMonte: Your Excellency, on behalf of this great Convention—the ovation just rendered leaves me speechless—I know that the message you have brought to the delegates assembled here, not only will be heard, but will be administered as soon as they leave this Convention hall. I am sure that as the delegates of this Convention deliberate here this morning and hold their elections,

they will leave here a stronger and a more united force and go out into their daily work, the work of speading the word of Christianity. Your remarks were excellent and on behalf of the delegates assembled here, now that you don't have your Street Carmen's card any longer as an active member, you are now a member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor forever and ever.

. . . The Convention Medal was presented to Archbishop Cushing . . .

Vice-President Grace: Will the Delegates please come to order? The next speaker is Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., formerly Regional Director for the War Production Board, President of the Pitney-Bowes Company of Stamford, Connecticut, and Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the New England Council and one of the truly enlightened members of management. Mr. Wheeler.

MR. WALTER H. WHEELER

(President, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn.)

I was flattered when Ken Kelley asked me to talk to your sixty-third annual convention this week. But I thought Ken might be putting himself on the spot, because, you know, we have no union in Pitney-Bowes. Some union men, with adequate reason sometimes, take it for granted that a plant without a union is an anti-union plant.

So let me erase any notions you may have

a union is an anti-union plant. So let me erase any notions you may have about that, right now. I have always believed in the full right of labor to organize. I have felt that the growth and development of collective bargaining has not only been a healthy, but an absolutely necessary, step in the growth of our social economy. Under most conditions, and particularly with large-scale production units, I feel that collective bargaining is the only acceptable pattern for labor-management relationships under a democratic capitalism. cratic capitalism.

cratic capitalism.

I have worked cooperatively with many leaders of organized labor, both here in Boston during the war, in my government job as regional director for the War Production Board, and since the war in a number of local, state and regional activities. I am privileged to call a number of labor leaders my personal friends. They have my confidence, and I hope I have theirs.

At the same time, I do not believe that labor-management relations necessarily must be formalized by union contract agreements in every single industrial unit of the country, regardless of what conditions prevail. That,

regardless of what conditions prevail. That, however, is not for any one in management to attempt to determine. It is, and should be, determined solely by employees, as it is in our case. With this disclaimer, let me proceed.

me proceed.

It is clear that labor-management relationships under our new democratic capitalism aren't yet working nearly as well as they should. I believe it is essential to see that improvement comes, and comes fast. For I do not consider it an over-statement to say that on the cooperative understanding between us hinges the freedom of the world for the next several generations. As we in America go, so will the world go. And America will go in the direction which her businessmen lead her economically and her labor leads her politically. Unsettled conflict between the two can only result here, as it has in most of the rest of the world, in government taking over the nation, including both of us. For democracy is really on trial here in America, as never before in history. Can

people really govern themselves and remain free? We are really fighting the last battle. Will it be a Waterloo for democracy? Will it be a victory? The decision is in our hands. Will our strategies be joint or separate? Will they be based on experiences and panaceas, or on economic and human facts, faced in honesty? The first is the easy road, for the present, but it will spell eventual defeat. The latter is the hard road, but it's the only road to victory. There are no easy answers. no easy answers.

no easy answers.

Let's take a look at the responsibility of leadership on both sides of the coin. Let me talk about management first, because presumably that is the side on which I am best qualified to express opinion.

The awful thing about maturity and power is that with them come tremendous responsibility. Management has found that out. That it definitely slipped in its responsibility some years ago—or, more accurately, failed to recognize a different responsibility than it had ever conceived before—goes without saying. But we have learned a tremendous amount—the hard way, through our mistakes, and your efforts—during the past fifteen years.

Let me say right here that when I admit

our mistakes, and your efforts—during the past fifteen years.

Let me say right here that when I admit fault for management, when I may later appear to criticize labor, I imply no basic sin in either. We are all human beings. We are all subject to the same failures and shortcomings. We are all capable of reacting in the same way to the same set of conditions. That ought to be the one basic truth we keep hammering home most of all in the heat of our differences. It should help to reconcile them. I am often troubled by the fact that so many conservative management men and so many labor leaders, who would be the very last to admit to any Communist poisoning, are really showing the basic symptoms of that poisoning. One symptom is an apparent belief in the doctrine of class struggle and its inevitability. Another is the belief that man is strictly an economic animal, and is only going to be satisfied by the "belly" route.

I haven't the time to develop these points at any length here. Let me simply say that, to my mind, the foundation of any effort to improve human relations, whether they be in labor, or management, or international relations, must be faith—faith that human beings, by and large, are good, that they are not basically different, regardless of race or class, and that sooner or later, no matter what the current obstacle may appear to be, they will respond to fair and honest treatment.

Returning again to management's responsi-

Returning again to management's responsibility, it must be clear that we have a new generation, a new crop of men, and a new crop of ideas from older men, coming into bility, it must be clear that we have a new generation, a new crop of men, and a new crop of ideas from older men, coming into influence. There is no one subject which is receiving more of management's attention today than that of good industrial relations in all its aspects. We are really beginning to recognize that our principal assets are our employees. In this respect, management's concepts have really been revolutionized in one generation. Rapidly becoming extinct is the concept that labor is a commodity to be bought at a market price—satisfied only with a weekly paycheck. More and more managements of today are recognizing their employees are individuals—with just as much basic dignity and integrity as any vice-president—that they are entitled to fair and decent treatment, to job interest, and to job security, in so far as is reasonably possible.

Yes, management has come a tremendous way since the depression of the Thirties, but we need to go a lot farther. Too large a segment of management, in my opinion,

still fails to recognize the effort we can and must make to smooth out the cyclical ups and downs of business activity and employ-

Too many of us still fail to recognize that, in the conduct of our businesses, we have a responsibility even greater than the one a responsibility even greater than the one to our stockholders, customers and employees. We have a new public responsibility, on a local, national and world wide scale—a responsibility to so conduct our businesses that they will give satisfaction to all people. Unless we recognize this fact, business as we

Too few of us exercised sufficient restraints on prices and profits during the recent period of postwar inflation—a period when the policing effect of competition was largely

absent.

As a matter of fact, I think far too few of us, both in management and in labor, recognize how strongly we must depend upon free competition as the only practical means of keeping our economic system fair. If it is fair, no one has a right to complain. But how can we make it fair, from a practical standpoint? Certainly not through the unscrupulous use of power pressure—exercised by capital, management or labor. Certainly not through any government edict which establishes just what each one of us should have. Certainly not through the opinion of theorists and ideologists, among whom it is hard to find common ground. But free—really free—competition will do the job for us. If each of us is free to offer our goods or services for what will be paid in a free market, then what we receive is only what society in general determines is fair.

in a tree market, then what we receive is only what society in general determines is fair. Keeping our economy free is not a matter of endeavoring to maintain license. It requires legislation to set the rules—among the most important of which, of course, are our antitrust laws and our labor laws. But government attention should be focused more on fortifying freedom of competition, and less on subsidizing, influencing, regulating or controlling.

controlling.

controlling.

It is not yet fully understood in this country that the main reason why capitalism has largely failed in Europe is because it has not been sufficiently competitive—because it was, for the larger part, monopolistic, restrictive, static, and doomed to self-destruction by its own shortsightedness. This country with its concepts of freedom, individualism, and opportunity is the only section in the world where democratic capitalism has ever been given a real opportunity.

Management still has much to learn, too, in the individual treatment of employees, in advising and consulting with them about the business, particularly about changes that affect them; in providing more job interest and reward for unusual effort, in stabilizing employment, in profit sharing, and in many other matters.

other matters.

But an ever increasing proportion management is becoming cognizant of management is becoming cognizant of all of these things and is doing something about them. It recognizes, too, that government must play a part in the regulation of our economy, in providing more security from the hazards of chance. Government can play that part without necessarily degenerating into the complete "Welfare State."

I am confident we will prove here in America that democratic capitalism—and the freedom which is dependent upon it—can and will survive. But that confidence implies great faith in the development of statesmanlike labor leadership. I have every confidence that it will develop increasingly. I have seen it develop within the ranks of

the A. F. of L. It is personified by a number of men present in this room.

I go so far as to say that I feel our future from here on out is much more dependent upon the development of statesman-

leadership in labor than in management. he labor movement in this country is The labor movement in this country is relatively young. Is just beginning to reach that maturity and power which develops a wider and broader sense of responsibility. In the years ahead, labor's responsibility will be tremendous. Because the labor group by far outnumbers any other group, in the long run we will have pretty much the kind of government and the kind of society that labor decrees

that labor decrees.

I believe a statesmanlike job for a labor leader—the job many of you in this room are doing now—is a far tougher assignment than a similar job for a management leader. Yours is the one that requires a greater risk, beneaty and strength of character. If a top Yours is the one that requires a greater risk, honesty and strength of character. If a top management man believes in a broad policy of public responsibility—that honesty and rightness are the only sound long-run policies—he has, primarily, only his board of directors and associates to convince—a relatively small group of men, whom he knows by name and can reason with individually

You, on the other hand, are, by necessity, in a political atmosphere, representing masses of people whose educational opportunities have not been as great, and whose fear, prejudice, envy and avarice can readily be played upon by the expedient and unscrupulous who may compete with your

played upon by the expedient and unscrupulous who may compete with you.

Human nature being what it is, it is a simple matter to stand on a platform, distort a few statistics, point to apparent injustices, and convince the crowd that all they have to do is to fight oppressive control and gain the right to dip into a barrel of inexhaustible wealth wealth.

It is another matter entirely to try to tell a crowd what they don't want to hear—to educate them on the economic facts of life; to point out that you can't get more out of the barrel than is put in by production, whether it be from government or private industry; to explain that taking everything away from the so-called rich would provide little per capita for the poor; to counsel that human progress by its nature must be slow, that the solution of many problems is the choice of the lesser of evils; that too much security means decadence; that opporthe choice of the lesser of evils; that too much security means decadence; that opportunity and incentive must be preserved even though they are sometimes abused; that the effect of chance on all of our lives can probably never be completely eliminated; that the test of any social or economic question is not whether it is right or wrong, in any final or absolute sense, but whether it will work now and help us to progress, or whether, if tried now, its net effect will be to set us back. These are the big questions that you have to cope with every day in your relationships. I need not point out to you how complex they are, and how difficult of explanation and answer. of explanation and answer.

The British Labor Government is finding out today just how tough it is to say some of these things. But it is saying them. It is telling British Labor about the one and only thing which will improve the lot of the British people—to produce more, to work harder with better tools and methods. They are finding, too, that better tools and methods, as well as new and better products, cannot be adequately provided under ponderous, unwieldly government direction. They can't replace the greater efforts of millions of individual enterprisers, with a real opportunity for profit ahead. They are finding out the

simple, basic truth that no one will ever work as hard for government, or under government limitations, as he works freely for himself. They are experiencing a lassitude throughout the country, in labor and management alike—a lassitude which comes from the substitution of too much security for exportunity. opportunity.

opportunity.

I mentioned, a moment ago, the Marxist fallacy of the inevitable class struggle and how some people in management appear to accept this doctrine. A lot of the people in labor movement, who are vigorously fighting Communism within their ranks, appear to accept it, also, and preach class prejudice and hatred. Class struggle is only as inevitable as we make it—that and no more. If we choose and you chose to work together, there is no mysterious element in our system which inevitably will keep us apart. That fact is well demonstrated in thousands of cities throughout the country.

Another Marxist idea, that I am happy to see the A. F. of L. is helping to toss overboard, is the notion that all profits are inherently evil. Profits are probably the most socially useful thing we have ever had. Their existence during the last hundred

to see the A. F. of L. is helping to toss overboard, is the notion that all profits are inherently evil. Profits are probably the most socially useful thing we have ever had. Their existence during the last hundred years has provided us with the good things that make us the most fortunate people on this earth. Every one of us has had his share of those profits—if not in dividends, then in relative freedom from drudgery and want, in better homes, schooling, food, and all of the many things we enjoy today—unheard of luxuries a generation or so ago. The profit system has paid us all dividends in a fuller, richer life.

This is not to whitewash all profits. There is hardly anything in life which cannot be made wrong and harmful by excess. But in the long run it is far better to let competition do the overall policing of profits, than to try to deal with the problem wholesale, through government action or nation-wide rounds of increases.

Ability to pay is certainly a legitimate factor in individual plant bargaining. But don't forget, there is good reason why you should want to see your companies make a healthy profit. I know some companies where the unions involved should be worrying about the fact that the company isn't making enough profit. The security of a lot of good workers depends on those companies, and whether they can make a profit.

In our effort to develop better joint leadership, I do believe labor should reexamine some of its historical terminology. I have in mind such classic phrases as "labor-baiter", "sweat shop", "speed up", and the like. Too often these phases roll off the tongue unconsciously. In most cases today they are more emotional than accurate. You will remeber the "Slave Labor Bill," I imagine. I won't defend all parts of the Taft-Hartley Act. It has some bad features I know, but this was a pretty violently exaggerated description, I am sure you must agree.

The great trouble with these glib phrases is that they interfere tremendously with

The great trouble with these glib phrases is that they interfere tremendously with labor-management harmony. They may sound good at the moment from the platform or in a press release. But to the managements you are dealing with they may appear indefensible, completely political and rabble-rousing. They cause many a liberal management to throw up its hands, and say, "What's the use? How can you cooperate with people like that?" I have seen this sort of thing happen time and time again. I believe it is not only discouraging to liberal management, but definitely against the best interests of labor. No leadership, in the long run, can be

beneficial when it believes that the end justifies most any means.

There's a great deal too much talk in the country today about security. Security is a fine thing, of course—up to a point. I believe in all the insurance plans we now have, both governmental and privately sponsored. But I think we need to beware of an "oversense" of security. There is a law of diminishing returns on security—that is, we can reach a point in our thinking about security where we'll get less by trying to assure more.

is, we can reach a point in our thinking about security where we'll get less by trying to assure more.

It sounds like nonsense, let me make myself clearer. There is no such thing as complete security. Security can only be relative. It can be no stronger than your company; if your government is going to guarantee you part pay should you lose your job, than your security is no stronger than your government. Short of a perfect world, I see no complete security. Nor do I believe I want it. It's always well to leave just a little room for a burr in the seat of the pants—even for managements. Would you like to see all of them secure in their jobs, whatever the circumstances? My security should depend on whether I do a good job, and so, I believe, should yours.

We are mutually faced with an immediate problem today: whether our economy is going to turn up again, or continue its decline. Unemployment has already reached serious, although certainly not acute, proportions. So far, with our unemployment compensation, we are meeting the situation far more ad-

far, with our unemployment compensation, we are meeting the situation far more adequately than we did in the early stage of the depression of the Thirties. To that extent, at least, progress has been made. But unemployment compensation is not by any means

at least, progress has been made. But discussions the whole answer.

I think we all agree that some adjustment from the unhealthy boom conditions we were experiencing was not only necessary but inevitable. There are definite signs that the decline is now levelling off, and even some indications of an upturn. I believe management generally recognizes that the buying power to sustain our economy is existent, that the job ahead is to sell through lower prices and greater sales effort.

On the labor side, the situation certainly calls for cooperating with management as never before in increasing productivity and lowering costs. What we, both labor and management, must do together is to offer the buying public is the boss of us both, and on whether or not we please it depends the level of business activity and employment in the months ahead.

on whether or not we please it depends the level of business activity and employment in the months ahead.

In the longer pull, and in summary, I feel that management is pretty rapidly coming to a fuller recognition of the new and broader responsibilities it must assume if we are to maintain the way of life so important to us in this country. I am convinced that it is even more ready to cooperate with labor than labor itself recognizes.

I believe that it is now labor's turn to develop a broader sense of responsibility. American Labor has come of age. It will be the most powerful political element in our society in the future. The exercising of power is a hard job. Our democracy is under test. There are no easy answers. But I am confident they will be found. I look to the type of leadership you represent to help find them.

Vice President Grace: Thank you very

Vice -President Grace: Thank you very much, Mr. Wheeler.

I am sure your remarks were well given and were well meaning and I am sure the Delegates here will digest them. You may not have been a Union member when you

came in but you are surely going to be an honorary member when you leave here with this Badge of Honor.

came in but you are surely going to be an honorary member when you leave here with this Badge of Honor.

President DelMonte: If the business before this Convention can be expedited, we can all go home and check out of this hotel on time. Is there any Committee Chairman here that is ready to make a report? The only way we can proceed is to have our Committee Chairmen come here and make their reports. I understand that the Union Labels Committee is ready to make a report and that report will be the raffling off of items that were donated. I am sure that you want to stay here for that. I know that we want to get the elections over with as soon as possible and we all want to go home. It has been a hot week. Bear with us at the closing hours of this Convention. The Chair would like a little bit of order at the Convention.

I would like to say that I see in our midst, a young man who has been very, very helpful to the Trade Union Movement here in the State of Massachusetts in his capacity as State Representative. He has served on that important Committee of Rules; his Labor record is 100 per cent. He is a great young man and he comes from an industrial part of this State. There are other people who represent us in State office and Federal office that come from his District who haven't a 100 per cent record. It pleases me to say that Representative Harold C. Nagle of Fall River is here. Will you stand up, Harold Nagle? Stand up and take a bow.

If there are no Committees to report, we will proceed with the Report of the Committee on Union Labels and their final part of the Report which is to raffle off the articles that are here. When you got your credentials, you got a duplicate ticket. You signed one part of it and placed the other part in a box. All these articles were donated by various concerns that are interested in giving some of this material away. So, if you sit very quietly and if you act very quiekly as your name is called, then you can come down here and pick the articles. I understand that the beautiful C

Delegate Martin: They have their choice. President DelMonte: You have your choice.

Delegate Casey: We have endeavored to see that everybody has a ticket. There are no duplicates. No delegate has a duplicate ticket because there shouldn't be two tickets

The Resolution of Thanks to Union Milk and Creamery Dealers (No. 55) as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 55

PATRONAGE OF AND THANKS TO UNION MILK AND CREAMERY **DEALERS**

Whereas, In cooperation with Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 380, the Union Milk and Creamery Dealers listed below have maintained a Milk Bar for the benefit of Delegates and visitors, and

Whereas, We have all enjoyed these re-freshments during sessions and during one of the hottest spells Boston has had in years,

Whereas, We support and patronize Union Dealers, we hereby reaffirm our loyalty to these dealers, thereto be it
Resolved, That upon returning to our respective Locals we ask our friends to

patronize only such Union Dealers, and be it

further

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to these Union Dealers and pledge our continued support to these Union Dealers:-

Cashins, Cosgrove's, Davidson's, Decrfoot Farms, Giroux Bros., Kinsman Dairy, McAdams, Needham Dairy, Putnam Brothers, Seven Oaks Dairy, United Farmers, Walker Gordon Laboratory, Weiler-Sterling Farms, White Brothers, Whiting Milk Company. Decrfoot

MARTIN J. CASEY, Chairman, Union Label Committee.

The Committee recommends its adoption.
President DelMonte: Resolution (No. 55)
dealing with the concerns that gave us the
milk. I am going to ask the Chairman on
Union Labels to include in his resolution
those members of Local 380 who stayed out
there from Monday until tonight, giving milk
away. I think they should be included in
the resolution. Is there any objection to
including the members of Local 380?
All those in favor of the resolution as
amended, say, "Aye". Opposed "No". The
"Ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote of
this Convention and so ordered.

Delegate Casey: Refore we start raffling

Delegate Casey: Before we start raffling off the exhibits of the Committee on Union Labels, I want to state, we are very fortunate that there are sixty-five prizes. The first one to draw has his choice, and so on, until everything is gone. First, I will read Resolution No. 58 tion No. 53.

No. 53 "Thanks and Appreciation to Donors to Union Label Exhibit."

RESOLUTION No. 53

AND APPRECIATION TO THANKS DONORS TO UNION LABEL EXHIBIT

Whereas, The Union Label Exhibit affords makers of Union Made Articles an opportunity of making known their products to delegates

of making known their products to decignand visitors, and Whereas, The Union Label Exhibit is established to bring before members information as to Union-made articles, and Whereas, The appended list of manufacturers, International, Local Unions and Central Labor Unions through their donations, have made possible a very successful exhibit,

Central Labor Unions through their donations, have made possible a very successful exhibit, therefore be it

Resolved, That a vote of thanks and appreciation be extended to all who contributed to our Union Label Exhibit, that delegates and visitors, on their return to their homes, request their members, relatives and friends, to patronize these products, that we place orders with local merchants, and be it further

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the 63rd annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby pledge ourselves to buy only such goods as bear the Union Label, and to patronize only those shops displaying union shop cards and whose employees display the union button of American Federation of Labor organizations, only:

Donors: Plymouth Rubber Company, plastic bags, aprons, raincoats, etc.; United Textile Workers of America, 2 ladies' or men's suitings; United Textile Workers of America, Local 38, 1 ladies' or men's suiting; Etons, 4 neckties; Dewey & Almy Chemical Co. (Local 68), toys and plastic covers; United

Ladies Garment Workers Intl. Union, several ladies' garments; Westfield Manufacturing Company, bicycle; Schenley Distillery, whiskey; Mr. Boston Distillers, whiskey: Hiram Walker Distillers, whiskey; Gibson Distillery, whiskey; National Distillery, whiskey; Seagrams Distillery, whiskey; Frankfort Distillers, whiskey; Calvart Distillers, whiskey; Calvart Distillers, whiskey; Walker Distillers, whiskey; Gibson Distillery, whiskey; National Distillery, whiskey; Seagrams Distillery, whiskey; Frankfort Distillers, whiskey; Calvert Distillers, whiskey; Calvert Distillers, whiskey; Calvert Distillers, whiskey; Calvert Distillers, whiskey; R. G. Sullivan, box 7-20-4 cigars; Bennett Textile Co., Inc., Cohoes, N.Y., 4 pieces of men's undergarments; Raytheon Mfg. Co., Ronson table lighter; Star Brush Mfg. Co., 9 paint brushes; Lever Bros. (Int. Chemical Works 116), 10½ cases Swan, Lux and Lifeboy soaps; New England Overalls Co., 4 Biltwell work garments; Hood Rubber Co., 10 pair rubbers, boots, sneakers; Gorton-Pew Fisheries, 3 boxes canned fish; Boot & Shoe Workers Intl. Union, men's shoes; Leopold Morse, men's shoes; Edgar P. Lewis & Sons, Inc., assorted candies; H. D. Lee Co., 2 pair overalls; Sweet-Orr Co., 1 pair overalls: Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Kentucky Club tobacco; First National Stores, 1 ham; Stop and Shop, 1 ham. and Shop, 1 ham.

Respectfully submitted: Martin J. Cascy, Boston Electrotypers Union 11, Chairman; John Donegan, Seafood Workers Union 1572-2, Boston; Walter Aitchinson, Bakers Union Rocton: Luke Kramer, Milk Wagon 20, Boston; Luke Kramcr, Milk Wagon Drivers 380, Boston; Minot Powers, Meat Cutters Union 137, Worcester; James Clark, Teamsters Local 653, Brockton; Justin McCarthy, Bakery Workers 348, Cambridge; Walter Lockhart, Quincy C.L.U. He reported it as favorable to the Committee and moved its

adoption . .

President DelMonte: Action now comes on the adoption of the Committee's Report which is to concur with the Resolution. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor say "Aye". Those opposed, say "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered.

It is only fair that I make this announcement, that it is one of the hardest jobs any President has to select members to serve on Committees. After you have picked the Committee, you don't make many friends and those who have been chosen to represent the Federation of Labor on the Convention Committees should at least accept the feeling of respect the officers have when we put Committees should at least accept the feeling of respect the officers have when we put them on a Committee. Two Committees have already reported they cannot function because the members of their Committees are not available. Now, the Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Report must meet or we must adjourn without even acting on this Report which is very important. Those of you who know you are on the Committee of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report, report to your Committee at the left of the hall, near the center exit door. That is to my right. Now, I know—no one knows better than the Now, I know—no one knows better than the Chairman—how many people want to get on Committees and if we put them on and they don't want to serve, then we will not elect them next year.

We are ready to raffle off the merchandise that has been given to you by the merchants as contained in the resolution you just adopted.

. . . The first ticket drawn was that of Delegate Ellis Bloomquist . . .

Delegate Casey: I would like to announce that the Bakers Union Labels' Display will be donated to the Children's Home on Harrison Avenue, sponsored by the "Little Sisters of the Poor". That is by Walter Aitchison, Bakers Union, Local No. 20, Poston. That completes the Report of the Union Labels Committee.

Vice-President Grace: Action comes on the acceptance of the Union Label Committee Report. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor say, "Aye". Opposed, "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and is so ordered.

Are there any Committees to report?

Delegate LeBow (Central Labor Union, Lowell): Acting Chairman of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Report Committee. I would like to have the members of the Committee meet on my left, at the exit door, immediately.

Vice-President Grace: You heard the announcement on that Committee.

Delegate Norwood (Women's Trade Union League, Boston): We introduced Resolution No. 27 and I am sorry but I was not present at the time it was taken up. I was listening to the speakers and I haven't had the opportunity to speak on it.

Vice-President Grace: The resolution was read.

Delegate Norwood: But I wasn't here.

Vice-President Grace: Resolution No. 27 was passed at the close of yesterday's session.

Delegate Norwood: I had a meeting at the time. I am sorry, but I couldn't be here. I would just like to say a word about the resolution. It's very important to our Local. We are in the process of making this a 100 per cent Union shop and I would like to call to the attention of the Delegates here that—

Vice-President Grace: Will the Delegates bear with the Chair that the Delegate is out of order. The resolution has been passed and accepted by the Convention and we cannot refer back.

Delegate Norwood: Well, I am asking for an opportunity to say a word about the resolution, to explain why we introduced it. I am asking it as a personal privilege and I think it should be granted. I sat here and listened to a lot of speakers. I certainly want to say compthing for many contents. want to say something for my organization.

President DelMonte: If you want to submit a written report to be included in the record, we will accept it, but in order to refer back to business that was done yesterday, it is necessary to suspend the rules. You have to have a majority vote and then you have to dig up the resolution; the resolution has to be read so that the people will know what you are talking on. The resolution has been accepted by this Convention.

Delegate Norwood: I don't know why you take this arbitrary position because this is very important.

President DelMonte: The position is not arbitrary inasmuch as it is parliamentary. Now, if we allow you—and the Chair has no objection to your talking on something that was acted upon yesterday—then we have got to, in all common sense, allow any delegate who gets before a microphone and wants to refer back, that is, back to Monday, Tuesday, or Thursday or Thursday-

Delegate Norwood: I want to be allowed two minutes to explain why we introduced this resolution.

President DelMonte: If the delegate would like at the opening of the afternoon session to ask permission to address the Convention for two minutes, I am sure that the Convention will accept it. We must continue with our order of business.

Will Past President William Nealey and Past President James Moriarty come to the platform and get Badges that indicate they are Past Presidents?

are Past Presidents?

The hour of 12 has come. Are the Delegates desirous of extending the time, or do they wish to adjourn? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Convention adjourn. All in favor say "Aye". Those opposed, "No". The "Ayes" have it. It's a vote and is so ordered.

Miss Norwood, you can speak immediately upon the reconvening of the afternoon session, for two minutes.

Secretary Kenneth J. Kelley: Delegates, the first order of business called for under the Rules of Order and under the Constitution this afternoon is the election of officers. You realize that there are over 675 Delegates registered. It is going to be a tremendously difficult took with the constitution of considering the control of the control o difficult task to run that election off speedily and quickly. We have arranged for a system which we feel sure will enable you to do that with dispatch.

I do hope all of the Delegates will be back here promptly at 2:00 p.m. in order that the roll call of Delegates who are to deposit their ballots may be done with dispatch. Thank you.

Will the following five members of the Election Committee who are to act as Tellers, come to the platform? Nate Hurwitz, Chairman of the Tellers Committee; Joseph Doyle; Joseph Talerico; James Murphy; Louis Blender; and also Alfred Ellis.

. . . The meeting then adjourned at 12:30 o'clock . . .

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting convened at 2:10 o'clock, President John J. DelMonte presiding.

President DelMonte: The Convention will in order.

Is Delegate Norwood in the hall?

Delegate Costello, do you want to say a few words?

Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee.

Will the Convention come to order. afternoon session of our Convention is now convened for the purpose of transacting all business that may regularly come before it.

So that each Delegate will have an opportunity to be in the hall at the time of roll

call, we will hear from a gentleman who has been waiting patiently to address you all week long. He is here representing a gentleman who was invited to speak, who couldn't be here on account of sudden illness. He talks to you on a very important subject, very important to your economic way of life. He represents the Division of Employment Security. Security.

We have requested and invited Antonio England, the Director of that Division: and, as I said, because of sudden illness, he has substituting for him, the Director's Representative on Labor Relations, a member of the State, County, and Municipal Employees, Local 648, Mr. Charles C. Costello, the Director's Representative. Mr. Costello.

CHARLES C. COSTELLO

President DelMonte, delegates, wives of delegates, and friends. Whenever I am thrown into a situation where I have to do some pinch-hitting, I am always reminded of the Italian emigrant who came over in a sail-boat, and he settled on a farm up in New York State.

the Italian emigrant who came over in a sail-boat, and he settled on a farm up in New York State.

Like all good Italian emigrants, in time, he made money, and decided to go back to the Old Country; but the industrial revolution had come along and they made giant machinery and giant steamships, and so forth. He went back to the Old Country and had a very good time of it, and when he came home, his daughter, Rosetta, said, "Dad, what kind of time did you have?"

He said, "Daughter, it was wonderful, all but the first day." He says, "I go down to the dock in New York, and 'Mama Mia!' there is a boat there as big as the lies that Guiseppi tells.

"Mama Mia!" he said, "we were all in a crowd on the dock in front of the gangplank, and up the gangplank we went, and we go up there and there is a little door with a man that is going to take tickets. Somebody pulls a rope, and somebody hollers, 'All aboard that are going aboard!'" He said, "I never saw such a crowd in my life. We were all there like a bunch of bananas, and suddenly somebody hollered, 'Man overboard!' and I look over, and good Lord!, it's me!"

So, I am here pinch-hitting for my Director, Antonio England, Director of the Division of Employment Security, who is indisposed. He is exhausted from a combination of heat and the intensity with which he applies himself to Labor's problems.

Two of your representatives are particularly well-qualified to appreciate that statement: Jim Moriarty and John DelMonte, Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

"Tony", as Mr. England is called, instructed me to stress his gratitude at being invited to address you. He knows it was due—

President DelMonte: It isn't that I want to interrupt the speaker, but I have just as

President DelMonte: It isn't that I want to interrupt the speaker, but I have just as much right to interrupt him as you have down there. Now, he has an important message to bring you, it is on Employment Security. You either listen to him today or some day you will be down around somebody's office asking questions about it. He is going to give you an explanation. Give the speaker some attention please

give you an explanation. some attention, please.

Delegate Costello: "Tony", as Mr. England is called, instructed me to stress his gratitude at being asked to address you. He knows it was due primarily to his position as a responsible Government executive, combined with the generous impulse on the part of your counsel. Good fighters in a common cause always respect an opponent.

always respect an opponent.

He fully realizes that the ultimate objectives of both the American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O. is to raise the living standard of every one who earns money by the sweat of his brow.

The competitive struggle for power, with the resultant raids by one group of Unions on the other, often are exasperating.

Ultimately, however, the conflicts will be resolved, the common goal identified, and liberal leadership will appear to consolidate the efforts of all men of good will.

As Delegate Pasini, Bakers, Local 32, Springfield, will say: "Una mano lava laltra, et tuta dua, l'avano la facia".

"One hand washes the other, and they both wash the face."

It may well be that this young, dynamic labor leader, whom I represented in his rise to power, has made some enemies. Who in Labor's ranks ever has gotten any position without creating enemies, and sometimes bitter foes?

It is the great tragedy of the 'Labor movement that we so bruise and villify its courageous members that henceforth they are forced to use all their wits and energy to survive, or lick their wounds in embitterment. It takes the stomach of a goat to digest the contents of the Union's feed bag.

Let me make it crystal clear that the man I represent here today, Antonio England, really is a big man. One of the first official acts this former C.I.O. "big shot" performed on joining the Division of Empoyment Security was to appoint me, an A. F. of L. man, his personal representative on Labor for the entire State.

entire State.

Tony England was appointed Director of the Division of Employment Security by a great Democratic Governor, Paul Dever. the Division of Employment Security by a great Democratic Governor, Paul Dever. Never did a Governor make a more brilliant choice. He serves loyally and with distinction. He brings courage and leadership to the administration of the Department, whose importance was cited by Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin when he said, "The small merchants of Lawrence recently were saved from disaster by the purchasing power of 21,000 of their 43,000 population derived from Unemployment benefits."

Tony England is in there slugging for Labor. He is fast offsetting the Division's management complex.

Now, Labor can close its ranks with per-

management complex.

Now, Labor can close its ranks with perfect confidence that it has, in Tony England, a dynamic crusader who never for an instant forgets his debt to organized Labor, whether it be the C.I.O. or the A. F. of L.

The "Brass" in the Division get nowhere if they try to push the little man around; and he is a holy terror if they attempt to get rough with Labor. He is all that Labor ever dreamed of as a Government executive. With all that, he acts with wisdom and prudence toward Management.

On an occasion like this, before a distinguished and powerful group of associates, one

guished and powerful group of associates, one likes to contribute personal observations which

likes to contribute personal observations which they feel will aid the common cause.

Labor has comes a long way in a relatively short period. It was not too long ago that we had the twelve-hour work day with meagre pay and bestial brutality on the part of Management when pioneers of the Labor movement tried to correct this industrial slavery. Force was met with force, as usual.

Labor's objectives further were complicated by racial antagonisms. Unfortunately, they persist in some areas even today.

Labor's objectives further were complicated by racial antagonisms. Unfortunately, they persist in some areas even today.

The cocky Irish, especially in the textile centers, through some quirk of racial perversity, thought they were superior to the French and the Italians. It is true that the lamp of civilization was kept burning in Ireland during the so-called Dark Ages, but these clannish and belligerent emigrants, whose fathers had been fighting the English gentry for about 700 years, hadn't much time to learn that the French and the Italians also had a heritage of culture and refinement.

The Irish thought the only way to settle a difference was to beat a man's brains out. However, the fighting Irish were ideal in the economic climate which prevailed in our textile centers of those early days. It took them some time to learn that the French and the Italians and all the other racial groups were excellent allies, and had a few tricks and

techniques which could win a fight without

physical violence.

In a city like Lowell, they drove the French Canadians into the political camp of Management, and although Management frowned on them, they exploited our good friends, the French Canadians.

French Canadians.

As a result of these early misunderstandings, we often find Labor divided along political lines. It is important, if Labor is to reach the apex of its power, to serve America for Americans, that they submerge their racial antipathies and march hand-in-hand along a common front politically and economically.

President DelMonte: Thank you very much, Charles. I am sure that those who listened will appreciate your timely remarks.

Charlie, although you are a member of the Union, I want to give you a guest badge, too.

Delegate Costello: Thank you very much,

President DelMonte.

President DelMonte: I wish to announce that a pair of eyeglasses has been lost or mislaid on one of the tables. It would do some of the candidates good if they would help look around, because the particular gentleman will be unable to mark his ballot unless he finds his glasses. finds his glasses.

Also, a cuff link has been lost, a gold cuff ik. If you find that, will you return it here?

link. If you find that, will you return it here? The glasses, too.

Is Miss Rose Norwood here?
Give your attention to Chairman Grady, while he completes his report. He is Chairman of the Credentials Committee who will announce to this convention the total number of delegates who will be entitled to vote.

I am going to ask the delegates to take seats in the hall and stop walking back and forth and congregating in the middle of the aisles. If they want to congregate, let them go outside and have their caucuses.

Miss Rose Norwood, International Organizer of the Retail Clerks, desires to speak very briefly on a resolution that was accepted here last night.

Delegate Norwood (Woman's Trade Union

Delegate Norwood (Woman's Trade Union League, Boston): Thank you, President Del-Monte. I would be remiss in my duty if I didn't take a few minutes of your time to talk about Resolution 27.

Our Vice-President was very anxious to talk on it, and inasmuch as she isn't here, her husband is dying, I want to say one thing. We are putting on a telephone campaign trying to make the Jordan Marsh Store 100 per cent Union. We are not going to ask you to stay away from patronizing that store. We want you to patronize it, but when you do go in, please ask for the men and women who are wearing Union buttons, and whether they belong to the Union.

In one part of the store, of the entire sales force, we have about eighty-five per cent organized, but the Company has hired detectives to try and keep us from going within the store and doing a complete job.

I say that the truck drivers have done a wonderful job in their own group, and we in the Retail Field must follow suit and do likewise; and we do hope that the delegates—so many of you know that the women, who have eighty-five per cent of the spending power, can do a tremendous job in helping these men and women who are still getting subnormal wages and substandard wages.

If I were to begin to tell you the small wages these men and women were getting, you, would be amazed; and you can help us by going home and telling your wives, whenever they are purchasing anything, to please ask for the Union people always, and that will

help us a great deal in our efforts to organize. Thank you very much.
President DelMonte: Chairman Grady will

President DelMonte: Chairman Grady Will now make his report.

Is Harry Grages available? I understand the Central Labor Union of Boston is raffling off three television sets; and that Harry is very desirous of pulling the three lucky numbers before we proceed with the elections. Is Harry around?

Give your attention to Chairman Grady.
... Chairman Grady proceeded to read the names of additional credentialed delegates ...

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, the total is 690 delegates. I move, Mr. Chairman, that these delegates be seated with voice and vote, and that the Committee's Report be accepted as a whole.

President DelMonte: The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials has made his final report that there are a total of 690 accredited delegates here, and his action is to adopt—and the action is on the adoption of his report, which is complete. He moves the adoption

All those in favor say "aye"; contrary minded "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered, and the committee is

discharged.

I think that, for the work they have done since last Sunday, the entire Credentials Committee deserves a rousing round af applause.

. The delegates arose and applauded the Credentials Committee . .

President DelMonte: Harry Grages and James L. Donovan, of the Boston Central Labor Union, who have been the hosts to this Convention, are going to proceed to complete the final bit of activity, and that is the draw-ing of three tickets from that drum or cylin-der, the result of which will mean that three people within this hall who purchased tickets will be the lucky winners of three portable television sets.

Pardon me, these tickets will be drawn, and whether the person who purchased the ticket is within the hall or not—I have been advised that some tickets were sold to outside Unions and to people that may not have been delegates—that man is the winner. Is that

right?

Give your attention now to President Donovan.

Delegate Donovan (Central Labor Union, Boston): The first ticket will be drawn by President DelMonte. That is for the table model, for a Union-made television set.

President DelMonte: The ticket belongs to a great fellow, an associate of mine, if you please, Mr. William Horneman, Electrical Workers, Local 103, and a conciliator. I kept it in the department, at least.

Secretary Kelley: Philip Doyle, 20 Bond Street, Gloucester, Massachusetts. R. C. Gilbo, 55 North 6th Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

President DelMonte: That completes the drawing, and I believe the Chair's opinion is that, for the fine example of hospitality shown us by the Boston Central Union, President Donovan, Harry Grages, and all the members of that committee deserve a rousing round of applause.

. . . The delegates arose and applauded . . .

And, in case you don't know the gentleman who won the television set, Mr. William C. Horneman; he is one of the best conciliators in the United States.

President DelMonte: And Mr. Grages, the Secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, wishes to extend from the Central Labor

Union to the delegates here his thanks for being such good delegates.

The next order of business will be the order of elections. I want you to pay strict attention to a few remarks I have to make relative

tion to a few remarks I have to make relative to this election.

This election today, may, in the opinion of some people, be conducted a little bit differently than other elections. Other years, ballots were passed on the table and you felt at liberty to mark them as you wished. It was a secret ballot, of course, if nobody was looking over your shoulder.

We have heard many remarks about democratic elections, and that we, the officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, felt that a democratic eelction would be conducted.

Massachusetts Federation of Labor, felt that a democratic eelction would be conducted. You will see at the rear of the rostrum, booths. These booths are to insure your privacy—each and every delegate. No one is going to hold their head over your shoulder this year when you mark your ballot.

The Election Committee will assemble here immediate and Kenneth J. Kelley will give it final instructions and read the roll call.

Your name will be called, you will proceed to this table on my right, your left, and your name will be marked off the credentials; then you will proceed up the stairs on to the stage, select any of these booths, use the pencil we have provided, and then mark your ballot, fold it, and proceed to the ballot boxes where it will be registered; and at the close of voting, the ballot boxes will be locked and sealed, and the only one who has access to them is the the only one who has access to them is the committee, through its chairman.

The ballots will be counted. That, in my opinion, is a democratic, secret Australian

ballot election.

I want to call the Election Committee:
Nate Hurwitz, Laundry Drivers, Local 168;
Joseph Doyle, Bricklayers, Local 3;
Joseph Talerico, Rubber Workers, Local 21914;

James Murphy, Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local 100; Lou Blender, Distillery Workers, Local 8; And Alfred Ellis, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17.

These are the people who will be in charge of the balloting, the telling, and the counting of the votes only after the election.

After the voting, the chairman here will announce to you that you will be at liberty to choose a checker.

Brother Kelley will read from the Constitution the final instructions for voting.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegate. In view of the fact that there are a record number of delegates registered at this convention and eligible for voting, the comconvention and eligible for voting, the complete cooperation of each and every delegate will help to speed up this election, enable us to do it democratically, enable us to do it quickly, and enable everyone with a minimum of confusion to cast his ballot; and I do plead with the delegates for their complete cooperation in this most important function of the Federation of Labor.

I am reading now from the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Arti-cle V, Section 6, on Pages 12 and 13—Sec-tions 6, 7, and 8: "Section 6. The Australian ballot shall

be used in electing officers with printed ballot, which shall contain the names of the

candidates, the organizations and the localities they represent as delegates.

"Section 7. The election of officers shall be held immediately on opening of Friday afternoon session, unless sooner reached, when a roll call of the delegates shall be called to deposit their ballots.

"Section 8. The President shall appoint a

committee of five duly accredited delegates who shall act as tellers, who shall distribute, sort and count ballots."

President DelMonte has explained the procedure. The Credentials Committee and your

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent will be seated at that table there. Your name will be called by city and town arranged alphabetically, starting with "A", Andover, or the first town starting with the letter "A".

We will go all the way down through the list as your name is called, you will come up to the credentials desk, receive your ballot, proceed on to the stage, mark it, and go on down through there; and I do hope that everyone will give us complete cooperation in order that this most important function will be that this most important function will be quickly disposed of.

President DelMonte: I have one further announcement. I request that two of the Sergeants-at-Arms post themselves here at the end of this table so that nobody can congregate and interfere beyond that post, and one to watch the platform to see that nobody interferes with the voting.

I am going to request that everybody leave the platform except the members of the Florian

the platform except the members of the Elec-tion Committee, and the two Sergeants-at-

Arms.

Chairman Hurwitz of the Election Committee has an announcement to make.

Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. President and fellow delegates. Each candidate is allowed to submit a name to our Secretary as a watcher. Ile will start to watch when we complete voting. We will be counting the ballots in some room on this floor, which will be announced later; and we do wish that the delegates here would vote promptly; and if anyone's name is called and is not here, we will make a further announcement in regard to that individual delegate delegate.

President DelMonte: You all know when your name is called, you come down through the aisle on the left of the rostrum, and you go this way to save time. You have to come down through the middle or the left of the hall in order to keep that part of the hall

The Chairman of the Election Committee will now open the ballot boxes. Both ballot boxes are registered zero, zero, zero.

Don't be in such a hurry. We don't want anyone doubting this vote. Both ballot boxes have been opened and register a figure of zero, zero and I now declare. zero, zero, and I now declare-

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask you a point of information.

President DelMonte: State your point of information.

Same Delegate: Do you intend to call them alphabetically by the Local they represent or alphabetically by their name?

President DelMonte: By the city and town

that they come from.

I have a correction to make. In my announcement I was a little bit confused between right and left. You are to come down what is my right, this way, which would be your left, proceed with your ballot and come up this way. You will come down here to my left get your ballot and up the stairs and left, get your ballot, and up the stairs, and get in a booth.

Don't let anyone down that aisle, Sergeantat-Arms.

I now declare the election of officers open. ... The delegates proceeded to cast their ballots for election of officers ...

Secretary Kelley: For all those who have not voted, we will keep the polls open for ten minutes. The polls will close in ten minutes.

President DelMonte: Has everybody voted who is entitled to a vote? Will the conventoin come to order. Will the delegates please be seated? Will the delegates please take seats?

Delegate Hurwitz: Has everybody voted who w.s.ed? Anybody in the hall that did not vote who is eligible to vote?

Secretary Kelley: There is one man here no is coming up. He is trying to identify

Delegate Hurwitz. All right. Is there anybody who didn't vote that is entitled to vote?

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, what was the last voter's name? Can we have it? We didn't hear it announced.

Delegate Hurwitz. It is not necessary.

Same Delegate: It is necessary. My name was called.

Delegate Hurwitz: Will the Secretary announce the name of the delegate that just voted?

Secretary Kelley: This gentleman's name was called twice. His name is William J. Walsh, Retail Clerks, Local 1445, of Boston. Delegate Hurwitz: If not, I declare the balloting officially closed. This gentleman's name

President Del Monte: The convention will

come to order for the purpose of transacting the official business before it.

The Chairman of the Committee on Secretary - Treasurer - Legislative Agent's Report wishes to make a report.

Delegate Moriarty: Mr. President, this is the report of the Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report.

The report covered by this committee is on

The report covered by this committee is on pages 37 to 56.

The committee calls attention of the delegates to page 38, the non-affiliation of 250 locals which this committee feels is a challenge to the incoming Vice-Presidents.

Page 41. In substantiation of the benefits of affiliation with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the Cadigan case is an outstanding example wherein its intervention and assistance proved to be of inestimable value in the campaign to correct a gross injustice. in the campaign to correct a gross injustice.

Will the convention come to order.

Will the convention come to order.

Representing John A. O'Grady as a watcher in District 4, Melvin D. Eddy, Local 1505. You will go into Parlor A; only those people who are watchers will be in there.

John J. Mullen for Thomas P. Ahearn. Israel Lerner for S. P. Jason.

Joseph Hughes for S. A. Percoco.

A. Francis O'Toole for Ernest A. Johnson.

Luke Kramer for Bennie Costa.

Joe Rotter for Robert Margerson.

Will one of the Sergeants-at-Arms go into Parlor A and see that no one is allowed but the Election Committee and those official watchers.

watchers.

atchers.
Frank R. Siems for Daniel J. McCarthy.
William Brooks for Joe Grace.
Vincent DiNunno for James Dunne.
Henry Bowles for Lionel Marchand.
Frank Tice for Joe Fahey.
Frank Tighe for John Buckley.
Patrick McEntee for Harry A. Russell.
John Delmore for Francis Lavigne.
Henry Ferris for Joe McLaughlin.
Is there anybody else?
Will the convention now come to order.

Will the convention now come to order. Delegate John J. Devlin (Teamsters, Local 504, Boston): Mr. Chairman-

President DelMonte: For what purpose do vou rise?

Delegate Devlin: For a point of informa-

President DelMonte: State your point of

Delegate Devlin (John J. Devlin, Teamsters, Local 504, Boston.) In the event of a tie in the districts, and in view of the fact that all of these ballots are being given out, I am seeking information as to what will be done if there is a tie.

President DelMonte: Why bring that up? The only ruling I can give you is if there is a tie, there is a vacancy, and the incoming Executive Board has the right to fill a va-

Give your attention to J. Arthur Moriarty as he makes a report of the Committee on Secretary-Treasury-Legislative Agent's Report.

Delegate Moriarty: Mention is made of the accomplishments of Central Labor Unions, and it is pointed out how these should be further strengthened and more heartily supported. After all, they, too, are links in the great chain of the Labor movement and should be as strong as the other links.

On pages 44 and 45, there is a report on two bitterly fought bills at the State House, Cash Sickness and the new anti-injunction law.

Pages 48, 49 and 50. A total of 11 bills favored by labor were enacted so far by the Legislature still in session. Two are still

Pages 53, 54. Twelve bills harmful to labor were defeated this year at the Legislature.

Pages 54, 55. Three favorable bills have been referred to Recess Commission for study

before enactment.

before enactment.
Page 55. Mention of favorable atmosphere at the State House which was created last November when the great army of individuals worked as a team to defeat Referenda 5, 6, and 7 and to sweep into office those candidates most favorable to organized labor. In 1950 we will be afforded another opportunity to strengthen the ranks of our friends in the State House and to eliminate those who have opposed the reasonable demands of workhave opposed the reasonable demands of working people.

In conclusion, we commend your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent on a hard job well done and move acceptance of his report.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is concurrence to accept the report. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor say "aye"; those opposed "no." The "ayes have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Chairman Carroll of the Constitution Committee now wishes to make a final report. Will the Chairman of the Constitution Committee come on up.

Chairman Carroll: The only resolution unreported yet by the Constitution Committee is Resolution No. 23. Your committee reports the following:

RESOLUTION No. 23

Constitutional Amendment

ROLL CALL VOTES IN MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MASSA-CHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Whereas: the Congress of the United States considers the roll call vote a necessary implement for the best expression of democracy and a vehicle by means of which the American people are constantly kept cognizant of the individual attitude of the members of the House and the Senate, and

Whereas: the General Court of Massachusetts follows the same procedure in regard to roll call vote as the Congress of the United

States, and

Whereas: the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention considers the roll call vote a necessary part of its parliamentary procedure to clarify any debatable decision, in the most democratic manner, therefore, be it Resolved: that the 63rd Annual Convention

Resolved: that the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor amend the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Article VII, by adding section seven (Sec. 7) which shall read:—
"Any member of the Executive Council at any meeting of this body, shall be permitted to call for a roll call vote on all matters pertinent to the welfare of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its affiliates, and a record of this vote shall be incorporated in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and shall be sent to all affiliated tive Agent, and shall be sent to all affiliated Central_Labor Unions in the regular report of the Executive Council.

A complete record of roll call votes taken in the Executive Council shall be published in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-Treasurer to the Annual Convention."

[Submitted by Delegate Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union.] Your committee recommends concurrence and moves adoption of this Constitutional Amendment.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the Committee's recommendation, which is concurrence. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye"; those opposed "no." The ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report as a whole. All those in favor of the question say "aye"; those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and

so ordered.
The committee is discharged. I think after the bad time you gave the committee the other day, it is only fitting that you give them a little bit of encouragement now for what they did do.

The delegates arose and applauded the Committee on Constitution . . .

President DelMonte: Give your attention now to the Secretary of the Resolutions Com-mittee, acting for Chairman Ellis, while he makes a report. Aaron Velleman acting as Secretary.

Delegate Velleman: It is necessary to read this entire resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 48

CONDEMNATION OF PROPOSED REF-ERENDUM AGAINST TRANSPORTATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOL **PUPILS**

Ten Massachusetts citizens have filed an initiative petition to deprive children attending private and Parochial schools of free

attending private and Parochial schools of free bus transportation, and Whereas: It is the moral right of parents to choose the school to which they may send their children for education, and Whereas: The graduates of private and Parochial schools have contributed to the progress of our United States of America in all fields of endeavor, and Whereas: A substantial number of the

Whereas: A substantial number of the graduates of these private and Parochial schools have given the full measure of their devotion to our nation, and in many instances,

made the supreme sacrifice so that our nation under God should not perish from the earth,

whereas: All of our citizens who contribute to the support of private and Parochial schools pay a duplicate tax in the financial support of public schools, and Whereas: The Supreme Court of the United States of America has upheld the legal right of pupils who attend private and Parochial schools to ride on the regular school transportation systems and

portation systems, and Whereas: The American Federation of La-

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor has always shown a deep interest and concern in the education of all the children in our nation, be it hereby
Resolved: That the delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, meeting in Boston the week of August 1st, 1949, go on record as condemning this un-American action denying to pupils of private and Parochial schools their legal right to the use of regular school transportation systems. portation systems.

[Submitted by John J. Devlin, Teamsters, Local 504, Boston; Edward P. Reardon, Distillery Salesmen, Local 8, Boston.]

The committee moves concurrence. I move

the adoption of the resolution.

President DeMonte: Action comes on the Fresident DeMonte: Action comes on the Committee's Report, which is concurrence in the resolution. Are you ready for the quesetion? Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor say "Aye"; contrary minded "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman: Resolution 49. Resolution on National Health Insurance, submitted by Delegate Kenneth J. Kelley, Quincy Central Labor Union:

RESOLUTION No. 49

RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Whereas: The quality of medical care in the United States is the fineest in the world, and

Whereas: In spite of this high quality, many persons are prevented from receiving the benefits of this care because of its high cost,

benefits of this care because and whereas: Few families can stand the financial shock of sudden and serious illness unless they go heavily into debt or forego essential medical services, and Whereas: There has been introduced in the Congress of the United States legislation designed to protect the American people against the financial shock of serious illness by a system of contributory insurance against the high costs of medical care,

high costs of medical care,
Now therefore be it resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, at its 63rd
annual convention, does hereby endorse this
legislation, known as the National Health Insurance and Public Health Act of 1949, and
urges its passage by the Congress of the United States, and

Be it further resolved: That all Central Labor Unions in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor are urged to support this legislation

Be it further resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of the 81st Congress elected by Massachusetts.

[Submitted by Kenneth J. Kelley, Quincy Central Labor Union.]

The committee recommends concurrence. move the adoption of the committee's report. President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee's report, which is concurrence. Is there anything to be said on the question? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye"; those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Velleman: Here is a resolution which deals with the condemnation on discharge of workers over forty years of age.

RESOLUTION No. 50

CONDEMNATION OF DISCHARGE OF WORKERS OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

Whereas: With the onset of unemployment in industry, many employers are returning to the evil practice of refusing to hire older work-

Whereas: Men and women of 45 years of age are being classified as older workers and being denied employment because of their age,

and

Whereas: As a result of this policy many wage earners are being discriminated against because of age many years before they become eligible for retirement under the Old-age and Survivors' Insurance program of the Social Security Act, or under the Railroad Retirement Act, or other retirement programs in effect.

Act, or other retirement programs in effect.

Therefore be it resolved by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled in this Sixty-third annual Convention that national legislation be introduced which would make it an unfair labor practice for any employer to discharge any employee or to refuse to hire any applicant for employment because of advanced age unless the employee or applicant is eligible for retirement benefits either under government social security laws or a private plan or a combination of such plans, and

Be it further resolved that the delegate from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to the forthcoming Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce into that convention a resolution requesting the American Federation of Labor to sponsor legislation along this line in the National Congress and to solicit the aid of other liberal organizations in securing the enactment of such a law.

[Submitted by Kenneth J. Kelley, Quincy Central_Labor Union.]

The Resolution Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for further study and action.

President DelMonte: The recommendation is to refer it to the incoming Executive Board. Action comes on the adoption of the Commit-tee's report, which is to refer to the incoming Executive Board. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Rose Norwood: I would like to talk on the question. Rose Norwood. In the present labor laws, we have a paragraph stating that employers should not discriminate against the older employee. I think if our present Labor Commissioner could get together and see what we could do about publicizing the fact to the employer.

We see ads in the paper: "Woman between 18 and 35", and so forth; and not only women, but men; and I do think the Federation of Labor at this time ought to make a strong appeal to employers to stop discriminating against the older employee.

President DeMonte: Anything further to

Secretary Kelley: Yes.

President DelMonte: Delegate Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the convention. This particular resolution was suggested by Nelson Cruikshank, when he told you here this past week—I think all of you recall his remarks—he pointed out that many employers refuse to hire a worker over forty-five years of age.

So, therefore, Nelson suggested that a resolution calling upon the American Federation

so, therefore, Nelson suggested that a reso-lution calling upon the American Federation of Labor Convention to make it an unfair labor practice in Congress or on the Federal level, and we, in turn, on the State level, for an employer to discharge a worker over forty-five unless he was eligible for a benefit or some form of retirement

form of retirement.

form of retirement.

My only objection to the committee's report is resolutions to the American Federation of Labor convention must be acted on and adopted by the respective State Federations of Labor. In other words, I am to be a delegate—thanks to your good vote and support—to the American Federation of Labor Convention in October. I would like to be able to submit to the American Federation of Labor Convention this resolution from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention.

I can't do that if this is referred to the incoming Executive Council.

I respectfully request that the recommendation of the committee be not concurred in, and

tion of the committee be not concurred in, and that, subsequently, we defer the motion.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the committee, which is to refer to the incoming Executive Board. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed "no." The "nos" have it, and the motion is lost.

Secretary Kelley: I move, Mr. Chairman, that Resolution 50 be adopted as the wishes and the consensus of this convention.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President DelMonte: Are you ready for the question? Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor say "aye": those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Reardon: (Distillery Rectifying & Wine Wkrs. Local 8): Resolution No. 51.

RESOLUTION No. 51

CONDEMNATION OF ATTEMPT TO GIVE CIVIL SERVICE STATUS TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE DI-VISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECUR-

Resolved: That the action of the Massachusetts Senate defeating an adverse report of the Ways and Means Committee on House Bill 2628 is regrettable and is a flagrant violation of the rights and privileges of the 600,000 veterans in our state.

Under the terms of this bill, 184 employees, none of whom ever qualified by taking a civil service examination, would be frozen into their present jobs and given permanent civil service status. Of these 184, 51 are non-veterans—77 of the positions pay \$61.00 per week.

Massachusetts civil service is holding in abeyance an open competitive examination for most of these jobs pending the outcome of House Bill 2628.

There is at present an eligible list for 62 of these positions.

Whereas: Passage of House Bill 2628 is inimical to the best interests of civil service, is an anti-veteran bill and would lower the morale

of all civil service employees, we deplore the senate action of August 3, 1949.

[Submitted by Charles Costello, A.F.S.C. & M.E., Local 648, Boston.]

Your committee recommends that Resolution 51 be referred to the incoming Executive Board. I move the adoption of the committee's report, Mr. President.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the committee's report, which is to refer it to the incoming Executive Board.

Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Hogan (Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield): I am not in accord with the committee's report to this extent: They are referring this to the incoming Executive Board. By the time this resolution comes before the Executive Board, this piece of legislation will be in effect without doubt. be in effect, without doubt.

As I understand it, it has already passed the

House, and has had one reading in the Senate.

I think the vote in the Senate was 16 to
19. I don't know whether the delegates who 19. I don't know whether the delegates who are left in this convention realize the effect of this bill if it becomes law. In a very few words, it means this: That 182 people with temporary appointments under Civil Service will be given permanent status in their present position, much to the detriment of the many thousands who have served many years in their Civil Service positions through competitive examinations. petitive examinations.

These 182 are taking no examination whatsoever. They are given carte blanche jobs,
some paying as high as \$3,000 and more.

I frankly feel that this group who are carrying cards in the State, Municipal and County
Employees Union are entitled to the support
of this great Labor movement. That is the
reason why they are carrying cards, for protection, and I believe that this State Federation should take some decisive action for the

tion should take some decisive action for the protection of these many thousands against a small minority of 182.

I believe that this convention should at least go on record notifying the President of the Senate and the House Majority Leader—if that is his official title— as well as the Governor, that this State Federation of Labor is opposed to any group being given permanent status much to the detriment of the many thousands who have acquired their jobs through the efforts of competitive examination.

tion.

In other words, in my estimation, they are performing an abortion on the Civil Service Laws, and I hope the committee's report will be amended so that the proper authorities should be notified, and not have it go to the Executive Council. It will be too late.

Secretary Kelley: I would like to second the amendment as just proposed by the pre-

vious speaker.

I am sorry that the particular delegate from the State, County and Municipal Employees Union, that introduced this resolution, is not here at the moment, but as Harry Hogan stated, this resolution violates the entire principle of Civil Service and the rights of veterans—a great many of them are in jeopardy if it should pass.

I most sincerely hope Mr. Chairman that

I most sincerely hope, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates to this convention will take immediate action along the lines of the amendment offered by Brother Hogan insofar as this bill, in my opinion, will be acted on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

Vice-President Hull: I didn't hear the contents of the resolution, but after hearing the statements by Delegate Hogan and Delegate Kelley, I believe that this convention should unanimously go along with that amendment; and I heartily second the amendment.

We believe in seniority. We believe in helping an organization that is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and particularly the State Federation of Labor, and let's tell the "cock-eyed" world that we will back them 100 per cent, if you will excuse the expression, Mr. President.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. Chairman, your Resolution Committee took this resolution under consideration and gave it every careful consideration possible. The resolution, in its original form, did not contain, in our estimation, sufficient information to warrant your Resolutions Committee taking an action of concurrence.

We decided that, because of the moral implications and the veteran irghts involved in this particular resolution, that it would be far better for us to refer the resolution to the Executive Committee for their intensive study and whatever action they deemed necessary.

President DelMonte: Before we take any action, I would like to bring to the attention of the delegates that yesterday, or the day before yesterday, a delegation of six visited me here in this convention, and they were from the same Union that sponsored this resolution, and here is the story they told me. They here is the story they told me. They said: "There is a RESOLUTION in there that would deny us the right to have a qualifying examination. While we believe in seniority protection," they said, "we also believe in Trade Unionism."

iority protection," they said, "we also believe in Trade Unionism."

They showed books indicating that they were paid-up. They said, "We were pushed around during the war. We worked at branch offices. We worked here and we worked there, and we never, because of that, became permanently employed."

"Now," they said, "that we have two and three and four years Civil Service, we would like to take a qualifying examination."

Some will have to compete with veterans, some will have to compete with people that have higher points in Civil Service because of being permanent in a Department, and they asked if they could be heard on the resolution; and I said to them that I didn't believe they could, inasmuch as they were not delegated here, but I thought it was a subject matter for them to discuss within their own organization.

Now, it seemed funny to me that the resolution, signed by one, one member who happens to be an official of the Employment Security—he spoke to you here today as the Assistant to the Director—and here are members of the organization that have been trying to be heard.

trying to be heard.

Now, mingling my other work with this,
I am familiar with what happens in Civil Service. I know what happens to temporary employees. I hear people talk about seniority and security. I don't think that we could or we should intelligently vote on this unless the people that sponsored this resolution would stand here before us and tell us what it is all about.

I understand that the Bill has passed its first reading in the House. Now, all this is news to us—whether somebody is trying to push something in on this Federation of Labor and later we find out that by our speedy actions, we have hurt some members of an organized Trade Union and an affiliated group. We are going to be embarrassed.

Now, it is too bad that somebody isn't here. If this is offered to the incoming Executive Board and the Senate is not going to act on it until—and nobody can notify the Senate much sooner than Monday or Tuesday—then the Executive Board could be instructed to meet before that particular time

and call in the parties who are interested. That way, we will have it clear and we will have concise action.

I didn't bring it to the attention of the convention that a delegate visited me in my capacity as President, because I thought that when the resolution came to the floor, that that would be the time for me to say it.

I didn't talk to the Resolutions Committee at all about it. I believe that if it is offered and they want to act on it expeditiously, that they can get the people who are involved and that way we won't be embarrassed.

Delegate Hogan: Point of information, Mr. Chairman. Is it possible for the Executive Council to take action on this before the Senate answers this piece of legislation?

President DelMonte: If that is the desire

of the convention, yes.

Delegate Hogan: Well, I certainly feel.
Mr. Chairman, that no small minority should
rule the majority; and, I think that Brother
Kelley will verify this that it affects many
thousands—favors a few to the detriment
of many thousands—and I feel it necessary
that action be taken immediately.
I am perfectly agreeable, if the Council
will take action, I am willing to withdraw my
amendment, if it can be done.

President Del Monta: I would like to call to

amendment, if it can be done.

President DelMonte: I would like to call to the attention of the delegates that there was a time, even in our Cenral bodies—and those of you who belong in Central bodies know that we always insisted that the resolution come to us on the stationery of the organization or at least with their seal on the paper. This is a plain piece of piece, a carbon copy. There is no one here to talk about it. There is no one here to explain it to you. It is signed by one signer and that is all.

Now, I say to you that there were six people here. Two of them were unemployed; and, of course, I was busy running around but that is what I gathered from them; and I said if they would be up in the hall and were willing, if the convention would allow them, to go before the Committee, I would be glad to do it. be glad to do it.

In my opinion, they may be getting a raw deal. I don't know, but they took time enough to come up here to protest their two or three years of temporary service. All they are trying to do is to get a qualifying examination, because they were never eligible for any kind of examination; and they have paid-up union books.

So, I think the action of referring it to the incoming Executive Board and letting them act on it as soon as they can would be a good one.

Action comes on the adoption of the amendment.

There is an amendment and the amendment was that we take action here. Are you ready for the question on the amendment? All those in favor of the amendment say, "aye;" those opposed "no." The amendment is lost.

All those in favor of referring it to the Executive Council say, "aye": those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Hogan: Mr. President, I would like to doubt that vote; and I would certainly like to see a standing vote on it.

President DelMonte: The amendment was lost. Nobody doubted that vote; and if the motion doesn't carry, what happens to the resolution? Then, it is referred back to the Committee, as it should be.

Delegate Hogan: If the majority are not

in favor of the Committee's Report, another motion can be made, can't it?

President DelMonte: That's right.

Delegate Hogan: I would like to have a standing vote on it.

President DelMonte: All those in favor of the Committee's Report, stand. Twenty-six.

Those opposed please stand. Nineteen.
The motion is carried by a vote of twentysix to nineteen.

Further resolutions.

Delegate Velleman: Resolution No. 52, Repeal of Taft-Hartley Law.

RESOLUTION No. 52

REPEAL OF THE TAFT-HARTLEY

Whereas: We have on the statute books of Whereas: We have on the statute books of the nation, the infamous Taft-Hartley Law, and Whereas: The intent of this law is to destroy the effectiveness of the American trade union movement, and Whereas: The platform of the Democratic party contained a pledge to repeal this notorious law, and Whereas: This matter is still before the Congress and the Senate of the United States. therefore be it

therefore be it

Resolved: That we reaffirm our opposition to this biased piece of legislation, and be it

further

Resolved: That all Congressmen and Senators be memorialized to our position and be requested to vote for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law which is so detrimental to the

Workers of our country.
[Submitted by Delegates Al. Ellis, Sheet Metal Workers 17, Boston; Arthur Payette, Moving Picture Operators 186, Springfield: Aaron Velleman, Central Labor Union, Mal-Aaron Velleman, Central Labor Chion, den; Edward Rearden, Distillery Workers 8, Boston.

The Committee concurs in the report. move the adoption of this resolution.

President DelMonte: The action comes on the Committee's Report, which is to adopt. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say, "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Jason: Mr. President, it should be reported as a unanimous vote.

President DelMonte: It shall be so recorded as a unanimous vote.

Delegate Jason: Mr. President, I voted "no" on the motion, and I wish to be recorded as such.

President DelMonte: The vote is unani-

Delegate Jason: Mr. President, I wish to be recorded in opposition to the motion.

President DelMonte: The newly elected President may be recorded as voting "no" but the Chair declares the vote unanimous.

Delegate Reardon: Resolution of Thanks.

RESOLUTION No. 56

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

Whereas: The hearty welcome extended to the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachu-setts Federation of Labor, by Boston, the civic leaders and officials, has contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the delegates and guests to this convention, and

Whereas: The Boston Central Labor Union Reception Committee has been untiring in its arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the delegates, their friends and guests,

Whereas: We have enjoyed a most pleasant sojourn and convention here in the City of

Boston, therefore be it Resolved: That the Sixty-third Annual Con-Resolved: That the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in behalf of the delegates, officers, guests and friends tender hearty thanks to the local union leaders, civic leaders, the press and to all who contributed to the success and enjoyment of this convention including the following:

and enjoyment of this convention including the following:
 Archbishop Richard J. Cushing, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Honorable Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, His Excellency Paul A. Dever, Governor of the Commonwealth, Reverend Thomas E. Shortell, S.J., Reverend Dr. Daniel J. McColgan, St. John's Seminary, Reverend Richardson, Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston, Rabbi Aaron Dector of Malden, Honorable James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Daniel G. Holland, Chairman, Red Cross Blood Donor Program, Michael J. Walsh, New England Regional Director, American Federation of Labor, Mrs. Robert J. Watt, Honorable John F. Kennedy, Congressman, Matthew Woll, Vice President, American Federation of Labor, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, New England Regional Director, Federal Security Agency, Reginald Kennedy, American Federation of Labor Representative Community Chests and Councils of America, Frederick Ayer, Jr., General Chairman, Children's Medical Center Campaign, Anthony Valente, International President United Textile Workers of America, Nelson Cruikshank, Director Social Insurance Activities, American Federation of Labor, Maena Finnegan. Administrative Assistant Nelson Cruikshank, Director Social Insurance Activities, American Federation of Labor, Maena Finnegan, Administrative Assistant Committee for Nation's Health, Miss Madeleine Dillon, American Federation of Labor Representative CARE, Francis E. Lavigne, Director Committee on Education, Chas. Costello, Director Division of Employment Security Committee on Éducation, Chas. Costello, Director Division of Employment Security, Ralph Diehl, Field Representative Union Labor Life Insurance Company, Joseph D. Keenan, Director Labor's League for Political Education Walter W. Wheeler, New England Council, Mike Walsh, John J. Murphy, Freeman Saltus, John DelMonte, Fred Carr, Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Lawrence Weiss, Boston Herald, J. Paul Kelly, Boston Post, Timothy McInerney, Boston Record, Alta Maloney, Boston Herald, Edward Glynn, Boston Globe, and others.

[Submitted by, Committee on Resolutions.]

The Committee moves its adoption.

President DelMonte: What is the recommendation

Delegate Reardon: Concurrence.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee Report on which the recommendation is concurrence. If there anything to be said on the question? Are you ready for the question?

Anybody want to speak on the resolution? I think you should. I think particularly here where it says that we pay tribute to the radio and the press. I think that the press did an outstanding job this week. The coverage that the Federation of Labor received was very, very good. I didn't hear anybody complain about any of the stories, including myself. about any of the stories, including myself.

There were occasions when they could have reported the stories a little more vividly than they did, but, however, we are quite fortunate in having good labor reporters such as Lawrence Weiss, Eddie Engles, Miss. Maloney, McInerney from the American; and Fred Carr from the Christian Science Monitor, and the Chair will accept a motion to include the names of the reporters who covered the convention from Monday until tonight in the resolution.

Delegate Healey (Teamsters, Local 259, Boston): I so move you, Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: It has been readily moved and seconded that the resolution be amended to contain the names of those reporters who covered the convention from Sunday, which is the convention of the second covered the second covered the convention of the second covered the convention of the second covered covered the second covered covered covered the second covered day until today; and that the resolution be adopted as amended. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor applaud.

. The Delegates applauded to the motion as amended. .

as amended. . . .

It is a vote and is so ordered.

That completes the report of the Resolutions
Committee. The motion now to adopt the
Resolution Committee's Report as a whole is now in order.

A Delegate: I so move you, Mr. President. President DelMonte: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Committee's Report be accepted as a whole. All those in favor say "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered, and they deserve a little applause, too. The Resolutions Committee.

. . . The Delegates applauded the Resolutions Committee.

Committee. . . . Are there any other committees to report? Now, you see, with all the wrangling that has been going on all week long, we finally concluded our business on time. The only business that is left now is the report from the Committee on Election. That committee is counting and, you see, it was a strenuous week—there is one of the campaigners over there—he is knocked out.

Now we have a report from the committees

there—he is knocked out.

Now we have a report from the committees that were constitutional committees that were appointed by an action you adopted. You will find it in the Officer's Report of the convention at Nantasket. Will the Chairman on Housing, the Chairman on Social Security, the Chairman on Taxation, the Chairman on Legislation, the Chairman on Union Labels, please come up. Harry Hogan, Chairman of the Committee on Social Security. the Committee on Social Security.

Delegate Pratt (Carpenters, Local 624, Brockton): Mr. President and Delegates to the convention Housing. convention, reporting for the Committee

I will say that I have been asked to substitute for John Carroll who is unable to be here. I understand that he is on a slow boat

here. I under from Ireland.

I would like to say that probably the substitution is very poor, in so far as giving the delegates information regarding housing; but there is one thing I believe that I can promise the delegates here, and that is that the report will be much shorter than if John Carroll had given it.

roll had given it.

Reporting for the Committee on Housing, I would like to call the attention of the delegates to the report as submitted in your Officer's Report on pages 103 to 105.

It authlines there the activities of your Hous-

It outlines there the activities of your Housing Committee since its appointment.

There were filed in the State Legislature approximately eighty bills which dealt with housing. Your Committee has attempted to nousing. Your Committee has attempted to cooperate with the Legislative Agent, and help him to the best of our ability on hearings pertaining to housing on Beacon Hill.

The need for housing, I am not going to outline. I believe that has been well done in the press, and is still being brought home to all of us

all of us.

The present emphasis, in so far as the housing picture is concerned, is on public housing. At the present time, under Chapter 200 of the Laws of 1948, there is the Veterans' Housing Program, which is being carried out

throughout the state.

Immediate action on this program was insisted upon by Governor Dever upon his taking office, and he appointed as Chairman of the State Housing Board, Mr. Roche; and their efforts and the efforts of Sidney Smith, Labor's representative on the State Housing Board, have been very successful in getting this program into operation.

In the matters pertaining to Federal Legis-

In the matters pertaining to Federal Legislation on Housing, there is very little your Committee can report, for your Committee has been unable to meet since the passage of the Federal Legislation, and we haven't had a chance to study it in the form it was passed in the National Government. Your Committee will endeavor to keep you informed and in the National Government. Your Committee will endeavor to keep you informed and to advise, if possible, the action that is to be taken on the local level relative to Federal Housing legislation, and the carrying out of that legislation to the best interest of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. This will be done through the medium of the re-

port.
 I don't know of anything else I can mention because everything is covered in the report of the Housing Committee incorporated in the Officer's Report.
 I would like to say in conclusion that your Committee is indebted to the Legislative Agent for the help and cooperation he has given them in securing the necessary information to work with.
 That concludes the report of the Commit-

That concludes the report of the Committee on Housing, and I move you its adoption,

Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the Committee's report. Is there anything to be said on the motion? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor respond by saying "Aye"; those opposed say "No." The "Ayes have it, and it is a vote and

Any further committees to make a report? Give your attention to Harry Hogan.

Give your attention to Harry Hogan.

Delegate Hogan: Mr. Chairman and delegates,, speaking for the Committee on Social Security. I would like to report that at a meeting of your Committee on Resolution 24 of last year, submitted by Dan Downey, in the revival of the employees' contribution, the Committee voted to continue on in regard to not reviving the employees' contribution to the Unemployment Compensation fund.

I would also like to have you take note that your Social Security Committee is pleased to observe that four important liberal amendments to the Unemployment Security Law were adopted by the 1949 session of the Legislature. These are described in detail in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's report.

Agent's report.

I would also like to bring the attention of the delegates to the fact that your Committee is genuinely disturbed about the failure of the Legislature—at least, at the time of the writing of this report—because it has done nothing in regard to abolishing the Merit Rating. They view with alarm the rapid rate in which the reserves on Unemployment Compensation Fund are being depleted, because of the great number of unemployed in the State of Massachusetts. sachusetts.

Your Committee feels that the Merit Rating is jeopardizing the Employment Fund to a dangerous extent. They feel, in their opinion, the Legislature should either abolish the Merit Rating completely and require all employers to pay the 2.7 tax, or else a minimum rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent should be raised to the minimum of 1.5 per cent, in order to build up an adequate reserve to tide us over during the mass unemployment that now exists.

The Merit Rating formula is equally unsound, since it permits the lower employer tax during periods of high business activity, high employment and high profits; and, in the period of low business activity, low profits and much unemployment, setting up drastically the employer tax.

the employer tax.

the employer tax.

The Committee feels that the situation of the Unemployment Compensation System is very serious. Figures indicate that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, in Massachusetts, \$79,290,350 was paid out to jobless workers, an all-time high. Employer taxes during the same period brought in only \$43,526,265, a bookkeeping deficit of \$32,000,000. The fund reserves on June 30, 1949, amounted to \$143,192,601.07. For the year ending June 30, 1949, 366,859 jobless workers received benefit checks.

1949, 366,859 jobless workers received benefit checks.
Your Committee is greatly concerned with the problem of unemployment and the unemployment compensation fund. We urge the delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention to "face up" to the realities of the situation and call upon the Legislature, as well as employers, to recognize the seriousness of the problem and approach it with speed and statesmanship.

statesmanship.

That completes the report of your Committee on Social Security, and I move you the adoption of the Committee report, Mr. Chair-

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption made by the Committee, which is to adopt. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor say "aye"; those opposed "No." The "ayes" have it. It

Are there any further committees to report?
If not, the convention will recess until such time as the Election Committee shall bring

back a report.

... A recess was had from 5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., at which time the meeting reconvened, Secretary Kelley presiding ...

Delegate Hogan: Mr. Chairman.

Secretary Kelley: Delegate Hogan.

Delegate Hogan: Realizing that it is going to be an hour, if not longer, before a report of the Election Committee, and possibly feeling that many of the delegates are going to leave, I think it is only proper at this time to speak of something I think should be taken care of while we have at least a few delegates

I am somewhat stymied in regard to how to go about it, but I want to do the best I

I have known a certain gentleman for many, many years. He was first known as a Senator, if I can recall correctly, when he first came to Springfield in 1935. He was known as being tough and saucy. He was recognized by this Body and was elected Vice-President, and eventually became our President, and has served three years.

Today is his last day as President of our great organization, and I certainly feel that those few delegates who are left should certainly pay a tribute to a person I consider one of the best Presidents that we have ever had in the State Federaion of Labor.

I refer to my good friend, John DelMonte, and I think we should give him a rising vote for the services he has rendered.

.... The delegates arose and applauded Delegate Hogan: Tell us a joke.

President DelMonte: I would rather tell you a joke, but as the minutes close upon_us, you a joke, but as the minutes close upon us, I am starting to get a strange feeling. This is my first love, being with you people. I well remember the day when I walked into the convention in Worcester, and I was surrounded by people who were strange. They didn't look any different than other people, but as the woman at the Credentials desk kept asking their names, all I heard was "O'Brien," "Sullivan," "Ryan," "Fitzpatrick," and there I was alone, and she said, "What is your name?"

I said, "The name is Murphy," and she said, "What is the first name?" and I said, "Senator Murphy," and it went along like that

urphy," and it went along like that.
All right, I was known as being saucy and ugh. Some people refer to me as being tough. like that now.

A Delegate: Do you believe it?

President DelMonte: Sometimes. However, President DelMonte: Sometimes. However, when Harry said that you should pay tribute, I think that you have contributed an awful lot to my life. Maybe if it hadn't been for you people, I may have still been a saucy and fresh Business Agent for one of the toughest unions in the country; but, however, you have done a good job of polishing me. Today, you are polishing me off in a nice way with applicance.

plause.

Last Wednesday you tried to polish me off with brick bats, and some of you climbed up on the stage and tried to grab me and for a moment I almost forgot that I had come a long way from the Senator Murphy days, and I was ready to accept the challenge; but, when I got up to my room and found out I was perspiring just from conversation, I was glad I didn't attempt to straighten it out physically.

glad I didn't attempt to straighten at our physically.

I will always remember you people. I will never forget any one of you, regardless of the scraps we have had on the Executive Council, regardless of the scraps we have had on the floor, and those in the lobby. I am sure none of them have left any scars.

I know that in my new posion, I need your help. I know that without you, things can be pretty tough. I am sure and I feel certain and confident, you are going to give me your support and your cooperation. I know that the office I represent in this state will be at your service. I am not going to will be at your service. I am not going to please you all the time. I know that we are going to have the same disagreements that we have always had, but I am going to do everything I can.

I am going to do just as well—I mean I am going to try to do just as well—there as I did here, and if I do that much, I am sure you and I will be satisfied; and I want to thank each one of you; and my only regret is that I won't be able to argue with you on the rostrum, but if I am a delegate, I am pretty sure I will be able to argue with you. pretty sure I will be able to argue with you.

Secretary Kelley: Speaking on behalf of the incoming Executive Council, and as one who, for the past three years, worked as a team and in close cooperation with John DelMonte, I want to, on behalf of the Executive Council, extend to him, our retiring President, the sincere best wishes of the Council Council.

We enjoyed his leadership. We prospered under his dynamic ability to characterize the Federation of Labor into proper fields of po-

John, we hate to lose you, but we know that in the lives of all people, there comes a time when they, naturally, move up to higher honors. You merit them. Long may you continue to merit them.

You will always have my personal friendship, fidelity, and deepest devotion.

On behalf of the Executive Council, since you, all this week, have been pinning medals on the various guest speakers and others up here on the platform, it is my distinct pleasure and honor to pin these medals upon your breast. You have well deserved them, perhaps more than any officer in the Navy or the Army who wears a great array of what you referred to as ham and eggs.

President DelMonte: Fruit salad

President DelMonte: Fruit salad.

President DelMonte: Fruit salad.

Secretary Kelley: I was in the Army—fruit salad; so, it is a distinct honor and a very unique situation to be able to present you, on behalf of the Federation of Labor, the delegates, and the Executive Council, these well-deserved medals for your faithful service to the Federation of Labor, for your tenacity, for your ability in difficult situations to see a lighter side to it, and all through you have been a great, gallant leader, John.

You are now a five star general.

President Del Monte: I have only one re-

President Del Monte: I have only one regret, that Ken isn't a French general or a French admiral. If he were, I would kiss him on the cheek, even without the medals. He said enough things to merit that, but he has been away from his wife all week long, and I know he is going to the Island of Nantucket, where he is going to meet his beautiful tucket, where he is going to meet his beautiful wife, and he is going to get what I would give him if I were a French general or a French admiral.

I worked closely with Ken for three years, and, in spite of what people said about him, in spite of what people may have thought about him, Ken is a swell fellow.

him, Ken is a swell fellow.

He will argue with anybody. He will tell you black is white and he will tell you red is orange; and you can holler until you become blue in the face; and then, all of a sudden, from weakness or perhaps from hunger he will just force himself into submission.

I think when the Federation of Labor unanimously elected Ken, they did themselves a great favor. It isn't that Ken may have lost his job. I am sure that Ken, with his ability, could find numerous places to work; but, what worried me most of all was what would happen to the Federation of Labor if it lost Ken.

It is bad enough you are going to lose me—

pen to the Federation of Labor if it lost Ken. It is bad enough you are going to lose me—I had to get that in here. I can't be too serious when I am talking about Ken. He has really done a good job. I could stay up here all night long telling you how good a job he has done, but you fellows out there know it.

out there know it.

I am sure that whoever is elected will catch on to Ken's style very quickly and will go along with him like everybody else has done. They can't help but do it.

I want to say this about the officers, whether they get elected or not. I worked with a swell bunch of fellows. We have nad some hot arguments. I am going to miss them, and I am going to miss a lot of things; but, I suppose in my job, we will tie in closely with one another. The only difference between my job and being a president is I will have to look both ways, while as a president, you can just look one way—rap the gavel, and that is the end.

I think you have one of the most progres-

I think you have one of the most progressive and most aggressive State Federations of Labor in the United States. President Green said that when he came here, but, with him, it is politics. He has got to say it because if we stop paying our per capita tax to him, he won't like it. But coming from one who resides in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, knowing the job that we do here, the humane and liberal legislation that we have here, the

resolutions of your Federation of Labor under the Legislative Agent, I still say that this Federation of Labor is not now or ever will be second to any one in the United States.

I know that when the officers come back—when the counters come back, we are going to have new officers; and I know this, my experience in past conventions taught me that no matter how spirited the campaigns were no matter how many outbreaks we had of emotions, no matter how thin our tempers ran, when the installation is over, everybody goes out of here one solid mass of humanity, and that is the way you stay until the next convention, and you help one another during the year.

the year.

I hope to God that what has resulted here during the week means nothing, only energy—an energetic scrap—that when the officers are installed those of you that didn't get through will get behind the fellow who did get in and let us go out of here and come back next year in the good old American fashion.

Secretary Kelley: Thanks loads, John, it is been great working with you. We are has been great working with you. We are going to miss you. We hope you will be back to next year's convention, and that you come not only as Commissioner of Labor, but also

not only as Commissioner of Labor, but also as a delegate of Local 379.

Since we are in an informal session, I would like to take a minute or two to talk to you delegates who have remained here faithfully and patiently waiting the outcome of the election.

May I say, that there are two bills that are due to be acted upon at the State House next week that mean very much to you as members.

week that mean very much to you as members

week that mean very much to you as members of trade unions.

The first bill is the Anti-Injunction Bill. That, in a revised form the other day, was passed through the House. It now comes to the Senate for action. It is a bill that would go a long way towards legalizing strikes for union security, various forms of the union shop. It spells out those legitimate objections of organized labor for which we should have the right to picket and strike for without being restrained by the courts. It provides for a hearing before a restraining order may be issued by any shop.

This bill is perhaps the most important in the Federation's legislative program this year.

Now, what am I asking you to do? In the Senate, the Massachusetts Senate, there are forty members, twenty Republicans, twenty

Senate, the Massachusetts Senate, there are forty members, twenty Republicans, twenty Democrats. When this Anti-Injunction bill was up there about a month ago, it lost by a tie vote. In other words, the twenty Democrats voted for it, and the twenty Republicans held the line and voted against it.

The bill that is coming back to the Senate the first part of next week is revised so that some of the principal objections to the original bill have been taken out. Now, I am going to ask each and every delegate here, between now and Monday, to send a letter, send a wire, or, better still, a personal visit to their own senators, particularly the Republicans. senators, particularly the Republicans.

The twenty Democrats are with us to a

man on it, but we have to win two or three more Republican members of the Senate, and that is a task that you, the people living out in their districts, can do much more effectively than people in Boston.

I will mention a few of the Senators that potentially could be persuaded to vote for it. First is Senator Ralph Lerche of Northampton. I hope the delegates from the vicinity of Northampton and other sections that Senator Lerche represents will talk with him, plead with him to vote for the Anti-Junction Bill that is coming up in the Senate the first of the week. of the week. Next is Senator Charles Olson of Ashland,

representing the area from Framingham, and certain parts of Worcester County. Charlie Olson is a man who holds a card in the Carpenters Union.

Olson is a man who holds a card in the Carpenters Union.

I am mentioning the Republicans within the Senate who, with the right kind of work from you, can be persuaded to vote for this Anti-Injunction bill.

Next is Senator Christopher Phillips from Beverly, a young liberal Republican. He wants to be a liberal; however, he is somewhat restrained by the reaction of the majority members of his own party in the Senate. Will the delegates in the North Shore, Beverly, Salem, Gluocester, and those areas that Senator Phillips represents, talk with him between now and Monday and ask him to vote for the Anti-Injunction bill.

Next is Senator Charles Miles of the city of Brockton. Charles Miles is a Republican. He represents a district that is predominantly industrial. Charlie Miles used to be an officer in the old Boot and Shoe Workers Union years and years ago. Now, I think the delegates from Brockton most certainly should be in a position to prevail upon Charlie Miles, Senator Miles, to vote in favor of this Anti-Junction bill.

Next is Senator Leslie Cutler of Dedham. Junction bill.

Next is Senator Leslie Cutler of Dedham. the only woman member of the Massachusetts Senate. Senator Cutler is in many respects a progressive liberal, as far as certain types of legislation go, that is, legislation affecting the hours of employment for men and women, and she is very earnest and aggressive on matters affecting the out of school work of minors and school children

school children.

So will the delegates from the area that Senator Cutler represents make it a point to talk to her on that particular bill.

I could go down through the other Senators. I don't know how many of the delegates here I could go down through the other Senators. I don't know how many of the delegates here are aware of who their senator is. Please take it upon yourself between now and Monday to get in touch with your Senator. Don't take for granted that his vote is lost. With the right explanation from you as to the necessity of this Anti-Injunction bill, you may be able to prevail upon him to vote with us, because this should be a nonpartisan issue; and this bill, in the form it is now coming up to the Senate, has most of the objectionable features removed, and I do hope that, with your help in asking your particular Senator to vote for the Anti-Injunction bill that the strike breaking by judges in the courts of this Commonwealth of Massachusetts may be ended in order that Labor may have equal opportunity before the bar of justice. One other bill that is very important is coming up next week, coming out of the House Ways and Means Committee into the House. It is a bill for a 65-cent minimum wage law. 65-cent minimum wage law.

Now, in my remarks and address to the convention earlier this week, I referred to this particular bill, and I said at that time that practically all of the delegates out there in this convention were earning a lot more than 65 cents an hour; and, in fact—thanks to the good union that you have—your wages are considerably higher than that. Yet there are many workers in stores, hotels, restaurants, laundries, yes, and in many manufacturing plants that pay their workers less than 66 cents an hour. Most of these unorganized workers, most of these workers don't belong to unions; but it has always been the great tradition and responsibility of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor that it, in its legislative program, works for the benefit of all workers, not just those who happen to be A. F. of L. members.

This 65-cent minimum wage bill has certain

This 65-cent minimum wage bill has certain exemptions for learners, beginners, bandicapped, and apprenticed workers. It makes exemptions for those in seasonal hotels.

It is a watered down bill, but it is better than nothing, bearing in mind that in this state there are existing minimum wage orders as low as 35 cents an hour.

You know, in this State of Massachusetts we have a setup within the Department of Labor and Industries for certain minimum wages on an industry by industry basis. It is a slow, time consuming process. It takes about two years from the time fifty citizens petition the Commissioner of Labor to conduct a hearing on minimum wages for a certain industry; and the Commissioner then sets up, through his Minimum Wage Commission, a board made up Minimum Wage Commission, a board made up of labor, management, and the general public. That board holds lengthy hearings. They conduct surveys, they spend about a year studying the whole picture, and then they come out with a recommendation for a certain minimum wage. They conduct more hearings, and it goes on endlessly; and then they finally issue a minimum wage.

After a certain stipulated number of months

After a certain stipulated number of months After a certain stipulated number of months, it becomes a direct order and mandatory that workers in that industry be paid that particular amount; so, with all due respect to our Commissioner of Labor and Industries, I say that the machinery for setting minimum wages in the Department of Labor and Industries is outmoded and obsolete.

In other words, the minimum wage is out of date, even before it becomes effective, because of the changes in wage patterns that takes place in the intervening years.

takes place in the intervening years.

Some of the minimum wage orders are as old as six, eight, or more years. Some of them, as I say, are as low as 35 cents an hour.

What we want in this 65-cent minimum wage bill is to establish a floor of 65 cents for

all wages in this state, a flat floor of 65 cents, and then permit the Minimum Wage Commis-

and then permit the Minimum Wage Commission to set higher rates above that figure on an industry by industry basis.

You will be amazed at the number of people in this state who have been belly-aching because the South enjoys a favorable wage differential over the North. Some of those same employers came out a few weeks ago and asked Secretary of Labor Tobin to make mandatory on migratory contracts under the asked Secretary of Labor Tobin to make mandatory on migratory contracts under the Walsh-Healy Act the same minimum wages for the southern textile industry as the 97 cents called for in the cotton New England industry in the New England states, and in the cities of New Bedford and Fall River. Those same people who want Tobin, through the government, as Secretary of Labor, to set a 97-cent minimum for cotton textile workers in the South are opposed to a 65-cent minimum wage here in the State of Massachusetts. Oh, inconsistency! What crimes are committed in thy name!

Who else is opposed to a 65-cent minimum wage? The Retail Merchants Union. How many of you in the past two weeks have read an editorial in the Boston Post? How many of you have read an editorial in the Boston of you have read an editorial in the Boston Herald against the 65-cent minimum wage? I say this with all due respect to the press. I say this with all regard for the advisability of what I am saying, that if these editorials were not the result of Dan Bloomfield and the Retail Merchants of the City of Boston, who advertise in these papers, who put the pressure on these newspapers to write that kind of editorial—then I will eat my hat if that isn't so torial—then I will eat my hat, if that isn't so.

Then there are the people who have traditionally opposed everything we fought for, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. They say, "We are already paying much higher than 65 cents, but we don't want a minimum wage of 65 cents. We don't want a flat rate."

Why? They are hoping some day wages in this state or times in this state will get so bad that they can cut their workers back below the existing wages, cut them down to things below 65 cents an hour.

So, all of the powerful, the retail stores, department stores, the hotel and restaurant industry, the laundry industry, the chain stores and the like are all opposed to the

department stores, the definition of the like are all opposed to the establishment of a 65-cent minimum wage; and I do hope that each and every one of the delegates will recognize, even though none of them or their members is getting a nickel less because of a 65-cent minimum wage, the unorganized workers who constitute those of lower wages, cut-throat wages by employers, the unorganized workers who constitute those of lower wages, cut-throat wages by employers, you workers, indirectly, will benefit through that; and I plead with you to send a letter to your representative in the next few days or to talk to them personally or call them up and ask them to vote for the 65-cent minimum wage bill as being reported out of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Two or three days later, the bill will be over in the Senate for action. So, I hope that each and every one of you will take it upon yourself on these two things, on the Anti-Injunction law and on the 65-cent Minimum Wage, to realize that you have a responsibility to help in order that legislation in this state may in those two matters may be improved.

improved.

Those are the only two important bills affecting organized labor that have not been finally disposed of by the Legislature.

Normally, our convention meets a month or so after the Legislature has adjourned, but they are still in session. I think they will stay in session for another week or ten

will stay in session for another week or ten days.

I want to thank you for your complete cooperation on legislative matters, even though at times it has been discouraging to get up there in the State House on an important bill and find only a half a dozen or so members of a union, or officers, present in the hearing room to speak in support of the particular bill that the Federation of Labor was interested in.

I know, through the amendments of the

I know, through the amendments of the Constitution adopted at this convention, that Constitution adopted at this convention, that we will be able, through the Federation of Labor, through the Legislative Committee, through the Central Labor Unions, to work out an integrated line of communication on legislative matters in order that we may always in the future have a good turnout and representation at State House hearings; and the Local Central Labor Union is, to me, the key in our Federation of Labor, the key link that may be able to carry the ball.

There isn't very much more. You have been listening to me all week. I simply want to give you a brief report and a resume. It wasn't brief, and my voice is cracking, as perhaps is your patience, after this lengthy week; and thanks a lot for your help, and let's hope that on the Anti-Injunction bill and on the 65-cent minimum wage law we may

week; and thanks a lot lot your help, and let's hope that on the Anti-Injunction bill and on the 65-cent minimum wage law we may be able to put them across this year and have the most successful year from a legislative point of view in the history of the Federation of Labor. Thank you.

May I say that—this is just a guess—it is my opinion that it will be about another hour before the ballots are all counted, and before the Committee is ready to report. I am not adjourning this meeting. I have no authority to adjourn it, anyway, but I am simply making that anouncement that up to now 150 ballots were counted. There are over 648 cast. It will take another hour for the results and the tabulation to be completed. Those who have a pain in their tummy and need a little food and nourishment might per-

haps get a little bite to eat and be back	here	VICE-PRESIDENT, Sixth District
One more announcement. There are a		JOHN C. BROWN
ber of guest badges and other badges tha have left over up here. If there are		Federal Labor Union No. 18518, Chicopee
delegates or friends of delegates here in	the	BENJAMIN G. HULL Central Labor Union, Westfield 442
convention that would like a guest be would they come here to the platform, and long as they last, I will be glad to give	d, as	VICE-PRESIDENT, Seventh District
out to you.		BENNIE COSTA
p.m., at which time the meeting reconve	9.30	Teamsters Local No. 526, Fall River 272
President DelMonte presiding		DANIEL J. McCARTHY Central Labor Union, Fall River 400
President DelMonte: The convention come to order. The convention will com	will le to	LIONEL MARCHAND Laborers Local No. 385, New Bedford 295
order for the purpose of hearing a report	from	
the Election Committee. Give your atter to Chairman Nate Hurwitz while he m	akes	VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
the report of the Election Committee. Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. President and	dala	(Man) JAMES LEONARD
gates, reporting for the Committee.	uere-	Bricklayers Local No. 1, Springfield 431
		(Woman) MARY C. CADIGAN
PRESIDENT		Teachers Union Local No. 66, Boston 467
HENRY J. BRIDES Central Labor Union, Brockton	297	SECRETARY-TREASURER-LEGIS-
S. P. JASON Teamsters No. 59, New Bedford	175	LATIVE AGENT
ERNEST A. JOHNSON		KENNETH J. KELLEY
Asbestos Workers No. 6, Boston	173	Central Labor Union, Quincy 523
VICE-PRESIDENT, First District	t	DIRECTOR OF COMMITTEE ON
JOHN J. BUCKLEY		EDUCATION
Teamsters Local No. 25, Boston JAMES J. DUNNE	276	FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE Teamsters Local No. 653, Brockton 384
Laborers Local No. 223, Boston	306	HARRY A. RUSSELL
JOSEPH P. FAHEY Street Carmen No. 589, Boston	319	Engineers Local No. 849, Boston 215
THOMAS L. SULLIVAN Typographical Union No. 13, Boston	166	DELEGATE TO A.F. OF L.
Typographical Calon 110. 10, Doctor	100	CONVENTION
VICE-PRESIDENT, Second Distriction	ct	KENNETH J. KELLEY Central Labor Union, Quincy 506
OSCAR R. PRATT Carpenters Local No. 624, Brockton	398	
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN		ALTERNATE DELEGATE TO A.F. OF L. CONVENTION
Meat Cutters Local No. 294, Quincy	425	Incoming President 506
VICE-PRESIDENT, Third District	t	Delegate Hurwitz: The President is right
JOHN A. CALLAHAN		again. It is my error, for not announcing the candidates that you have elected.
Central Labor Union, Lawrence JOHN CULLEN	429	By your vote, you have elected Henry J. Brides President for the ensuing year. [Ap-
Street Carmen Local No. 246, Salem JOSEPH F. GRACE	109	plause.]
Carpenters Local No. 910. Gloucester	355	As Vice-Presidents for District 1, James J. Dunne and Joseph P. Fahey were elected. [Ap-
JOSEPH A. WHITE Sea Food Workers No. 1572-1,		plause.]
Gloucester	131	District 2, Oscar Pratt and Joseph Sullivan. [Applause.]
VICE-PRESIDENT, Fourth Distric	ct	Vice-President, District 3, John Callahan and Joseph Grace. [Applause.]
THOMAS P. AHEARN	Ci	Vice-President, District 4, Thomas Ahearn
I.L.G.W.U. No. 281, Lowell JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN	289	and Joseph McLaughlin. [Applause.] Vice-President, District 4, Samuel Donnelly
Street Carmen Local No. 600, Waltham	265	and James McNamara. [Applause.] Vice-President, District 6, John Brown and
ROBERT MARGESON Teamsters Local No. 49, Lowell	118	Benjamin Hull. [Applause.] Vice-President, District 7, Daniel McCarthy
IOHN A. O'GRADY	110	and Lionel Marchand. [Applause.]
Electrical Workers No. B-1505, Wal-	141	Vice-President-at-Large, Man, James Leonard; Woman, Mary Cadigan. [Applause.]
S. A. PERCOCO Federal Labor Union No. 21914, Wa-		Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative-Agent, Ken-
tertown	204	neth J. Kelley. [Applause.] Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention,
VICE DESIDENT FIGH D		Kenneth J. Kelley. [Applause.] The incoming President as alternate to the
VICE-PRESIDENT—Fifth District SAMUEL J. DONNELLY	L	A. F. of L. Convention. Director of Committee on Education, Fran-
Central Labor Union, Worcester	418	cis Lavigne. [Applause.]
JAMES B. McNAMARA Street Carmen Local No. 22, Worcester	407	Now, Mr. President and Delegates, this completes the work of your Committee.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move you, sir, that the Committee's report be accepted as read. The names of the Committee are:

Nate Hurwitz, Laundry Drivers, Local 168; Joseph Doyle, Bricklayers, Local 3; Joseph Talerico, Rubber Workers, Local

21914:

James Murphy, Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local 100; Lou Blender, Distillery Workers, Local 8; Alfred Ellis, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17.

President DelMonte: Action comes on the adoption of the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, to accept the report in which he reports those candidates

The total vote is 648. Is there anything to be said on the question? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye"; those opposed "no." The "ayes have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I think now that you can give Nate Hurwitz and the Election Committee a rising round of applause for the swell job they did.

The delegates applauded the Election Committee .

President DelMonte: Will the elected officers, as I call their name, proceed to the front the rostrum:

the rostrum:
Henry J. Brides, President.
James J. Dunne and Joseph P. Fahey.
Oscar Pratt and Joseph Sullivan.
John Callahan and Joseph Grace.
Thomas Ahearn and Joseph McLaughlin.
Samuel Donnelly and James McNamara.
John Brown and Benjamin Hull.
Daniel McCarthy and Lionel Marchand.

Daniel McCarthy and Lionel Marchand. James Leonard. Mary Cadinan.

Mary Cadinan.
Kenneth J. Kelley.
Francis E. Lavigne.
Will you delegates line up in front of the rostrum here.
The convention will rise. The newly elected officers will now take the oath of obligation. You will raise your right hand and you will repeat after the word "I" your name:

.....) do hereby "I (..................) do hereby solemnly and sincerely swear, that to the best of my ability, I will fulfill all the obligations and perform all the duties devolving upon me in the office to which I have been elected, and at all times will abide by and preserve the laws and uphold the integrity of the American Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and will always strive for the general interest, benefit and advancement of the interest, benefit and advancement of the members of these organizations.

I do further affirm, that upon the completion of my term in office, I will transfer to my successor all books and properties of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor of which I have been custodian. To all this, I do now pledge my most sacred honor as an I do now pledge my most sacred honor as an American trade unionist."

President DelMonte: The convention is still order. Will the delegates be seated. Will one of the Sergeants-at-Arms remove the obstacle from the microphone.

Is there any further business?

Will the convention come to order.

A Delegate: I make a motion we adjourn. Will the President DelMonte: Committee come up here and sign the report.

Is there any further business?

A Delegate: I make a motion we adjourn. Delegate Velleman: Mr. Chairman-

President DelMonte: For what purpose does the brother rise?

Delegate Velleman: To make a motion to adjourn.

President DelMonte: The motion is out of order.

Another Delegate: The motion is not out of order, Mr. Chairman.

President DelMonte: We are not going to get into that. We want to close this convention.

Same Delegate: We want it, too.

President DelMonte: You have to until the Committee signs the report. want your officers elected, don't you? wait You

Same Delegate: Oh, I though it was the checks.

President DelMonte: The delegates will please come to order. Will Joseph Talerico come up and sign this report.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman-

President DelMonte: Yes, what is it?

Same Delegate: It has been a long, hard day. I think we all know the Election Committee did a swell job. I think, under the circumstances, they should be taken care of. I would suggest the Committee be given a fee of \$25.

President DelMonte: The norder—the suggestion, I mean. The motion is out of

Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, there being no further business to come before our convention—and, let me say to you, as its presiding officer and retiring Chairman, that I enjoyed the entire week and the entire three years I spent with you. I hope that now that the officers have been elected, you will leave here united and come back here again next year united, and you will back here again next year united, and you will do everything in your power, as members of the American Federation of Labor, to promote the interests and the welfare of the people rep-resented by this great Federation of Labor.

May I repeat, that there being no further business to come before the convention, I now adjourn the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor sine die.

JOINT REPORT

of the

Executive Council and Officers

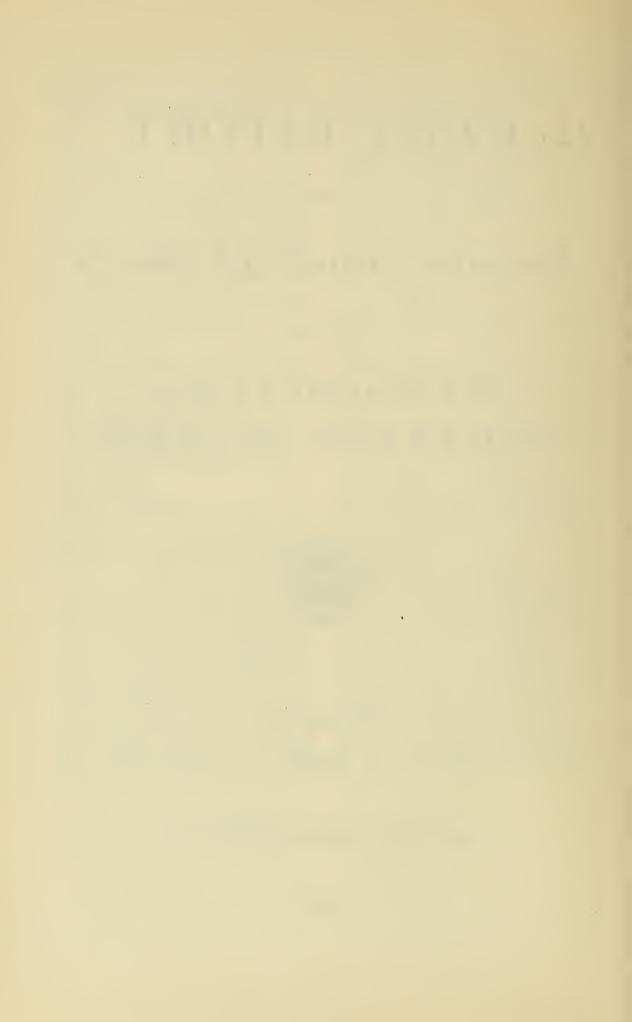
of the

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR



August 1-5 1949

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



JOINT REPORT

of the

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS

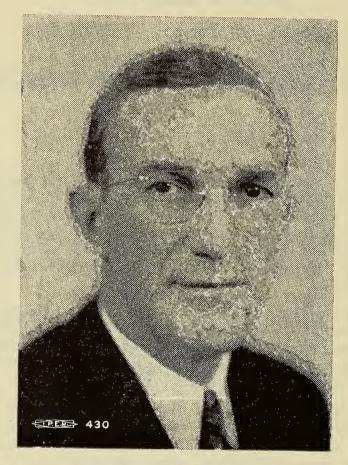
The officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor respectfully submit this report to the delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention for their information and consideration. It contains a report by the President and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, as well as a concise summary of the important activities of the Federation during the past year. The Executive Council sincerely hopes that each delegate will carefully consider this report and recommendations.

In retrospect, the past year has been one of unprecedented activity and importance. Your officers have been confronted with many difficult problems and developments. They have responded to these situations as they arose, and have been guided in their decisions by what was for the best interests of the Federation and all of its affiliated locals.

In the political and educational field, the Federation has reached new heights of prestige and progress. The officers of your Federation have adapted the constitution amendments adopted at the last year's Convention in a forth-right manner consistent with the best policies and principles of the trade union movement.

On the threshold of the Sixty-third Annual Convention your officers sincerely hope that the delegates to this most important meeting will approach their responsibilities in a cooperative and constructive manner. The eyes of the entire state and nation will be focused upon this Convention. All of us have a great responsibility to so conduct ourselves in this Convention, that its deliberations and decisions will constructively guide the Federation and its affiliated locals to new heights. We can ill afford the luxury of "jockeying" for political advantage and purely selfish considerations at this crucial moment.

In Memoriam



Frank B. Fenton

1895—August 9, 1948

The following is from an article written by Frank P. Fenton shortly before his untimely death. "In spite of the great progress we have made over the years, I thoroughly believe that a strong trade-union movement is the only means by which we can keep our democratic way of life."

President's Report

I respectfully submit to the delegates assembled at the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor a report of my activities as President for the past year, which report is brief in its presentation due to the necessary restriction of space. Immediately after the last Convention, with the most able assistance of members of the Executive Council and Labor's League for Political Education, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor continued its fight against those reactionaries who were making every attempt possible to causate the passage of restrictive class legislation aimed at those of us who believe in free labor, free enterprise and the right of workers to organize for the protection and promotion of their economic way of life and better standard of living.

No doubt you all experienced the false-purpose guarantee that was generated incessantly by the sponsors of the vicious anti-labor legislation, commonly known as referenda 5-6-7. That labor in this state was placed pretty much on the defensive was indubitably conclusive. With a feeling of justification in the knowledge of labor's stupendous record of achievements, we continue to carry on the war against these reactionaries.

We presented our case to the people through the medium of radio, news periodicals and public address systems even though we were operating with very limited funds. Aside from the routine public appearances, I voiced my protest on many a street corner from the platform of a sound wagon. Our scheduled round of conferences, rallies and regional meetings proved to be persistently effective. We carried our problem, labor's problem, unfalteringly and perseveringly.

I would like to mention some of the high lights geographically and historically but can not due to the limitation of space. The members of the Executive Council, and the members of the Non-Partisan Political League, worked untiringly day and night, giving all they had in the fight to defeat these referenda. We were successful in soliciting the assistance of the Massachusetts Democratic Committee which continued openly its fight against the three referenda. The support of the United States Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, was a boon to our success. Some candidates for public office whole heartedly condemned the three measures during their campaign. His Excellency the Governor, Paul A. Dever, wherever he spoke throughout the state during his campaign for governor, never at any time concluded his speech without condemning of the three referenda. James Michael Curley, Mayor of the City of Boston, made a great contribution toward the defeat of these particular bills. Although the fruits of our labor were becoming significant each day, it was not until the morning of November 3rd, it became known to the entire population of the state that our efforts were justly rewarded, and referenda 5-6-7 and the reactionary sponsors were defeated.

Many of the candidates for public office who took a prominent part in the campaign against referenda 5-6-7 were elected, With the defeat of these referenda, the aims and ambitions of our newly organized Non-Partisan Political League became recognized as a great sustaining power. The unified dynamic strength of labor was exemplified by its overwhelming suppression of the reactionaries that liberty might forever dwell in this state.

On the National scene, the people returned a true champion to office, President Harry S. Truman. The polls clearly showed, after tabulation, that the labor reactionaries who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law in the 80th Congress were not returned to serve in the 81st Congress.

The summation of the fore-mentioned facts prove in no little measure that the National Labor League for Political Education and the Massachusetts Labor Non-Partisan League for Political Education were valuably instrumental in uniting labor to its now prodigious power. Because of the experience gained through the advisory sessions conducted by Labor's League for Political Education, I recommend here, that delegates at this Convention continue and further promote the committee on political education.

Some action was taken at our last Convention and some amendments were offered to the Convention and accepted by the delegates streamlining the Non-Partisan Political Education Committee. When these new constitutional amendments were brought up before and were discussed by our Executive Council, they resulted in certain changes. Now, while I have stated that the Non-Partisan Political League did a great job, and that much credit should be given to the members of this committee, the director of the Political Education Committee cannot be overlooked. Immeasurable commendation must be extended to Ernest A. Johnson for the great contribution he made as the Director of the Political Education Committee. I am sure that much discussion will be centered upon the change that took place at one of our meetings whereby the Director Ernest A. Johnson was replaced.

Very much was gained by the amalgamation of the three major labor groups, namely the A. F. of L., C. I. O. and the Independent Unions along with the Americans for Democratic Action (A. D. A.). This combination, called the United Labor Committee, was the bulwark in our fight. I recommend, at this time, that the United Labor Committee continue, not only in the vein of political education but also for the purpose of attaining jointly the proper legislation that suits the every day needs of the workers.

I have heard many favorable reports of the Labor Institute held at Holy Cross College on June 10-11-12 inclusive. Participants from the entire state have indicated by their comments, that it was not only the most successful institute but also the largest ever conducted by the Educational Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. As pressure of my office prevented my attendance, I requested Mr. William H. Wellen, Director of the Division of Industrial Safety, Department of Labor and Industries, to represent me as a speaker. I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Wellen for the valuable contribution he rendered. You are all now, without a doubt, aware of the significance of our Labor Institute in the advancement of Labor Education; I therefore recommend that it be continued and that greater participation by affiliated unions be encouraged.

Another valuable educational program is the "Reporter" printed by the Committee on Education. Some time ago Mr. Abe Kalish who first edited the "Reporter" was called away to a new position out of the state. The editing of the "Reporter" became the task of the new Director of the Committee of Education, Francis E. Lavigne. We have seen the "Reporter" grow immeasurably and has disseminated to the trade unionists and others who sub-

scribe to it, a source of invaluable news. I recommend that this periodical be enlarged and continued and that all trade unionists be encouraged to subscribe to it.

The legislative problems were many and were discharged very ably by our Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley. Three legislative measures of great signficance and importance to the Federation of Labor and its great number of affiliated unions, as well as the non-affiliates, were campaigned for very energetically by our Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent; they were the state fund for workmen's compensation, the anti-injunction bill and the bill to provide cash sickness benefits to be operated exclusively as a state fund. I am sure that Kenneth Kelley will include in his report a description of these hearings.

I wish to assure the delegates that although the load of presidency was heavy and burdensome, I took great pleasure in discharging the duties encumbent on me. As President, I was afforded great satisfaction in seeing the Non-Partisan Political League materialize and mature into an instrument that gives great service to our Federation of Labor. The part I played might have caused more exhaustion and discouragement in its development, had it not been for the fact that each individual was just as deeply interested in the cause as I, and for the first time the entire trade union movement in the State of Massachusetts moved as a solid block toward a definite goal. Thus great gains were made.

As your President, I carried out all instructions given to me by the Executive Council relative to the economic, political and educational problems which confronted us willingly and earnestly. I represented your State Federation wherever and whenever I was asked to do so by fraternal, religious, civic and other organizations. I brought your message to every part of the state.

Soon after the inauguration of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I was appointed by His Excellency the Governor, Paul A. Dever, to serve as Commissioner of Labor and Industries of the Commonwealth. I accepted this position with great humility, honor and pride. I wish to thank His Excellency the Governor for the homage extended me as Commissioner of Labor and Industries of this Commonwealth; I shall give all that my body contains in sincerity, honesty and integrity in the execution of my duties.

My sincere gratitude to all the members of the American Federation of Labor and to all my friends who encouraged and urged me through the fields of labor to my present commission. I want to thank the members of the Teamsters Unions in this state, particularly the New England Representative and General Organizer, Nicholas P. Morrissey, for all the support that was given me not only at this time but from the infancy of my Labor Education. I want to thank the members and officers of Local 379 who so kindly granted me such time as was necessary to carry out the duties of office as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I am forever grateful to the members of the Non-Partisan Political Committee, the members of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, to Kenneth J. Kelley, Frances Balough, Catherine Hennessy and Gladys Hocutt for the cooperation they extended me during my presidency.

I am confident that the spirit of cooperation, which existed in the Federation in the past, will continue and that our Federation will inevitably remain

one of the most predominant federations within the American Federation of Labor.

In closing, I want all the delegates of the 63rd Annual Convention to know that I consider it a privilege and an honor to have worked with you. I gave of myself unselfishly and wholeheartedly at all times for the success of our Federation. I pray that as we convene in Convention for the 63rd time, the Supreme Being will guide us through our deliberations that we may emerge happier, healthier and stronger.

President.

Vice-Presidents' Reports

DISTRICT I.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents from District I, I respectfully submit the following report.

Shortly after the last Convention, I was named to serve as a labor representative on the Minimum Wage Commission, and being dissatisfied with the report of the majority, I filed the following report and Senator Condron and Representative Connolly of Lawrence were in favor of my report.

The report is as follows:

Minority Report

This Commission was established by the Legislature for a three-fold purpose—to study the question of the establishment of a state-wide minimum wage; to study the advisability of further regulation of the employment and school attendance of those under eighteen years of age; and to investigate the employment of minors in the state.

We wish to emphasize the importance of this threefold purpose and the possibilities open to this Commission to afford adequate information to the Legislature and to the people of the Commonwealth in these fields. We do not think that these possibilities have been realized.

The reasons for the failure are in large part to be found in the inadequate provisions made by the Legislature for the proper functioning of this Commission. One indication of this inadequacy can be noted in the appropriation of only \$1,000 to cover the expenses of the Commission's operation on a statewide study.

With regard to the matter of a state-wide minimum wage, testimony developed before the Commission from the Associated Industries of Massachuthe effect that most Massachusetts industries to now a wage rate of at least 65 cents per hour. On the other hand, further testimony from representatives of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has shown that many thousands of Massachusetts workers are receiving less than 65 cents per hour. In the light of this testimony, and in the light of the common knowledge and experience of those interested in the welfare of workers in Massachusetts, we recommend the immediate establishment by law of a 65 cents per hour minimum wage in Massachusetts, with no exemptions. Such a minimum is required as a basic protection for the workers of the Commonwealth and will in no sense impose a burden upon the employers of the Commonwealth, as has been stated in testimony referred to above.

For this purpose, we recommend the adoption by the Legislature of a bill based on House Bill No. 847 of 1948, but amended, however, to protect employees of religious, charitable or educational institutions or agencies; and to raise automatically the minimum of all minimum wage orders to 65 cents per hour, thus providing a 65-cent per hour floor for all wage-earners.

The necessity for such legislation is apparent when we note that the minimum we propose would return a salary of \$26 for a 40-hour work week. That such a salary should be established as a legal minimum in Massachusetts is apparent to all who have any realization of present living costs in the Commonwealth.

With regard to the whole problem of the employment and school attendance of minors in Massachusetts, we wish to note, first, that in the past ten years no study has been made of this problem. The investigation of this Commission was in no sense adequate, nor could it have been, to develop information and material necessary to make a judgment relative to the school attendance of minors and their position in the field of employment. There is great need of such a study, and we recommend that an adequate investigation and survey be made of this problem.

Our own knowledge and investigation, however, warrants the recommendation that the Legislature undertake to establish effective methods for the proper supervision of minors employed within the Commonwealth. Although the Legislature has authorized the employment of minors, we have not been able to discover any effective supervision of such employment.

As a result of our own studies, we recommend the rejection of House Bill No. 1464 of 1948, which would provide for the summer employment of minors from fourteen to sixteen years of age up to 10 o'clock at night. We do so in the belief that it is not in the best interests of the community or the Commonwealth to employ such minors after 6 P.M.

For the same reason, we recommend, also, the rejection of House Bill No. 487 of 1948, which would enact into law a war-time emergency permission to employ minors fourteen years of age or older in bowling alleys after 6 P.M.

We further recommend that the prohibition against the employment of minors in factories, workshops, manufacturing and mechanical establishments, as proposed in House Bill No. 1001 of 1948, be amended and enacted to prohibit the employment in such establishments of minors under eighteen years of age after 6 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH P. FAHEY.
JOSEPH T. CONLEY.
MICHAEL H. CONDRON.

When Congress convened in January, an effort was made to put back under social security the members of the 26 unions on the Metropolitan Transit Authority property. After several trips to Washington, D. C., Congressman McCormack introduced a bill that would take care of the employees of the Metropolitan Transit Authority who by being transferred from private to public employees sustained this loss.

After appearing before the Ways and Means Committee with the President and Secretary of Local 589, an effort was then made to have a companion bill filed in the Senate. After conferring with Senator Lodge, we were successful in having this accomplished. There has been no report on any Social Security Legislation at this date.

Brother Frank Lavigne and your Vice-President from District I conferred with Senators Lodge and Saltonstall in regard to the Taft-Hartley Act.

I wish to congratulate Legislative Agent Kelley and the members of the Executive Council for their untiring efforts and splendid co-operation and work in reference to referenda 5, 6 and 7.

To Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley for his able assistance and co-operation on legislative matters at the State House where he has achieved an enviable record on behalf of organized labor, I give my sincere thanks.

In conclusion, let me state I have attended the meetings of the Executive Council whenever possible, and have carried out all assignments given to me by Secretary Kelley and President DelMonte to them as well as to Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Mrs. Hocutt in the State Federation office; I express my grateful appreciation for their many favors.

I trust my work as Vice-President of the First District has been of value to the trade union movement in these very trying times.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH P. FAHEY, Vice-President, District I.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

In completing my first term as one of your Vice-Presidents from the First District I respectfully submit a report of my activities since the last Convention.

My first few months in office were extremely busy ones. I was very happy to see the unified activities of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and Independent Unions to combat the Anti-Labor bills and to elect Representatives sympathetic to Labor. It was gratifying to see my original political action plan expanded and carried out under the able leadership of Ernest Johnson. I worked long hours helping to register new voters and to awaken the men of Labor to the necessity of voting and voting correctly and intelligently. The challenge to Labor was ably met and the enemy defeated as the now historic results show.

I have attended many Legislative hearings at the State House. I am particularly interested in seeing some drastic changes in the antiquated laws governing workman's compensation. I have spent a great deal of time in the Industrial Accident Board representing and protecting injured union men. The present scale of compensation is in no way adequate.

I have attended as many of the Executive Council meetings as possible and have tried to carry out all assignments.

President DelMonte's appointment as Commissioner of Labor pleased me greatly. I felt that he was the correct man for the job.

I have sent numerous telegrams and contacted our local legislators whenever instructed to do so by our able, energetic, and capable Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Kenneth Kelley.

It has been an eventful, pleasant, and enjoyable experience serving with

the Executive Board. I wish to thank the office staff, Catherine Hennessy, Frances Balough, and Gladys Hocott for their courtesy.

Serving you has been a pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES J. DUNNE, Vice-President, District I.

DISTRICT II.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As Vice-President of District II, it is an honor and privilege to report to the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Our labor movement adjourned its Convention at Nantasket in 1948 a solidified force. Internal grievances were set aside temporarily in order that we might stand in unity to meet the attack from the enemies of organized labor who were attempting to destroy us by the enactment of referenda 5, 6 and 7.

Both sections of District Two were activated. Vice-President Sullivan headed the Norfolk County area while I assumed responsibility in the Plymouth County section, with headquarters in Brockton. A call was sent out to every labor organization in the district and the response was beyond all expectations. The United Labor Committee of Brockton and vicinity was co-ordinated through the joint efforts of the A. F. of L., C. I. O. and Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen.

Our Finance Committee raised \$1,785.00, and the Advisory Committee, consisting of three representatives from each affiliation, planned an extensive campaign.

Registration of voters was the first item. Cross checking police lists of the cities and towns with the primary voting list resulted in a tabulation of over 10,000 people eligible to vote. Post-cards were mimeographed and addressed by eager volunteer workers from various unions. The final total showed 7,830 new voters in Brockton and the surrounding towns.

Radio campaigns and street corner rallies, with our own sound truck, kept the issues constantly before the public. Forty-five thousand (45,000) letters were addressed and mailed, each containing a sample ballot, the folder entitled "What The Public Should Know", and printed cards "Vote No On Questions 5, 6 and 7".

The results in the Brockton area were outstanding in the election returns. The Labor movement in Brockton not only kept its "Rendezvous with Destiny", but proved equal to the task. The fruits of victory have yet to be tasted by those who bore the brunt of the battle. "The Unity of '48 is but a memory in '49".

The Executive Council carried out the mandate of the 1948 Convention in setting up under the Constitution the Committee on Education and the ap-

pointment of its Director, Francis E. Lavigne. He has been a member of the "Committee on Education" for five years, and coupled with his experience in the field of politics, I am sure that his work as Director will win commendation from the entire labor movement. I urge the full co-operation of every Trade Unionist with the Committee's program.

As a member of the Executive Council I was happy to support the selection of President John J. DelMonte as Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Hearings on Labor measures at the State House have been attended daily by at least one member of the Legislative Committee of the Brockton Central Labor Union, and we have kept our people informed constantly of pending legislation.

The Federation should give serious consideration to the action of the Legislature on the State Fund for Cash Sickness Disability Law. The Legislative Committee of the State Federation should study the advisability of instituting an initiative petition, if necessary, to bring about the enactment of this social legislation.

A year ago, I stated in my report the State Federation should give longer terms to its officers. I repeat that suggestion again. Such a move would have a two-fold effect. It would give a greater sense of security to those in office and it would remove politics from Convention sessions, thereby facilitating the discussion of the legislative program during these sessions.

It is my sincere hope that the differences temporarily cast aside can be settled while assembled in Convention, and that we will "in our hearts and minds be of one will", united in purpose and effort for the betterment of the workers of the Commonwealth.

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to "Ken" Kelley, John DelMonte and members of the Council for their co-operation during the past year. I also wish to thank Mrs. Balough, Mrs. Hennessy and Mrs. Hocutt for their many courtesies.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. BRIDES, Vice-President, District II.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of those who has had the honor to serve as Vice-President from District II, I herewith submit a report of my activities during the past year.

During the campaign against referenda 5, 6 and 7, I called many meetings of A. F. of L., C. I. O., and Independent Union representatives in the area, and drew up plans so that on election day every precinct in the city of Quincy and every polling place in the small towns on the South Shore was covered by a representative of organized labor. The results showed what labor can do when every labor man co-operates with a program.

I was appointed to a Recess Commission to study the Workman's Compensation Act and recommend any changes and improvements which the Commission might find necessary. In a minority report filed with that fine Repre-

sentative Cornelius Desmond (D), I recommended a number of changes which I believed labor unions wanted, including the recommendation of a State Fund for Workmen's Compensation.

Shortly afterwards, I was appointed by President John DelMonte to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation, and at the first meeting of the Committee held in the Federation office I was elected Chairman. In the following months, I spent many days at the State House speaking in conjunction with our very able Legislative-Agent Ken Kelley, on the bills before the various committees regarding Workmen's Compensation. One of the things I noticed while at these hearings was that Ken Kelley does not get the assistance of the Locals he should. Too many times very few of our A. F. of L. members turned out. I would like to recommend to all the locals that when they are requested by the Legislative-Agent to have delegates present at hearings at the State House, they see to it they have at least one member from their local put in an appearance.

At the last Convention the Constitution was changed to set up a Committee on Education and the President and Secretary-Treasurer were authorized to choose a full time Director for the committee. I heartily commend President DelMonte and Secretary Kelley for their selection of Francis Lavigne of the Teamsters Union.

As far as my position as Vice-President is concerned, I was one of those who felt that Brother Lavigne was a fine selection. I believe the work he has done since he took office shows he has the capabilities necessary for the job. I highly recommend "The Reporter" to all members and believe it is a much needed voice of the Federation.

I attended many meetings of Locals in my area and assisted many in acquiring speakers for their meetings. I sent many letters out setting forth my desire to assist and also informing the locals of how the legislative program of the Federation was going. I also asked for assistance in lining up locals who were not members of the Federation.

I attended as many meetings of the Executive Council as was possible. I wish to extend my sincere thanks to President John DelMonte, Secretary-Treasurer Ken Kelley and the ladies of the office staff for assistance during the past year.

In conclusion, I am sincerely grateful for the honor and privilege of serving the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, Vice-President, District II.

DISTRICT III.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As a Vice-President from the Third District, I hereby submit a report as to my activities in behalf of organized labor during my term of office. During the current year, I, with the assistance of members of locals in my district,

actively participated in the successful endeavor to change the wage structure of the school teachers in our city in order that they would have a single salary schedule, and I am pleased to report that Local 1019, Lawrence Teachers Union, is one of the most active groups in our Central Labor Union. This year the school building custodians were also organized and they, too, became active participants in the deliberations of the Central Labor Union. Although the police officers are not members of organized labor, on instruction from the delegates of the Central body, I attended a hearing in the Lawrence City Council Chamber and recorded our organization in favor of the five-day week that was granted to the police officers of our city.

Organized labor throughout the state was jubilant when the discredited form No. 131 of the Unemployment Compensation Law was abolished. The abolishment of this form was brought about in a great degree, I believe, by the efforts of Local 1113, U. T. W. A.-Lawrence Central Labor Union and other affiliated locals of the A. F. of L.

On March 24, a legislative night was held in the city of Lawrence. The Senator and members of the House of Representatives were invited to attend, and Director Francis E. Lavigne and Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley outlined the position of the State Federation on legislation to be heard during this session. A most interesting and informative meeting was held, and Director Lavigne and Secretary Kelley are to be congratulated for their splendid presentation of Labor's position on bills pertaining to Labor and the plans formulated by the Committee on Education for the coming year. When the opportunity presented, I have attended as many meetings of locals as possible, requesting that they not take the victory in November too lightly, but rather they solidify their ranks more securely so that when confronted with anti-legislation as we were in November—organized Labor will again be prepared to join together in a common cause.

When notified to do so, I have requested locals throughout the district to write or telegraph their Senators or Congressmen on the views expressed by Labor.

Some members of Congress have shown a disregard for the mandate given them in November by the voters. They have refused to heed the request of Labor, and their actions without qualification should awaken the members of locals not to elect to office those who are our friends on election day only. We must prepare ourselves for coming elections in state and country so that the precept of organized labor to elect our friends and defeat our enemies will be carried out to the ultimate degree. This year, we of the State Federation, were pleased when Governor Dever was elevated to the high position of trust and confidence, and also when the position of Commissioner of Labor and Industries went to John J. DelMonte. All labor throughout the Third District joins in wishing Commissioner DelMonte a most progressive administration.

I have attended many hearings at the State House, and I feel labor is well represented in the person of Legislative Agent Kelley.

I have attended as many meetings of the Executive Council as possible, and have represented my District to the best of my ability.

To President DelMonte, Secretary Kelley, members of the Executive Council, and employees of the office, I extend my thanks for assistance rendered me during my term of office.

To the delegates for having given me the opportunity to serve the Third District, and members of organized labor in general, I am indeed grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. CALLAHAN, Vice-President, District III.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I herewith submit my report for my first year as one of the Vice-Presidents from District III.

I have attended all meetings of the Executive Council, and have attended as many legislative hearings at the State House as my duties to my union would permit.

I have performed all duties assigned to me by either the Secretary of the Federation or the Director of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education, to the best of my ability.

I cooperated with the committee on the Essay Contest, was very much interested in it, and by speaking at the Gloucester High School assembly was able to get the greatest number of students from any school in Massachusetts to participate.

During the campaign to defeat referenda 5, 6 and 7, I confined my activity to the lower end of the District, leaving the upper end to the other Vice-President. I spoke before union meetings, church gatherings, Rotary Clubs and social gatherings, advocating the defeat of these union-busting measures. I used my office and efforts to coordinate the activities of the unions in the lower end of the District, and made written reports to Director Johnson. I wish to take this opportunity to thank Director Johnson for his splendid cooperation and guidance in my efforts, and to the Salem, Lynn and Gloucester Central Labor Unions for the wonderful cooperation they gave me in organizing the district for election day.

The Executive Council appointed me to represent them before the Congressional Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at Washington, D. C., on the matter of unrestricted importation of foreign fish in the United States and flooding the markets with foreign fish, resulting in the breaking down of conditions in our fishing industry in this state and the country. It also jeopardized the jobs of our union members in the industry and its allied industries. I prepared a brief containing the facts as they pertain to Massachusetts, which I presented to the committee, together with oral statements.

I contacted Congressman Bates when he was home in April, and arranged a meeting with him together with Representatives from the Salem and Gloucester C.L.U.'s, asking him to vote to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law. After a conference which lasted two and one-half hours, he went back to Congress and voted wrong. I ask that the trade union members, constituents of said Mr. Bates, organize a campaign to defeat him when he comes up for reelection. He has slapped our face once too often.

I have tried to act and vote in the interest of the Federation and all its affiliates at all times without fear or favor, always thinking of the best for the most.

I would like to commend the Gloucester Central Labor Union on its action in establishing a \$250.00 scholarship to be given each year to a Gloucester High School graduate who seeks to go to college. It will be given this year for the first time, and I am sure it will make some deserving boy or girl happy, and also make for better public relations.

Finally, I would like to thank the officers and office force of the Federation for their cooperation and guidance to me, a newcomer into the Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH F. GRACE, Vice-President, District III.

DISTRICT IV.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents from the Fourth District, I submit this report of my activities for the past year.

I am sure that these past twelve months have been the most important period our organization have ever been called upon to face.

I feel the members of the Executive Council have proven to the members of the Federation, the trust the people put in them was not misplaced.

I, like hundreds of others, did all in my power to help make the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education the success it was, and for which I want to thank every local union and its members, because without them labor would have lost the fight.

During the past year, I as a member of your Executive Council, was called upon to vote on several very important matters that could help or hinder the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its Education Department.

I am sure that I, and the rest of the Vice-Presidents voted in a way that is, and will be, for the best interests of the Federation and its program.

During the year, I have attended many hearings at the State House, on bills relating to labor, and I am firmly convinced, the trade unionist of this state are indeed fortunate to have a person of Ken Kelley's ability to present our legislative program to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts.

Our monthly paper, "The Reporter", has been a source of real labor news, and I hope that Director Francis E. Lavigne will be successful in having every local union subscribe for a monthly bundle of it least 25 copies to distribute to its stewards in the shops. I want to congratulate Director Lavigne for the manner in which he is carrying out the duties of his office.

I wish to extend my thanks to all the members of the Executive Council and the girls on the office staff for the cooperation extended to me. It has

been a real pleasure to have been associated and working with them this past year.

In closing I wish to thank the members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the honor of serving them as one of the Vice-Presidents for the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS P. AHEARN, Vice-President, District IV.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As a Vice-President for the past year from the Fourth District, I submit my report for the past year.

I wish to state at the outset that I attended every meeting of the Executive Council, the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education, the Committee on Education, and also meetings of the United Labor Committee. I attended meetings at the State House whenever possible, and put myself on record expressing the viewpoint of the Massachusets Federation of Labor.

The past year has been a very active one for the Executive Council and for the entire Federation in this state. The manner in which the officers and members faced their many problems is most commendable. It has been pleasing to me to witness the aggressive means by which many of our major objectives have been accomplished. The vicious attacks on unions by the antilabor groups have succeeded only in solidifying and cementing our workers into a more united and progressive force. We must be careful to do nothing that would disrupt the harmony which now exists in the labor movement, but to do our utmost to guard with care and diligence the many advantages we have gained in the past year. I am very happy that I was able, as one of your representatives, to do my share in carrying out the large program we set for ourselves and to bring it to some very satisfying conclusions.

Immediately after the last convention, in accordance with our political program, I went about my district aiding and assisting in the registering of new voters. The manner in which the entire labor movement went about the task, and the success it attained, can be attested to by the tremendous turnout of voters on election day. Much credit for this particular type of work must be given to the Central Labor Unions. In District IV the work of the Cambridge, Somerville, Waltham and Lowell Central Labor Unions was outstanding. My most pleasant experience in this particular endeavor came when the Somerville Central Labor Union won a National Award for its effort in securing and registering such a large number of new voters. To the officers and members of these organizations, I offer my sincere congratulations, and to the Somerville group for their outstanding achievement I doff my hat.

The work of the local unions in this campaign cannot be overlooked. The manner in which they offered their physical and monetary assets to secure new voters and their excellent coverage of the voting places on election day played a major part in our political success.

The purpose of this drive to register our people as voters was, of course, to defeat our enemies, not only on a national scale, but also to defeat our very active enemies in this state. The vicious anti-labor bills which appeared on the ballot as referenda 5, 6, and 7 finally awakened our people to the necessity of listening to and following the advice of their elected officers in the labor movement. The overwhelming defeat of the anti-labor bills brought home to our enemies, with the force of a thunderbolt, the fact that labor could unite politically and vote in a solid block. It also demonstrated to all of us the necessity of reaching the general public through the medium of the radio, press and indoor and outdoor advertising in order that we could acquaint them with the real purposes and intentions of organized labor. In conjunction with this campaign to defeat the three anti-labor referenda, I spoke before many labor, civic, social, political and fraternal organizations in the Fourth District. I endeavored to explain to them the real meaning behind these bills, and the terrible effect they would have on labor unions in particular and the working people in general. I was called upon to answer many questions from the audience on three different occasions and I was able to answer them to their satisfaction. I must add that I was very graciously received and accorded complete freedom at all these meetings.

That the power of the united labor vote may no longer be ignored politically can be attested by the fact that the Democratic Party in Massachusetts invited our labor leaders to sit in with the Platform Committee. The purpose of this was to aid and assist in drawing up a platform that would be suitable to the labor movement in Massachusetts. That our representatives fulfilled their obligations to the members of labor unions in this respect is borne out by the adoption of labor's viewpoint by the Democratic Party and its candidates for state offices. Through the efforts of our labor leaders on this committee the Democratic platform recorded all its candidates in opposition to Referenda 5, 6, and 7, as well as to the Taft-Hartley Law on a national scale.

It was very pleasing and significant to me when I attended the Democratic Convention Dinner at Worcester to see the representatives of organized labor accorded a dignified position at the head table, and be given the opportunity to speak from the same platform with the candidates for State and National offices.

It proved conclusively our labor leaders and the political leaders of the party were working in close harmony. That this effort in mutual understanding lasted throughout the entire campaign was exemplified by the manner in which our speakers were accorded the use of the platform at political rallies, while the political leaders in turn were allowed to address our union groups. Nevertheless, it must me remembered the success of this party in the last election was due mainly to the efforts of organized labor and the political leaders must not be allowed to forget this fact.

As one of your Vice-Presidents, I have represented the State Federation at many civic, social and labor functions. I have not once refused a call from a labor group to attend their meetings or to aid and assist them in their problems. In this respect, I appeared before the Cambridge City Council, and spoke on behalf of the Fire Fighters. On another occasion, I spoke before the Cambridge School Committee at the request of S.C.M.E. Union in support of the Building Custodians. I also aided and assisted a local union in presenting its cause to the Governor of the Commonwealth.

On June second I attended the regional conference for District IV at the Central Labor Union in Lowell. There were a large number of State Representatives and Senators in the audience. Kenneth Kelley, our Legislative-Agent, explained in a clear and concise manner the major bills sponsored by the State Federation of Labor at this session of the Great and General Court. Our Director of Education, Francis E. Lavigne, explained in detail the very extensive and progressive program that has been arranged by the Committee on Education. Much credit for the success of this affair must be given to Vice-President Thomas Ahearn and to the officers and members of the Central Labor Union, of Lowell.

I was present at the regional conference of the Second District held at the Boston C.L.U. The officers and members of this Union extended to me the courtesy of the platform and invited me to address the large number of members and their friends in attendance.

On June 10th, 11th and 12th I attended the Institute of Labor at Holy Cross College, Worcester. The programs of selected subjects and speakers were most entertaining and educational, and from them I derived much valuable information and instruction. It is most certainly a worth while project and a very valuable adjunct to our educational program. We should do everything within our power to encourage attendance at this Institute, and send even more of our own members next year.

In retrospect, I view as the head-lights of the past year the following events in the order in which they happened:

- 1) The successful drive for registering new voters.
- 2) The campaign against the anti-labor referenda 5, 6, and 7.
- 3) The defeat of these anti-labor laws.
- 4) The appointment of our President, John J. DelMonte, to the office of Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts.
- 5) The masterful manner in which our Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, presented the bills sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.
- 6) The far-sighted and effective program instituted by the Committee on Education.

In closing I wish to extend my thanks to President John DelMonte, to Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth Kelley, the members of the Executive Council, and to the girls in the office for their many acts of kindness and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN, Vice-President, District IV.

DISTRICT V.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I submit this report of my activities for the term just completed as one of the Vice-Presidents from the Fifth District.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the officers and members of local unions in the Fifth District for their fine co-operation in the defeat of refer-

enda 5, 6 and 7. The hard work by the members in this district was outstanding and the results were evidence of the effort put in by the members and especially of the Worcester Political Education Committee.

During this campaign, I spoke before meetings of Local Unions, church gatherings and fraternal societies, and also entered into public debates, in one of which my opponent was Mr. Gibson, the Director of the Citizens Union, the proponents of the union busting referenda. I co-operated to the best of my knowledge with Director Johnson of the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education, who did a marvelous job in uniting Labor in this state for the defeat of the referenda. Brother Johnson made many sacrifies during this campaign and should be commended by every member of the American Federation of this state.

A regional conference was held on May 4th in Worcester with a fine attendance representing many local unions in this city. Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley gave an outline of the legislative program for 1949, also the new director, Francis Lavigne, reported on the Eucational Program that his committee expects to put into operation this year. There were many State Representatives attending who had an opportunity to give a personal report to the delegates in attendance.

I contacted Congressman Harold D. Donohue while he was home in April with regard to the Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. We in Labor, can be proud of the Congressman from the Worcester District. He has voted right on all of the bills Labor has been interested in, and should be commended for the support and assistance he has given the working people of this country and his activities in their behalf.

Representatives of the unions in Worcester attended many of the State House hearings, and assisted Kenneth J. Kelley, Legislative Agent, in his program which he so capably presented to the Legislature.

During the past year I have addressed many local unions for the Federation and acquainted them with the Federation's legislative program. We have had good success in organizing many local unions in this city and hope to be able to continue this progress through 1949, and especially the Fire Fighters and School Teachers, who have taken an interest in our movement.

I wish to thank the officers and members for their fine co-operation in the past year, and the splendid job they did in the political educational program, and also officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the privilege of serving with them this past year.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY, Vice-President, District V.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

This is a report of my activities as a Vice-President from the Fifth District during the year 1948-1949.

Your Executive Council during the past year has been faced with many problems, and I know from past experience they have used good judgment and have acted with great care on all matters that have come before them.

I have attended as many hearings at the State House as I possibly could and want to give credit to our Secretary-Treasurer, Ken Kelley, for the fine work he is doing up there.

I have spoken to a number of locals and have tried to outline the Federation's position on certain bills coming up, not only in the State House at Boston but also in our nation's Capitol. I have urged them to write to their Senator and Representatives asking them to vote for or against certain bills which would help or hurt the Labor movement.

I have tried to carry out the assignments given to me by the President and the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Convention this year will be held at Boston, Mass. There will be many problems to be discussed at this meeting, and I sincerely hope that the delegates assembled will discuss and deliberate on each question with the utmost care.

I have been appointed a Representative of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. My new duties will carry me to other states at times, and I will not always be available to carry out my duties or attend meetings as I have in the past as Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I, therefore, shall not be a candidate this year.

In closing I wish to extend my thanks to President DelMonte, Secretary-Treasurer Ken Kelley, to all the members of the Executive Council, and to the girls working in the office, and to all others who have assisted me in any way during my six years as a Vice-President.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT P. GAGNE, Vice-President, District V.

DISTRICT VI.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

Again it is my privilege to render a report of my activities to this wonderful organization, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and all its affiliated bodies.

As time goes on, one can't help but be enthused with the desire to serve the thousands of members who are seeking to enjoy that independent right to live a decent and honorable life of happiness and security, that God our Maker, who brought us on to this earth, with all its glorious beauty, desires us to live as His children.

It is regrettable that many local unions have neglected to affiliate with this State Body, in spite of the appeals from our office and the Vice-Presidents. There are a few locals who, for some reason or other, have withdrawn their affiliation, and I urge them, regardless of the complications they may be confronted with, to re-affiliate at once.

This last year the Labor Movement in this State and Nation was forced to get right on the battlefield, in fact, in the front lines, for we were faced

with adverse legislation that would eventually ruin the labor movement, particularly in this State. Therefore, we needed the support and cooperation of every local and individual member to keep that flag of freedom and democracy waving on high as an everlasting beacon light, emanating its rays of security, which we enjoy and wish to maintain.

I sometimes think that the rank and file of the members who are enjoying eight-hour days, 40 hour weeks, vacations and holidays with pay, time and one-half for overtime and many other conditions which they enjoy, fail to realize and appreciate the Herculean task their officers are confronted with. There is no limitation to their hours of service. Very often they are engaged in conferences around the clock, battling their wits with men of high learning.

Our Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, although he is not a trained lawyer, must and does have the exceptional talent to be able to analyze the meaning of every i that is dotted and every t that is crossed, so that he is thoroughly conversant on bills that may be presented before the Legislature which are for or against the best interests of the worker in this Commonwealth. He is not on an eight-hour day or forty-hour week basis. There is no time and one-half for overtime.

It is true that some officers are on salary and are deserving of it. The salary to them is not their chief interest. They are deeply interested in the welfare of their members and the Labor Movement as a whole. Many officers are serving the Movement in their spare time for our cause without remunertion.

In visiting many locals, I find that attendance of members at their meetings is very lax. It seems to me, after winning our victory on November 2nd last that every member should cherish the fact that he has guaranteed himself free assemblage and the right of free speech. He should make it a "must" to attend all local meetings in order that he may be informed and be prepared to join with his officers with a united front to protect and propose additional legislation for their welfare.

Perhaps there are great numbers of our members who do not realize that the different clauses they have inserted in their contracts for their protection with their employers, are a contributary part of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in rendering a decision by this Board. Many discharged employees are restored to their positions with back pay, because of the foresight of your local officers in drawing up a contract. That contract of yours is a legal document, recognized by this Board and the Courts.

I could enumerate many favorable items of this Department, but space would not permit. In January of this year our Governor, Paul A. Dever, honored this Department and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor by appointing one whom I deem a close friend and brother, John J. DelMonte, as Commissioner. He, as he always has been, is a hard and conscientious worker. There is no limit to his hours, and no matter how small a problem may be, it is given his personal attention, with the desire to serve.

I want to say one more word in reference to the officers and members throughout this state who gave their all to defeat Referenda 5, 6 and 7. I particularly want to give credit to those old-timers who put their shoulders to the wheel and helped the cause of Labor. I am proud of the splendid work done in my District. It would be hard to name any individual for they all deserve equal praise.

To Jim Walsh, I want to say it has been a pleasure to serve with him, as it has with the entire Executive Council for the past year. To the girls in the office, as I have said before and I say it again, co-operation and service is the word. I have attended all Executive Board meetings, I believe, and as many Committee assignments, as time would permit.

My sincere desire is that this Convention will go on record as one of the most constructive sessions ever held. I sincerely hope that we will all part at the close of this Convention, all for one and one for all, united stronger than ever, with the determination that we will fight all forces seeking to destroy this nation by communistic doctrines.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN G. HULL. Vice-President, District VI.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

Many strides forward in the field of labor and public relations have been made in the Sixth District since the last Convention. Credit goes to those alert individuals who, sensing the public harm that referenda appearing on last fall's election ballot could cause, sought their friends and neighbors, became their informants, and with them went on to victory. Credit, too, goes to the Central Labor Union heads in the District, and to committees set up by them and their affiliated unions for the thorough educational and registration program carried out. One Congressional District Chairman and his committee organized working committees, regardless of political affiliations, in every town and precinct in the district, and these committees are still functioning.

In labor relations, responsible leaders have negotiated without undue publicity contracts calling for higher wages and better conditions. One building trades local set up for the first time in their trades groups a health and security program which may well be a pattern that others will follow. Though these achievements are now on record, none can rest on another's laurels. We still have a long way to go in extending health and welfare legislation, as well as unemployment compensation and our old-age benefit system. Nor can we relax in our public relations educational policy.

A regional conference was held at Springfield, highlighted with talks by Central Labor Union President Arthur F. Caron, Associate Commissioner of Labor Benjamin G. Hull, and Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley. A number of State Representatives and Senators accepted invitations to be present, and heard a fine discourse on legislation by Mr. Kelley. Several of them availed themselves of the opportunity to address the conference stating their views.

I attended a number of State House hearings, and fully realize the burden of responsibility placed upon our Legislative Agent. He has kept us exceptionally well informed on legislative matters. We can add tremendously to his effective work by attendance at hearings, and personally informing our Senators and Representatives of our desires.

I was in attendance for the first two days at the Labor Institute. I am of the opinion that it was one of the best. It was held under the leadership of our able Director, Francis E. Lavigne. I anticipate that two-day weekend conferences may be held periodically in different sections of the state, thus accommodating many members unable to attend the Institute.

The passing of International Labor Office Representative Francis P. Fenton shortly after his attendance at the 1948 Convention was a distinct loss. One week previous to his death the Jesuit weekly, "America", commented on his great work for humanity.

Unprecedented changes in the field of government and economics bring challenges to the Executive Board. Like all members of this Executive Board, I feel responsible to each and every dues-paying member. Effective use of each dollar of revenue is essential if we are to continue our program of social welfare. Among other things, I strongly supported additional legal services beneficial to the Federation, and the setup of our educational program. A crystal-clear policy has been outlined, coordinating our educational, legislative and economic policy.

In closing, first, my commendation to President DelMonte on his leadership in "the year of decision". It's a pleasure to greet him as the Commissioner of Labor and Industries. To my colleague in the District, Vice-President Hull, now Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and to the other members of the Executive Council, serving with you has been enlightening and enjoyable. I thank the ladies comprising the office staff for their many courtesies, and to our District Organizer, Bill Malone, for his valuable assistance. Lastly, for his earnestness and zeal in diligently serving the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in these trying times, I compliment our Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, for a job well done.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. WALSH, Vice-President, District VI.

DISTRICT VII.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I have spent this year of political and economic contention working at and observing events with much circumspect.

Here in New Bedford, Teamsters Local No. 59, and the New Bedford Central Labor Union started in April, 1948, to combat the forces which were organized this year to annihilate the liberal legislation we desired and needed, by forming the Greater New Bedford and Cape Cod Citizens' League for Political Education. The work of this organization played an important role in the defeat of the vicious anti-labor referenda which appeared on the ballot in November, and in the election of men who are proponents of labor.

After an extensive campaign for membership, which totalled over a thousand persons composed of members and friends of twelve of the affiliated

unions of the New Bedford Central Labor Union, taking in the areas of Greater New Bedford, Cape Cod and the Islands, the officers and committee members began the actual leg work.

In September, at a gathering of over 2,500 people, the Greater New Bedford and Cape Cod Citizens' League for Political Education sponsored a clambake and political rally at Lincoln Park, New Bedford.

The three vicious referenda which we were combatting were outlined in their entirety by Ernest A. Johnson, then Director of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. Mr. Johnson received the whole-hearted interest of the listening audience and was received with a great ovation. He was followed by Kenneth J. Kelley who further stressed the importance of the defeat of Referenda 5, 6, and 7. Mr. Kelley, who also was well received by the gathering, pointed out how necessary it was for people to vote to defeat our enemies and to elect our friends. Rose Norwood then spoke of woman's place in politics and the important role that is required of them.

There were many candidates for political office present, both Republican and Democrat, and each was allowed time to speak.

I feel that much progress was made at this gathering. The working people who were present and who might ordinarily be unconsciously unaware of the importance of why they were there, and the imminent dangers they faced politically and economically if the enemies of labor were to have their way, were made well aware of how necessary it was for them to vote, and to vote intelligently, by the fine speakers and the abundance of literature that was made available to each person.

The treasury of the League was not swelled any by this affair. On the contrary, the loss on tickets, expenses, etc., amounted to \$611.55 taken from subscriptions, this being the only source of revenue.

Prior to this meeting and following it, other meetings of similar nature were held in New Bedford, on Cape Cod and the Islands. I spent numerous evenings, sometimes with only a handful of people, expounding the peril, that we as union members would face if Referenda 5, 6, and 7 were not defeated.

The office of Teamsters Local No. 59, the union which I represent, was home base night and day for the candidates we were sure were our friends, with no thought in mind other than that we would have allies in the legislature if they were elected.

In October the Citizens' League News was published and distributed to thousands of people either by mail or direct delivery. This in my mind, proved to be the most important of our weapons. It brought the clearest picture published in the State to the people. The paper was a six page printed edition. The entire inside spread was a sample ballot so that the people might know ahead of time what they would be presented with at the polls. The comments on this alone were worth all the effort. I saw street corner discussions, and barber shop huddles, the men waving the paper about and arguing over the individual candidates. I know that families spent evenings digesting the sample ballot and most important, asking questions of myself and others directly connected with its publication. Other food for thought in the publication was the labor records of the present legislators who were seeking re-election. Referenda 5, 6 and 7 were analyzed from all angles and explained in simple every day language, in order that every man

on the street could know the truth. Another interesting factor was the comments by local and state personalities. A whole page was devoted to the words of Senator Edward C. Pierce, one of our best friends in the State Senate.

This paper was an expensive project and again the cost came from the treasury of the Greater New Bedford and Cape Cod Citizen's League for Political Education. The cost in actual working hours, and the interest shown cannot be reckoned, but we here in New Bedford did a man-size job in a short time and with little aid.

The diligence with which we worked continued through Election Day. I served as Chairman at a night meeting at Carpenter's Hall, Election Bedford, when the United Labor Committee of New Bedford was formed. This was the combined force of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and Independent Unions in New Bedford. The committee arranged that our men would cover the polls in every town in our jurisdiction. On Election Day, we had our men and women passing out literature and conveying voters back and forth from the voting places. Previous to this, the committee arranged for newspaper ads, radio time and various political meetings.

Cape Cod and the Islands have been a Republican stronghold that we have never been able to penetrate. However, the outcome of the voting in November showed that our deluge of literature and personal contacts met with excellent results. Knowing the acute antagonism with which the people of those areas have viewed any issues that would further the interest of labor, the fact that Referenda 5, 6, and 7 were defeated in several of the towns on Martha's Vineyard, and received a surprising number of pro-labor votes in others, was certainly indicative of our progress, and the success of our bombardment of propaganda.

Members of the Teamsters Local No. 59 subscribed to the amount of \$1,007.50 during the campaign. This sum intact was given to the Greater New Bedford and Cape Cod Citizens' League for Political Education and none sent to the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. The job we had confronting us here in this area was an overwhelming one and I felt that we needed the money here to be used to educate our people and to present the true political facts to those voters who otherwise would remain ignorant of the dangers facing them.

The result of the polling in New Bedford, on Cape Cod and the Islands was substantial proof that I was right in not splitting subscriptions of the members of Teamsters Local No. 59. We needed very cent of it here and it certainly was used to a satisfactory conclusion.

During this year I have taken an active part in legislative matters in this District. I attended many meetings relative to the establishment of the Massachusetts Steamship Authority, the purchase of the Old Colony Railroad, the enlargement of the New Bedford Textile School, the bill for more adequate shoring of trenches which was submitted to the House by the City Employees, and many other bills that were brought to my attention.

My office and clerical staff have been open as usual to any organization that wished to avail itself of our facilities and time. In the course of the year, we have extended aid and time to several of the unions of the Building Trades Council, the Municipal Employees and the Street Carmen. In spite of internal dissension and other pressing duties connected with the Teamsters Local No. 59, no one seeking help of counsel of any nature has been turned away.

I have gone on record this year as being critical of the ethics and method

used to remove Ernest A. Johnson from his position as Director of the Committee on Education. In view of the fine job he did, this unexplainable removal seems hardly justifiable. If there is any concealed information which would clarify the matter, it should be divulged to the entire Executive Council. Further, I feel that some action on this subject should be taken by the Delegates to the Convention.

The New Bedford Central Labor Union of which I am President, has been recorded as also opposed to the change of Director and the manner of doing so.

A great deal of my time this past year has been devoted to serving on the Area Rent Control Board and handling various problems on the subjects which have been brought into my office.

The subject of appointments to state positions has been a sore one this year. As all Central Labor Unions are not represented in the Executive Council, it is apparent that many groups do not know of the vacancies or the methods by means of which the candidates are to receive their appointments. As President of the New Bedford Central Labor Union, I wish to recommend to the Convention that the Executive Council be required to make known to the affiliated bodies, the method of appointments and the list of vacancies to be filled, so that Central Labor Unions may send in prospective candidates for appointment.

Further, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor should endorse appointments only on the recommendation of the Central Labor Unions. This is so that every District may have equal representation with State boards and agencies instead of the majority of apointments going to people from one District only.

The New Bedford Central Labor Union and the Greater New Bedford and Cape Cod Citizens' League for Political Education extend their sincere thanks to Rose Norwood, Ernest A. Johnson, Benjamin Hull and Kenneth J. Kelley for their fine presentation at the most important of our educational programs.

I have found the girls in the office of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Kay Hennessy, Frances Balough and Gladys Hocutt, to be as helpful and courteous as have been in the past.

I close with a fervent hope that this year, as well as those following, will bring closer unity between the rank and file and those of us who represent them. I am ever hopeful, that we who are the representatives of labor in this state, will not forget the philosophy of the American Federation of Labor, but will make a greater effort than ever to maintain a non-partisan stand, not only in so far as politics are concerned, but in every issue that may confront us.

Respectfully submitted,

S. P. JASON, Vice President, District VII.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

The following is my report of activities for the past year as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Seventh District.

Last fall most of my activities were expended in the Massachusetts politi-

cal campaign helping to defeat the anti-labor legislation that reactionary legislators and so-called citizens of Massachusetts were trying to impose on organized workers in this state.

In my area, I can proudly say that the American Federation of Labor did an outstanding job in helping to defeat Referenda 5, 6 and 7. Together with all labor groups of Fall River, affiliates of the Central Labor Union played an active role in aborting the attempt to impose on labor, shackles in the disguise of labor legislation. The results of our efforts in that area, were clearly determined when the votes were counted in November.

Our political activities did not deal with Referenda 5, 6 and 7 only. While realizing the importance of defeating state anti-labor legislation, we tried to impress all workers with the need to vote and elect those people locally and nationally, who would best protect our democratic interests.

Organizationally, District 7 has grown. For the first time, municipal employees in Fall River have succeeded in obtaining union security. This year, A. F. of L. charters have been grantd to both the Fall River School Custodians and the Department of Public Works Employees. The result of this, has been a demand upon the local administration for a shorter work week for municipal employees. Although to date, we have not succeeded in obtaining this because of organized opposition within the city, we feel confident that with consistent effort on our part, this goal will be attained.

An active CLU Educational Program is now in progress through the medium of radio and press. Through the cooperation of the A. F. of L.'s Political Educational Department, weekly broadcasts are made informing our members and the general public of issues vital to every one.

Recently, I have had the great honor of being appointed the American Federation of Labor representative to the Division of Unemployment Security in Massachusetts. I have always had a deep interest in this program, and feel that my appointment to this post gives me a great privilege, namely another opportunity to serve our workers and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In this capacity, I will do my utmost to render whatever service I can, to the best of my ability, for the greatest number of people.

While writing this report of my activities, I realize that even though there were some small accomplishments during the past year, only the surface has been scratched. It is my sincere hope, that with the help of my colleagues in the State Branch, greater progress will be made in all my future endeavors.

I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to President John J. Del-Monte, Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley, the office staff and all my colleagues within the Executive Council for their co-operation this past year.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. McCARTHY, Vice-President, District VII.

VICE-PRESIDENTS AT LARGE

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As the second year of my Vice-Presidency ends, I realize again my great debt to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, a debt which is not so much

personal as vocational; in other words, a debt which all teachers should honor. Perhaps the recent upsurge of organization among teachers is at least in part a recognition of this debt. Since September, 1948, new teacher locals have been chartered in Chicopee, Worcester, Amesbury and Lynn, and the Springfield and Boston locals have grown considerably.

Without the prompt, intelligent and sympathetic support of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, acting through Secretary Kenneth J. Kelley, my efforts would have been largely futile. With that support, legislative and political, the teacher-union movement is no longer something to apologize for. At last even teachers appear to be breaking with ineffectual traditional organizations and joining our great movement, seeing in it the only certain means of improving their own conditions and consequently, or rather concurrently, improving public education.

The victory of last November under Director Johnson was an occasion at once for great rejoicing and for sober meditation on our new responsibilities. Our power was a fearsome thought. It was essential that we re-dedicate ourselves to its proper use.

The power of organized labor was dramatically revealed to educational circles throughout the Commonwealth in the winning of the celebrated Cadigan Case. To those of us already in the movement this victory was no great surprise. It was only natural, however, that the teachers' unions should grow on such a striking demonstration of fraternal solidarity. It was only natural that teachers' working conditions should improve. It was only natural that we should all feel a bit more light-hearted about the cause of public education.

The appointment of President DelMonte as Commissioner of Labor and Industries was another happy occasion, and I am confident that he will prove a worthy successor to the first great labor commissioner.

When the I. L. G. W. U. recently opened their health center, they erected a glorious living monument to brotherhood and co-operation. I would be ungrateful not to say publicly how great a privilege I counted attendance at the opening ceremonies.

One of the many satisfactions of being an officer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is the unfailing courtesy and helpfulness of the office staff, Frances Balough, Catherine Hennessy and Gladys Hocutt.

My thanks to all of you.

MARY C. CADIGAN, Vice-President-at-Large.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

The year of decision has passed with apparent success because of the combined efforts of the Officers and Members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor together with our friends. Nevertheless, we are still faced with a terrific battle for labor's continuing existence.

Our Brotherhood has a record of a vital, progressive force in American affairs and we hope our influence may be felt in the affairs of this state and

in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor along non-partisan lines. Never allow any party to have our Federation of Labor, or any other Labor body, at their command.

During the present year, I have been in attendance at as many meetings of the Executive Council as possible. Our Legislative Representatives in the different locals of the Railway and Express Brotherhoods have assisted me in supporting bills favorable to labor, and working against those unfavorable to labor, by contacts with their Senators and Representatives; also, by their attendance at many hearings in the State House.

The Labor Committee on Education now headed by young, aggressive Francis E. Lavigne, deserves the whole-hearted support of every member of Labor. Any movement is successful by combined efforts and in the person of Francis E. Lavigne, we are fortunate in having a Director who will appreciate and be mindful of this fact.

I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the members of the Executive Council as well as the office staff for the co-operation extended me in the past year, and to Kenneth J. Kelley for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Federation, together with best wishes for success to our State Commissioner of Labor, John J. DelMonte.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. HURLEY, Vice-President-at-Large.

ATTENDANCE RECORD OF VICE-PRESIDENTS AT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS

In accordance with Section 1 of Article IX of the constitution, the following is a record of attendance of Vice-Presidents at meetings of the Executive Council during the past year: There were 8 regular and 2 special meetings held between September 9, 1948, and June 29, 1949.

VICE-PRESIDENTS	Full Sessions	Half Sessions	Absences
${\it District} I$			
Joseph P. Fahey	9	0	1
JAMES J. DUNNE	9	0	1
District II			
HENRY J. BRIDES	9	0	1
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN	9	0	1
District III			
John A. Callahan	10	0	0
JOSEPH F. GRACE	10	0	0
District IV			
THOMAS P. AHEARN	· 10	0	0
Joseph D. McLaughlin	10	0	0
District V			
SAMUEL J. DONNELLY	8	0	2
ROBERT P. GAGNE	3	0	7
District VI			
BENJAMIN G. HULL	10	0	0
JAMES E. WALSH	10	0	0
District VII			
S. P. JASON	. 8	0	2
DANIEL J. McCarthy	5	0	5
At Large			
MARY C. CADIGAN	10	0	0
GEORGE W. HURLEY	8	0	2

Report of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention

To the Officers and Delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

Still exulting in the election victory of last November, the delegates to the 67th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 15, 1948. As was expected, the important role that organized labor played in the election was the principal subject of conversation both by the delegates as well as by the Convention speakers.

Needless to say, the repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law was one of the first items that the Convention insisted upon as soon as Congress convened. How dismayed and disillusioned in this regard the Convention was to be is now a matter of history. As this is written, the 81st Congress has "let down" the trade union movement and indications are that we will have to live under the shackles of the Taft-Hartley Law for another year.

Turning to the activity of the Convention itself, meeting as it did in Senator Robert A. Taft's home city, President William Green in his keynote address at the opening of the Convention called for the immediate repeal of the law since results of the election constitute a mandate therefor, as did the platform of President Truman and the Democratic party. With his characteristic vigor and vehemence, that belies his seventy odd years, President Green unequovocally enunciated the economic philosophy of the American Federation of Labor. Time does not in any way dim the clarity of our venerable leader's mental processes or physical vitality. He stands as a tower of strength on the national labor scene and acquits himself well as the leader and spokesman of the 8,000,000 American Federation of Labor members.

The opening day's activities were highlighted by an inspiring address by our own Maurice J. Tobin, addressing the Convention in his capacity as Secretary of Labor. The Massachusetts delegation at the Convention naturally took great pride in Secretary Tobin's forceful and dramatic speech. Just as he has brought new vitality and vision to the Department of Labor, our own Cabinet member thrilled the delegates with his forceful presentation.

The second day of the Convention was given over to visiting labor officials from foreign nations as well as the national commanders of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. A surprise visitor to the afternoon session was James Roosevelt, son of the late and great President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was a most dramatic moment and the eyes of many of the delegates were dimmed as they listened to the son of one of the greatest Presidents of the United States, during whose administration organized labor achieved qualitative and quantitative pre-eminence. Former Director of the United States Conciliation Service, Dr. John Steelman, and the present Director of the Mediation Services, Cyrus S. Ching, both addressed the Wednesday sessions of the Convention.

At that session a very gracious gesture was made by the delegates in voting to increase the salary of President William Green to \$25,000, and Sec-

retary-Treasurer George Meany to \$23,000 per year. Late that afternoon the Convention resolved itself into a meeting of Labor's League for Political Education. Director Joseph D. Keenan outlined the development and accomplishments of the League on a state by state basis. This lengthy report contained the highlights of the participation by state Leagues for Political Education and similar organizations in central bodies throughout the country.

Time and time again, it was emphasized that the success of the A. F. of L. political organization in the 1948 elections was due chiefly to the grass roots work done by State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Unions. A breakdown of Senatorial and Congressional contests was presented, wherein it was shown that 17 Senators who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law were retired to political oblivion, as well as 106 Congressmen.

A blueprint for action between election campaigns was outlined to the delegates. It was designed to perfect the organizational structure of the AFL political machine so that it would reach into every voting precinct in the nation. Besides perfecting the organization of state and local committees in off years, the League seeks to act as an educational and public relations arm of the American Federation of Labor. It is to be financed by a 10c per member assessment on each International Union between December 1, 1948 and February 1950.

Director Keenan, together with Secretary-Treasurer Meany, presented the future program for action in a manner that captivated the imagination of the delegates, and removed any doubts that may have existed in wishful thinking politicians' minds, but that the A. F. of L., out of sheer self-survival, is in politics to stay, and will play an increasingly active role in determining the future political destinies of America.

It was significant that President Daniel J. Tobin was the first to throw the wholehearted support of the Teamsters Union into the future program of Labor's League for Political Education, when he formally presented a check for \$62,500 to President Green, to be used for political education and information but not for legislative or other activity that was precluded by law.

A dynamic speech by a former socialist, Max Eastman, highlighted the following day's Convention session. Another spellbinder who had great personal appeal to the Convention was Senator Russell Long, son of the late Huey Long, of Louisiana.

Subsequent sessions were addressed by Honorable Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, and W. Averrill Harriman, Marshall Plan Administrator. A brilliant new figure that was to grace the United States Senate. Senator-elect Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, thrilled the delegates as he did at the 1947 Convention with his dynamic personality and enunciation of a concept of government that coincides with the political philosophy of the American Federation of Labor. Fresh from his spectacular defeat of Senator Joseph Ball, Hubert Humphrey impressed the delegates as a "new Lochinvar who has come out of the West" and bids fair to a brilliant political future. The ovation tended to Senator Humphrey was ample proof of the way he captivated the minds and the hearts of the delegates. Vice-President-elect Alben W. Barkley made an eloquent address to the Saturday morning session of the Convention that brought the delegates to their feet with an enthusiastic response.

Deserving of comment is the fact that relatively little, if any, recreation or entertainment of the delegates was provided either by the Cincinnati Cen-

tral Labor Union or the Ohio State Federation of Labor. Their efforts in this respect were drab by comparison to the splendid arrangements that existed at the 1947 Convention in San Francisco, to say nothing of the excellent entertainment that was provided by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Boston Central Labor Union, when the American Federation of Labor Convention was held here in 1943. Cincinnati is a rather unattractive city and many of the delegates journeyed across the Ohio River to Covington, Kentucky, and enjoyed the hospitality of the "Blue Grass State".

As a delegate, I discussed with President Green and Secretary-Treasurer Meany the possibility of having the American Federation of Labor Convention come back to Boston in 1952. It is still not too early to start organizing committees to handle the arrangements for such visitation now, since there is a possibility of a World's Fair being held in Boston in that year. I feel confident Boston will provide a more hospitable welcome and reception to a future A. F. of L. Convention than was found in Cincinnati.

The concluding sessions of the Convention were devoted chiefly to resolutions that summarized the foreign and domestic policy of the American Federation of Labor. Needless to say, one of the first resolutions called for the immediate repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law and re-enactment of the Wagner Act.

A very significant resolution was one calling for the affiliation of all local unions with their respective State Federations of Labor. This recommendation emphasized the importance of State Federations in legislative, as well as political fields, that means so much to local unions. International Unions were called upon to cooperate to the extent of compelling their locals to cease being "free riders" and to immediately affiliate with their respective State Federations of Labor. Although this resolution has been introduced from time to time at previous Conventions, it received something more than "lip service" at this year's Convention. It was brought home to the powerful Internationals that they had a moral, as well as financial, obligation to see that their locals affiliated, since the success of Labor's League for Political Education was largely due to the effective work done by State Federations of Labor throughout the nation.

Other resolutions called for liberalization of the Social Security Act, increase in the Minimum Wage Law, passage of an adequate housing bill and many other progressive legislative improvements.

By the dint of hard work and determined effort to conduct the Convention in a businesslike manner, it was possible to adjourn on Monday, November 22nd, in order that the delegates could return to their homes in time for Thanksgiving.

It was pleasant to see so many delegates from Massachusetts in attendance in Cincinnati, and I am sure they all returned from the 67th Convention more determined than ever to continue the gallant aggressive trade unionism that has characterized the American Federation of Labor during its glorious existence.

As in previous years, I served on the Committee on Education under the Chairmanship of George Harrison. As a result of participating in the formation of the educational policies of the American Federation of Labor, I gleaned much that I have since sought to apply to the program of our own Federation of Labor.

It was a distinct honor and education to have been sent as a delegate to the 1948 Convention of the American Federation of Labor. In this capacity, I have as always endeavored to represent the interests and wishes of the American Federation of Labor members in Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,

Kennett J. Kelley

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, I have, during the past year, tried to carry out the responsibilities of that position in keeping with the best traditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In the performance of my duties, I have been guided by a desire to serve the best interests of all of the members of the American Federation of Labor in this state. It has been no easy task to reconcile the conflicting points of view that have arisen in connection with the program and policies of the Federation. Since the last Convention, there have been many problems that required courageous and careful consideration and action. In a dynamic economy such as ours, the labor movement must be ever alert to keep abreast of changing political and social developments.

At the outset, I wish to express my appreciation to President John J. DelMonte, and to all of the members of the Executive Council for their splendid cooperation and assistance during the past difficult year. It has been encouraging to see the high degree of trade union statesmanship that they have displayed, meeting the various challenges that confronted them.

It was heartening to find Governor Paul A. Dever designating our President John J. DelMonte to be Commissioner of Labor and Industries. John's appointment was well-deserved recognition of his ability and faithful service to the labor movement and the Democratic party. The arduous duties of his new position have prevented him from devoting as much time as he had previously to the activities of the Federation. I sincerely hope that the delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention, will in the selection of their leader, be motivated, not by political considerations, but will select the best man available, based upon his sincerity, integrity and progressive qualities.

I, as well as the other delegates to the Nantasket Convention, was deeply shocked to learn of Frank P. Fenton's untimely death a few weeks after his inspiring address to the Sixty-second Annual Convention. With his passing, the trade union movement of this state and nation lost a gallant fighter and leader. The great void that his passing created, together with the death of Bob Watt in 1947, removed two of the outstanding contributions of Massachusetts to the service of the American Federation of Labor.

It has been a pleasure to work with Regional Director of the American Federation of Labor, Michael "Dude" Walsh. He has been most cooperative and is rapidly gaining esteem for the American Federation of Labor throughout New England by his sound trade unionism.

In spite of the many problems that arose during the past year that required additional expenditures and services, I am happy to report that the financial condition of the Federation is in good shape. I strongly urge the delegates to carefully study the financial reports contained in the back pages of this book. In addition to the many other contributions that the members of the Executive Council made towards the campaign to defeat Referenda

Questions 5, 6, and 7 last fall, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor contributed over \$7,500 to our "political arm," the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education. An additional \$12,000.00 was turned over to the Committee on Education when it was set up on January 1, 1949, as the estimated revenue from the increase in per capita tax adopted at the 1948 Convention.

There has been a net loss of 28 affiliated organizations for the year ending June 30, 1949. This was largely due to the withdrawal of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union locals because of the controversy over the location of last year's Convention. In addition I have strictly adhered to the policy of the Constitution in regard to the suspension of delinquent locals rather than carrying them for a long period of time on inactive status.

I again call to the attention of the delegates and particularly the International Representatives to the deplorable situation that exists in having over 250 American Federation of Labor locals in th's state that are not affiliated with the State Federation. This situation in regard to "free riders" is inconsistent with the Constitution of most International Unions, to say nothing of sound trade union principles.

Shortly after the 1948 Convention I, like every other official and member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, "pitched in" in the remarkable campaign that was waged against Referenda Questions 5, 6 and 7. The demonstration which aroused and united labor made in that fight was truly outstanding. Through the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education, the AFL rallied every physical and financial resource to the battle. While Director Ernest A. Johnson, ably assisted by Harry A. Russell, deserve a proper share of the credit for that overwhelming victory, due consideration must be given to the great army of "rank and file" members of AFL unions who put aside all other considerations and "put their shoulders to the wheel" in a manner never believed possible by the sponsors of this vicious legislation.

It is difficult and dangerous to single out any one individual or group for specific mention. However, it would be rankest ingratitude not to pay well deserved thanks to Director Ernest A. Johnson, Harry A. Russell; John Carroll and Vincent DiNunno, who sparked up the Building Trades' participation in the all-out effort; Nick Morrissey, who rallied the Teamsters into the fray; John J. Bannon, who effectively organized Springfield and the Western Massachusetts area; S. P. Jason, who rallied the Cape Cod area, and the thousands of other officers of Central Labor Unions and local unions too numerous to mention.

The splendid victory that was achieved on November 2 was due to the heroic service and sacrifice of the vast army of fighting-mad trade unionists, fighting with their backs to the wall for survival. Never before did the labor movement of Massachusetts have such incentive to organize itself for political action. The political "wise-acres" and columnists were skeptical that labor could display its true political potential. I venture to say that those who under-estimated the vote-producing ability of the labor movement will hesitate before they again dismiss the "labor vote" as a myth. Now that labor has proven to itself, to the politicians, and to the nation that it holds the balance of power in any election, we should continue our program of political education and action.

The activities and accomplishments of the Massachusetts United Labor Committee played a major role in the defeat of Referenda 5, 6, and 7, as well as the election of Governor Dever and the predominately Democratic legislature and the other state officials. The eyes of the entire nation were focused upon the 1948 campaign in Massachusetts. The combined efforts of AFL, CIO, Independent Unions, Railroad Brotherhood, ADA and other liberal groups constitute a working plan for maintaining a hard core of liberal and progressive government. I sincerely hope that all delegates to this Convention will read the booklet, "The Massachusetts Story", that graphically summarizes the activities of the United Labor Committee.

Shortly after the November elections, the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor set about on the difficult task of translating the Constitutional Amendment adopted by the 1948 Convention regarding the political and educational program of the Federation into action.

Your officials carefully studied the provisions of Section 7, Article 6, of the Constitution and recognized that it was the intent of practically all of the delegates of the 62nd Convention that effective January 1, 1949, the per capita tax of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor would be increased to four cents and at the same time the new committees provided in that section would begin functioning.

There has been much misunderstanding and controversy over the manner in which the Executive Council carried out their obligations in merging the activities of the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education with the new Committee on Education which, under the Constitution, was to combine both the political as well as the educational program. The procedure followed by the Executive Council in making the change was consistent with the intent of the delegates to the Nantasket Convention who carefully considered and studied this Constitutional Amendment.

I and the members of the Executive Council, that in fairness to the local unions who had voted to tax themselves an additional one and a half cent per member per month to finance the operation of the Committee on Education, felt that the revenue from this per capita tax increase should not be used up solely by salaries and overhead expenses but should be spent for the purpose of waging an effective political and educational program. Estimating that approximately \$12,000 would come in by the end of the fiscal year, it was felt that the salary of the Director should not exceed \$5,200 per year which, combined with necessary travel and expenses, was not "hay" by a long shot. The fact that a salary of \$8,000 had been set for the Director of the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education was a temporary figure and not necessarily what such a position could permanently command.

I and the members of the Executive Council strictly adhered to the letter and spirit of the Constitutional Amendment adopted at the 1948 Convention in establishing the Committee on Education and in the selection of its Director. There were some who opposed the idea of merging the political and education functions of the Federation under one committee. The Executive Council had no alternative but to comply with the expressed wishes of the delegates. It is an insult to the intelligence to the delegates to the 1948 Convention to say that they did not know what they were doing when they adopted this Constitutional Amendment setting up the Committee on Education and prescribing how it should function. I commend the members of the Executive Council for the fearless and forthright manner that they carried out the wishes

of the delegates to the last Convention in this respect. They were motivated, not by political considerations, but influenced by what they genuinely felt was the best thing to do for the good of all of the members of the American Federation of Labor in this state.

Since the Director of the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education had ideas as to the continuance of that organization that were in conflict with the Constitution, the Executive Council felt obliged to carry out the program as laid down by the Constitution. In the face of tremendous pressure they refused to bow to political expediency, and approved the selection of a Director and the establishment of a program consistent with the Constitution and the best interests of the Federation. I anticipate that this whole question will be the subject of considerable discussion during the 63rd Annual Convention. When all of the facts are presented, I am confident that the overwhelming majority of delegates will agree with what was done was the only fair and fearless thing under the circumstances.

The progress which the Committee on Education has made in the six months that it has been in existence more than justifies the action of the 1948 Convention in voting to combine the political and educational functions of the Federation under this new Committee. Director Francis E. Lavigne has demonstrated the administrative and organizing ability that the Executive Council expected of him when he was selected for this position. The merger and streamlining of our political and educational activities has been accomplished to a degree that belies the direful predictions of some skeptics.

Under his direction, our monthly paper, "The Reporter," has become a very readable organ of communication between the Federation and its members. This paper is now acknowledged as one of the best of its kind by the labor press. It is our intention to increase both its circulation and its newsworthiness.

The Essay Contest conducted by the Federation last fall stimulated great interest in the trade union movement on the part of high school students. Words are inadequate to express the grateful appreciation of the Federation to Miss Ethel Fair for her tireless work in helping to make the Essay Contest the success that it was. It has helped to make the future citizens of Massachusetts conscious of the splendid accomplishments of the trade union movement. This year the approach will be altered somewhat and I am certain that more and more young men and women will acquire a new understanding and appreciation for what Organized Labor has done for them and the nation.

I am happy to report that the Robert J. Watt Memorial Scholarship has now become a reality. In the selection of Daniel J. Sullivan of the United Textile Workers of America, from Bob Watt's home city of Lawrence, the Scholarship Committee has blazed a trail that will perpetuate the memory of Bob Watt in a most worthy manner.

This year's Labor Institute at Holy Cross College was the most successful and constructive to date. I regret that there is not greater representation from many of the craft unions at these Institutes. Unforunately, it appears as though most of the same people attend each year. One newspaper commented upon the fact that trade union officers and members who could benefit most from the Institute don't go. I strongly urged that all affil'ated locals take advantage of the opportunity to spend a weekend together in an educational and recreational atmosphere. We can all afford to learn more and thereby better serve our membership.

As part of the public relations program of the Federation, there are appearing on street cars and buses a series of advertisements pointing out the contribution that organized labor has made in eliminating child labor and sweat shops. The first in this series of posters appeared on July 20, 1949, and will, I am sure, evoke considerable discussion and comment. It is hoped that the Committee on Education, through the Massachusetts United Labor Committee, will expand this series in order to better acquaint the general public with the things that Labor stands for and has done. I feel that we have a wonderful story to tell and should use every available media of communication to get our case across to the public. In my opinion, the Federation should inaugurate a public service radio program that will put the true story of the trade union movement in a favorable light and thereby counteract the insidious and discrediting propaganda of columnists and commentators.

Since the last campaign, the Massachusetts United Labor Committee has continued to coordinate the activities of the A. F. of L., C.I.O., Railway Brotherhoods, and Independent Unions. I venture to predict that in the coming year, M.U.L.C. will exert an increasingly powerful effect upon the political, social, and economic life of this state.

Last December an incident arose that constituted a challenge to the Federation of Labor and particularly to the Boston Teachers Union. Mary C. Cadigan, a Vice-President of the Federation and a leader of the A. F. of L. teachers, was unjustly and arbitrarily disciplined by the Boston School Department. Her suspension provoked a situation that threatened the security of the teaching profession as well as other municipal employees. The Federation rallied to her cause as did the other fair-minded citizens in the community. With the assistance of Attorney Thomas Eliot, I, and the other representatives of the A. F. of L., rallied to her cause and were successful in correcting the injustice that had been done to our gracious Vice-President.

I had occasion during the past year to intercede on behalf of the Brick-layers Union in opposing the granting of a license by the State Department of Education to Bay State Construction School, Inc. This "fly-by-night" outfit intended to set up a bricklaying school in Boston and to reap the financial benefits of the G.I. training law. After a long and complicated fight, we were able to have this lush racket defeated. While aimed primarily at the Bricklayers Union, this venture would ultimately have threatened the entire apprentice system in all the Building and Construction Trades Unions in the state.

Time does not permit the listing of the many other situations that arose during the past year that required the attention and intercession of your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. Suffice it to say that I have at all times endeavored to give every possible service to affiliated unions.

The successful work performed by Central Labor Unions in coordinating the A. F. of L. activities throughout the state in last fall's campaign proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the central bodies are the key link in the legislative, as well as political and educational, program of the Federation. I recommend that each Central Labor Union establish a separate legislative and a political education committee and that those Committees be composed of the best men available who will have the responsibility for implementing the legislative and political programs of the State Branch. My observation is that C.L.U.s should become "little Federations" and that they should receive greater support. It behooves the Federation to take the initiative in

building up Central Labor Unions where they are now inactive or establishing new ones where they do not exist at present. In line with the program outlined above, I feel that each Vice-President of the Federation should conduct a Regional Conference in every Central Labor Union in his district at least once a year. We must develop closer coordination and communication with central bodies and they in turn must keep in close touch with all A. F. of L. locals under their jurisdiction.

In conclusion I wish to express my grateful appreciation to the officers of International Unions, of Central Labor Unions and Local Unions for their splendid cooperation and assistance during the past year. To the office staff, Mrs. Catherine Hennessy, Mrs. Frances Balough, Mrs. Gladys Hocutt, and our Legal Advisor, Bob Segal, I am deeply indebted for their loyal and courteous cooperation and encouraging assistance. Their unselfish devotion to the functions of the Federation office contributed greatly to the effective administration of the many problems that have arisen since the last Convention.

To the delegates to the 1948 Convention who accorded me the honor and opportunity to serve as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, I am humbly grateful and sincerely trust that I have justified their confidence and expectations.

Legislative Agent's Report

At the time this report was written, July 22, 1949, the Massachusetts Legislature was still in session. Some major legislation sponsored by the Federation is still pending before committees at the State House. Consequently, this Legislative Report is of necessity incomplete.

There were some 3,500 bills introduced in the 1949 session of the Great and General Court. Twenty-six of them were filed by me on behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. There were about 100 other bills filed that directly or indirectly affected the interests of working men and women that required the participation of your Legislative Agent. Because of the inability of the Senate to select a President, the session was six weeks late in commencing hearings and other business. For the first time in its history, the Democratic Party held the Speakership of the House, as well as a slight majority in the lower branch. The Senate was composed of twenty Democrats and twenty Republicans, and ultimately Senator Chester A. Dolan was elected President of the Senate for the 1949 session.

Of the twenty-six bills filed on your behalf, naturally, some were of major importance and others were of minor significance. I am happy to report, despite the fact that three important measures are still pending, that the Federation has enjoyed a most successful year on Beacon Hill. We have secured five substantial improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Act. While

we were defeated in our efforts to secure a State Fund for Workmen's Compensation, we were successful in liberalizing the benefit provisions of the Law to an extent that makes the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act one of the best in the nation.

Likewise, there were five bills enacted, greatly improving the Employment Security Law and correcting some of the inequities that existed in our Unemployment Compensation Act. I am gravely disturbed about the great number of unemployed workers that we have in Massachusetts today. Upwards of 175,000 workers are either totally or partially unemployed at present. The situation is worse in Massachusetts then in any other state, and poses grave problems for our social and economic welfare. While this slump may be attributable to a number of factors, the immediate prospects, at least for the next few months, are far from bright. Thousands of workers are exhausting their unemployment compensation benefits and must turn to public welfare for assistance to tide them over the present emergency. I sincerely hope that the proper state and federal agencies will quickly take some drastic steps to correct the situation.

The economy of Massachusetts today, as in the past, is closely linked with employment in the textile industry. Just at present, textiles are a "sick baby", and the unemployment in New Bedford, Lawrence, Lowell and Fall River exceeds any year since the depression days. In my opinion, the situation constitutes a challenge to the textile industry to step up the modernization of its machinery and gear itself more effectively to meeting the competition of the South. I think too many New England employers "are more scared than hurt". In my opinion, the present situation is an inevitable let-down from the peak production of the war and post-war years. I don't share the pessimism of many employers that Massachusetts and New England is "all washed up". Instead of "bellyaching" and trying to make labor a "whipping boy" for their present plight, Massachusetts employers should show more courage and vision and adapt themselves and their methods to greater diversification and more efficient production and selling methods.

On the national scene the dismal failure of the 81st Congress to repeal the "infamous" Taft-Hartley Law is now a matter of record. The coalition of Southern Democrats and Republican reactionaries effectively stymied the repeal of this "union busting" law. I, together with a delegation consisting of James T. Moriarty, J. Arthur Moriarty, James P. Meehan, Francis E. Lavigne, Joseph P. Grace and Joseph Fahey conferred with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., prior to the measure being acted upon by the Senate. Significantly he voted "favorable" to labor on two of the three crucial amendments to the Senate version of the bill.

In addition, members of the Executive Council and officers of the Central Labor unions conferred with some of the Massachusetts Congressional delegations during the Easter recess. Sad to relate, many of the Congressmen failed to respond to the request of labor to discuss this pending legislation. Most of those who did give a courteous hearing to union leaders returned to Washington and voted against the best interests of the working men and women of their district.

I recommend that the Federation start now to prepare themselves for the 1950 Congressional elections, in conjunction with the Massachusetts United Labor Committee. Plans should be made to wage an all-out campaign in two

or three key Congressional Districts in 1950. In my opinion, the Congressional seats now occupied by Congressman Goodwin, Bates, Rogers and Heselton could be captured if the right effort is made and the right candidates found to oppose them. In the Massachusetts Legislature, the 20-20 tie in the Senate has prevented the passage of much important legislation. Labor should select some Senatorial Districts that are close at present, and support a progressive Democrat or lick a "reactionary" Republican with a "liberal" from that same party. The days of the Senate constituting "a graveyard" of economic and social legislation are numbered.

One of the most titanic struggles that has taken place in years at the State House was our campaign to secure the passage of a Cash Sickness Compensation Law for Massachusetts workers. This form of social insurance received the united opposition of the powerful insurance interests aided by Associated Industries of Massachusetts and other business interests including the medical profession. Over fifty lobbyists "haunted" the State House corridors waging a well financed campaign against this measure jointly sponsored by Governor Paul A. Dever and A.F.L. and C.I.O.

It is estimated that over \$250,000 was spent by the insurance interests in the struggle to scuttle this bill. Predictions were that it would be rejected by at least 50 votes. However, because of the gallant fight waged by the united forces of labor, the bill eventually was licked by 3 votes in the House. Sad to relate, 13 Democrats voted against the interests of working men and women of the state and for the insurance interests on House Bill No. 2591. Proper credit should be given to six courageous Republicans who, despite the pressure from their own party, sided with the workers in this contest. They were: Representatives Leo Bessette of New Bedford, Giles of Methuen, Greene of Boston, Kavelitz of Haverhill, Longworth of Methuen and Lord of Lowell.

The Democrats who voted against cash sickness compensation were:

Representative Blake of Gardner; Daniel Casey of Pittsfield; Philip Chapman of Boston; Cournoyer of Southbridge; Dignam of Easthampton; Donlan of West Roxbury; Enright of Pittsfield; Fiore of Framingham; Glaser of Malden; Keenan of Arlington; William T. O'Brien of Fall River; Roach of North Adams; Twohig of South Boston.

The number of legislators who supplement their state salary by practicing law or engaging in the insurance business poses a problem that deserves closer scrutiny by the voters. In my opinion, the salary of the legislators should be increased to a figure that would enable them to live decently, say, \$5,000 per year, so that they would achieve economic independence and integrity rather than have to depend upon handling insurance cases or business. The fact that 13 Democratic Legislators voted unfavorable on the Cash Sickness Compensation Bill and six Republicans voted for this measure, points out the need for maintaining a bi-partisan political policy by the Federation. We should support "our friends" and oppose "our enemies" regardless of what party label they wear.

Although the Cash Sickness Compensation State Fund proposal failed passage by three votes and has now been referred to a Recess Commission for a year's study, I am confident that this fight is far from lost. Every local union officer and member must be educated into the importance of this implementation of our Social Security system. It is expected that the Recess Com-

mission will conduct hearings in various parts of the state. Each Central Labor Union should start now getting ready for an effective presentation at these hearings in order that a suitable Cash Sickness Compensation law may be enacted next year.

The fight for a new anti-injunction law is still being waged. By this time the 63rd Annual Convention opens it is hoped that a suitable bill will have passed the Senate where it has previously been defeated by a 20-20 tie. Gov. Dever revived this legislation by a courageous and brilliant special message to the Legislature. Clarification of the peaceful persuasion statute and the enactment of a fair Baby Norris-LaGuardia is absolutely necessary in order to put an end to "strike-breaking injunctions" issued by the courts of the Commonwealth. It is a sad commentary on the Massachusetts Judiciary that they have perpetuated a gross miscarriage of justice in labor dispute cases. Government by injunction is inherently antagonistic to the trade If Massachusetts Courts continue their "union-busting" union movement. decisions then provisions should be made for establishing labor courts in order that judges who understand the complex issues in labor disputes may be intelligently based upon their merits. As an alternative, election of judges periodically by the voters, as in the case of many states, would produce a truly representative bench.

At the time of this writing, the 65 cent minimum wage law proposal is still pending before the Legislature. Although the Federation sought the passage of a State Wage and Hour Law this year, I have made every effort to have at least a 65 cent minimum established for Massachusetts workers. It is about time that the out-moded obsolete procedure for establishing minimum wages on a industry basis was abandoned. Some of the existing wage offers are as low as 35 cents an hour and many of them have not been reviewed for years. I sincerely hope that for once and for all "a floor" of 65 cents will be established this year and thereby remove the last vestiges of sweatshop wages in this state. Twenty-Six Dollars (based on 40 hours) is little enough to pay any worker in this day of exorbitant living costs.

In passing, I wish to thank those officers and members of local unions who responded to my call and attended the hearings at the State House this year. I regret to say that on many occasions there were only a handful of union members present when important bills were heard. In line with my previous suggestions, I feel that every Central Labor Union should establish a Legislative Committee that could produce a good turnout at legislative hearings and demonstrate to the committees and to the legislators that organized labor supports the petitions and efforts of your Legislative-Agent. After the remarkable victory of last November, I am afraid some complacency developed in the ranks of organized labor. Every powerful, selfish, wealthy business interest worked twice as hard this year opposing our legislative program. Eternal vigilance is absolutely necessary in order to convince wavering legislators that labor "means business."

After the overwhelming rejection of Questions 5, 6 and 7 last November, one would normally have thought that Charles L. Gibson and the Massachusetts Citizens Union would retire to political oblivion—far from it. Recog-

nizing that a good living could be made fighting labor, Charles Gibson has promoted a new organization known as the "Free Enterprise Foundation Inc." This high-sounding title may beguile some people and cause them to make further donations to Mr. Gibson's, sinister, "union-busting" efforts. He reintroduced two of the measures substantially the same as Questions 6 and 7, rejected by the voters last November. Gibson, always alert "to hustle up a fast buck," has clothed himself with a new disguise and is now using Plymouth Rock as a platform. Some State or Federal Agency should investigate the lucrative "racket" that he is working.

BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND ENACTED

Amendment to the Law Relative to the Filing of Financial Reports by Labor Unions

Senate Bill No. 232

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

We were successful this year in having the so-called "Barnes Law" drastically amended and simplified. While not successful in securing the repeal of this measure (H. No. 1342), a revised Bill, House 2458, was adopted. It provides that only unions having more than 50 members will have to file a financial report with the Commissioner of Labor and Industries. In the future it will be necessary to list only total receipts and disbursements. In addition, any union filing a financial report with the U. S. Department of Labor (pursuant to the Taft-Hartley Law) will only have to file a duplicate copy of such report with the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. The change in the financial accountability law will make it much easier for the Financial Secretary-Treasurers of local unions in this state to prepare their reports. Chapter 394.

Reducing the Waiting Period under the Workmen's Compensation Law Senate Bill No. 206

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

As finally adopted under House Bill No. 2534, a reduction of one week in the retroactive date of benefits under the Workman's Compensation Act was secured, whereas an injured worker previously had to be laid up for at least two weeks before he received any compensation, and then only for the second week of injury, now he will receive benefits from the date of injury if he is out of work at least seven days or more. Chapter 471.

Increasing the Benefit Payments for Specific Injuries House Bill No. 908

(Petition of John Henry Morris)

Under this measure, the schedule of benefits for the loss or injury to various parts of the body by industrial accident were greatly increased. The Massachusetts Compensation Law has been greatly improved by this legislation and a worker suffering the loss of fingers, hands, arms, legs, etc., will receive much better compensation. In addition, the law now awards benefits for the loss of body functions and disfigurement. This is one of the best improvements in our Workmen's Compensation Act in many years. Chapter 519.

Increasing Maximum Benefit Payments Under Workmen's Compensation Act Senate Bill No. 231

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Under this bill as finally amended in Senate Bill No. 691, the maximum weekly benefits under the Workman's Compensation Act was increased from \$25 to \$30 per week. Accordingly, injured workers will now receive 2/3 of their average weekly wages, but in no event will it exceed \$30 per week. While this is a distinct improvement, I feel that further legislation should be introduced to permit the payment of a straight 2/3 of a worker's salary with no maximum, since many workers average \$75 per week and are hard put to exist on \$30 when they are laid up because of an industrial accident. Chapter 520.

Increasing Burial Expenses Under Workmen's Compensation Act Senate Bill No. 243

(Petition of Senator William E. Nolan)

This measure increases by \$200 amount of burial expenses that must be paid in cases where there are no dependents, thereby increasing to \$500 the assessment upon insurers in this type of fatal accident cases. Chapter 258.

Subsistence Payments to Workers and Their Dependents Injured in Industrial Accidents

Senate Bill No. 240

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The fluctuations in living costs that are inevitable in our ecenomy will be corrected by adjustments in the amount of compensation paid to injured workmen and their families. Periodic review of payments by the Industrial Accident Board and additional compensation to be paid out of a special existing fund would greatly help in minimizing the hardship in so many cases

particularly in these days where the purchasing power of the dollar has been drastically decreased. Chapter 460.

A number of other minor improvements in the Workman's Compensation Law were also secured this year. These constitute Chapters 441 and 442 of the Acts of 1949.

BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND ENACTED

Increased Benefits to Jobless Workers Under Employment Security Law

Senate Bill No. 223

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

As finally passed under House Bill No. 909 the \$2.00 allowance for each dependent child of a jobless worker was extended to those on partial employment. Previously, only completely unemployed workers were eligible for this dependency allowance. Chapter 501.

Extending Unemployment Compensation Benefits to Workers Jobless Because of Vacations

House Bill No. 349

(Petition of Representative Joseph T. Conley)

As a result of the passage of this bill, workers forced out of work because of a plant shutdown for vacations who received no vacation pay themselves, will be eligible to collect Unemployment Compensation. The practice in many plants, particularly in the textile industry, to close down for two or three weeks during the summer, has worked a hardship on many workers who are ineligible for any vacation pay because they have not worked the required number of hours.

This new law has provoked many discussions and it is expected that the judicious administration of the Division of Employment Security will correct the injustices that previously existed. Chapter 476.

Clarifying Employment Security Compensation Relative to Holiday Pay House Bill No. 1350

(Petition of Representative Joseph T. Conley)

A rank injustice of the Employment Security Law was corrected by the passage of this measure. Previously, workers who received any paid holidays pursuant to their union contract, had their unemployment benefits decreased proportionately even though they were totally or partially unemployed. Chapter 421.

Increasing Total Unemployment Benefits

Another important measure relating to the dependency benefit provisions of the Employment Security Law was secured through the passage of House Bill No. 247. This provided that the total amount of a worker's unemployment compensation credits would be over and above any dependency allowance. In other words, if an unemployed worker had benefit credits of \$500.00, the deduction of the \$2.00 additional that he received for each dependent child from this figure will no longer be made. Chapter 559.

Overtime for State Employees Senate Bill No. 436

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Our efforts to secure daily overtime for state employees were only partially successful. Under Senate Bill No. 676, a redraft of our bill, the Commissioner of Administration and Finance has been instructed to draw up rules and regulations regarding overtime, vacations, sick leave and other conditions of employment for state employees. It is sincerely hoped that in the next few months what we haven't accomplished in this respect by legislation will be secured through administrative regulations. Chapter 448.

Salary Increase for State Employees Senate Bill No. 425

(Petition of William V. Ward, President Massachusetts State Council of A.F.S.C. & M.E.)

Your Legislative Agent worked closely with Bill Ward's organization in the fight to secure an adequate and fair salary increase for the 20,000 employees of the Commonwealth. I am happy to report that the flat \$360 increase favored by the A. F. of L. has passed the House and will undoubtedly be passed by the Senate within a few days.

Clarifying the Anti-Injunction Law Senate Bill No. 234

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Our bill was the basis, in part, for House Bill No. 2586, a revised version of which is now pending before the Senate. This proposal would specify the lawful objectives of labor unions for which they should have the right to picket. It further establishes just what constitutes "a labor dispute", and will go a long way toward correcting the strike-breaking injunctions that have harassed labor for many years in this state. It legalizes strikes for various forms of union security and provides that labor shall have "its day in Court" before any injunction shall be issued. I am confident that before the current session of the Legislature prorogues this measure will be adopted.

Establishing a 65c Minimum Wage Law Senate Bill No. 207

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

While our proposal for a state wage and hour law has not been passed in the form we submitted it, it has been the basis for House Bill No. 2574, which establishes a 65c minimum wage for over 500,000 Massachusetts workers. While this measure is still pending before the Legislature, prospects for its ultimate passage are extremely bright, insofar as ample exemptions are provided for beginners, handicapped workers and certain other categories. It will permit adjustment upwards on an industry by industry basis above the 65c floor and will greatly benefit workers in stores, laundries, and other service industries.

There are a number of other proposals filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor that are still pending at the time this report is written (July 21, 1949) that it is impossible to report on.

BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED

Establishing a Tripartite Unemployment Compensation Commission Senate Bill No. 450

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Because of the heartless administration of the Employment Security Law by the previous director, the Federation as instructed by the 1948 Convention, introduced this proposal for a three-man commission. Governor Paul A. Dever selected a representative from organized labor, Mr. Antonio England, to be Director of the Division of Employment Security. The Legislature did not feel inclined to pass our bill claiming that the new director should be given an opportunity to prove his worth.

State Fund for Workmen's Compensation House Bill No. 1037

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor Massachusetts State C.I.O. Council)

The efforts to secure the establishment of an exclusive state operated and administered Workmen's Compensation Act were unsuccessful again this year. The effective propagandizing of legislators by thousands of employees of insurance companies caused the defeat of this measure. We did, however, as outlined in previous pages, secure many liberalizations of the benefit provivisions of our Workmen's Compensation Act, so our fight for the state fund was a determining factor in improving the act.

I recommend that the Federation again introduce a proposal for a state fund in order to try to remove the profit motive from our Workmen's Compensation Law.

Establishing Election Day as a Legal Holiday Senate Bill No. 113

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Since organized labor turned out its workers in greater numbers on last election day than ever before, not many of the legislators got enthused this year about making election day a legal holiday as it is in some other states. Since the "ballot box" will always be the "workers' bread box", I feel that the Federation should seek to dignify the priceless heritage of freedom as expressed in voting by continuing to fight on this measure.

Election of Judges House Bill No. 1278

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This was a companion measure along with our bill for a fair anti-injunction law. While a partial solution will result from the ultimate passage of a good "Baby" Norris-LaGuardia Act, I still feel there is merit to the proposal to have judges elected by the voters rather than appointed.

I recommend that the Convention and the Federation carefully consider the advisability of re-introducing this bill.

Requiring Detailed Financial Reports by Corporations

Senate Bill No. 278

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Although the amendment to the union financial report law described elsewhere in this report removes some of the inequity that existed between reports filed by unions and those required of corporations by the State, it is desirable that utilities and corporations be required to "open their books" in order that the public may have an opportunity to scrutinize their financial operations. I recommend that a variation of this bill be re-introduced to the next session of the Legislature.

Repeal of the So-Called Slichter Law

Senate Bill No. 250

House Bill No. 1348 and 1561

These three measures were designed to remove the amendment to the State Labor Relations Act passed during the 1947 session of the Legislature,

particularly impractical and obnoxious to unions were the provision of the law regarding strikes in "essential" industries. The Teamsters Union felt the brunt of this legislation during their 1948 strike. Just what constitutes "a substantial interruption" in goods and services considered "essential to the public health and safety" is difficult to determine. These laws were passed during the period of mass hysteria against labor and I recommend they be re-examined and revised in order that they not continue as impediments to sound collective bargaining.

Overtime for Municipal Employees Senate Bill No. 429

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This bill was filed at the request of the Southeastern Massachusetts Conference of Municipal Employees Locals. It was designed to bring uniformity into the overtime practices of many cities and towns. I feel that this is necessary and desirable legislation and should be reintroduced into the 1950 session.

Increasing Compulsory School Attendance Age House Bill No. 353

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

In line with the traditional position of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, regarding the employment of children in industry, your Legislative-Agent filed this bill that would increase from 16 to 17 years the school attendance age in Massachusetts. A companion measure introduced by Senator Leslie Cutler, Senate Bill No. 208, that was aimed at correcting the loose system of handling out-of-school work permits by School Superintendents, were merged into House Bill No. 2535 and favorably reported by the Committee on Education. Ultimately this bill was reported adversely by the House Committee on Ways and Means and concurred in by the Legislature. Because of the increased power vested in the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to suspend the laws regulating the employment of minors in this state, I feel that it is absolutely necessary to specifically provide greater protection for the youth of this state. I strongly recommend that legislaion designed to prevent the exploitation of the future citizens of Massachusetts be filed again next year.

Establishing a Board of Examiners of Steamfitters Senate Bill No. 461

(Petition of Clarence Damon, Steamfitters Union, Local No. 644, New Bedford)

The efforts to secure the adoption of a Board of Examiners of Steamfitters did not materialize this year. Brother Damon made a gallant fight for this legislation and should be commended for his efforts to correct many of the

dangerous practices that exist in this industry. I sincerely hope that a suitable bill be drafted for the 1950 session of the legislature.

Eight in Ten Hour Law for Transit Workers Senate Bill No. 239

(Petition of Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees)

This legislation is badly needed to correct the "spread" in working hours of many bus drivers and other Street Railway Employees. It is difficult to understand why there is such resistance to this legislation. If it is impossible to correct this problem by collective bargaining, then most certainly the legislature should put an end to these wholly unnecessary and inhuman conditions.

BILLS OPPOSED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED

A number of bills filed by Associated Industry of Massachusetts were aimed at emasculating the benefit provisions of the Workman's Compensation and Unemployment Compensation Laws. Among them were Senate Bills No. 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220 and 221. I am happy to report that all of them were defeated this year.

Regulating the Calling of Strikes by Labor Unions House Bill No. 1357

(Petition of Charles L. Gibson)

Undaunted by the overwhelming defeat of this measure, that appeared as referendum question No. 7 on last November's ballot, Gibson re-introduced in a somewhat revised form the same proposition this year. Needless to say, it was speedily and practically unanimously rejected by the legislature.

Regulating the Election of Officers of Labor Unions House Bill No. 1358

(Petition of Charles L. Gibson)

Slightly changed from the form that it appeared on the ballot as referendum question No. 6, this bill was also thrown out by the legislature. Gibson's audacity, in still seeking to put across this anti-labor legislation, is an indication that he flaunts the mandate of the voters.

Regulating the Training of Apprentices House Bill No. 680

(Petition of Representative Kendall A. Sanderson)

If this bill had passed it would destroy the excellent apprentice training program that has been developed by the building trades union in conjunction with the state and federal apprentice training divisions. I am happy to report that Representative Sanderson's dangerous threat to the building trades unions was referred to the next annual session of the legislature.

BILLS AFFECTING LABOR REFERRED TO RECESS COMMISSIONS

Establishing Cash Sickness Compensation Senate Bill No. 516

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Our joint proposal with the CIO to establish Cash Disability Insurance in Massachusetts is described elsewhere in this report. After a bitter uphill struggle against powerful odds, House Bill No. 2591 was defeated by a margin of 3 votes in the House. As a result of the action of His Excellency, Governor Paul A. Dever, the measure has been revised and referred to a Recess Commission for study. I am confident that, by the time 1950 rolls around, a Cash Sickness Compensation Law will be enacted in Massachusetts. No effort must be spared to secure a law that will be designed to benefit the ill worker rather than the insurance companies. Every effort should be made to have an outstanding representative of the American Federation of Labor serve on this Recess Commission.

Teachers' Minimum Salary Senate Bill No. 135

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Our efforts to secure a \$2500 starting salary for teachers in small communities and \$3,000 in cities has been deplorably stymied. I sincerely hope that what very often happens when a bill is referred for recess study won't happen in this case. It is a shocking commentary on our sense of values to find that in this state teachers can be hired, by law, for as little as \$1,000 per year. In order to attract capable young men and women to the teaching profession higher salary inducements are necessary. Your Legislative Agent will continue to assist the Teachers Union in this important matter.

Eliminating the So-Called Merit Rating Formula Senate Bill No. 202

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The alarming rate with which the unemployment compensation funds' reserves are being depleted because of unprecedented unemploymnt, calls for immediate and decisive action. Currently there is an annual "deficit" of over \$35,000,000. Receipts from employer taxes coming into the fund are much less than the benefit payments being made to jobless workers. Merit rating should probably be called merit "raiding". It is economically unsound and is jeopardizing the solvency of the unemployment compensation fund. President William Green recently pointed out the serious threat to the stability of the social security system that was being caused by merit rating. Shortsighted employers, many of whom pay the minimum tax of .5% in this state, are vehemently fighting to maintain this ridiculously low rate. The average tax paid by Massachusetts employers in 1948, was 1.2%, much lower than neighboring states and considerably less than the national average. I am sorry that the legislature has postponed "facing up" to this serious situation and sincerely hope that it won't be a case of "too little and too late," a year from now.

CONCLUSION

Space does not permit the detailed listing of the many other legislative activities that occupied your Legislative-Agent during the past year. While the atmosphere at the State House this year has been considerably more favorable and friendly to the representatives of organized labor, it was still necessary to relentlessly follow the progress of all bills.

I have worked unceasingly to represent and protect the interests of members of the American Federation of Labor at the State House. In conjunction with President DelMonte and the Executive Council I have carried out the Federation's legislative objectives unflinchingly. I wish to commend Governor Paul A. Dever for his courageous and forthright interest in the welfare of the working men and women and of the Commonwealth and his efforts to assist them. I wish to express my grateful appreciation and thanks to the members of the Executive Council, the Committee on Legislation. Officers and members of Central Labor Unions and local unions for their encouraging assistance and support at legislative hearings.

I sincerely hope that the delegates to this 63rd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will recognize the great responsibilities confronting them this year. Truly 1948 was a "Year of Decision." We displayed a uninamity of purpose and grim determination to repulse the vicious attacks directed at us. We should approach our deliberations at this Convention in a calm and reasonable manner. With a crucial campaign coming up in 1950 we can ill-afford to "fritter away" our energies in political maneuvering and other divisive tactics. Let us prove to the state and nation that

organized labor is aware of its responsibilities and obligations and conduct our proceedings in a dispassionate and democratic manner.

It has been a distinct honor and privilege to serve as your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent during the past year. I sincerely trust that in the performance of the duties of that position I have measured up to the high standards and traditions of the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

Kennett J. Kelley
Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

In 1948 there were 267,275 injuries reported to the Department of Industrial Accidents, or 10,630 less injuries than in 1947.

There were before the Board 5,499 disputed cases. The single members and the Reviewing Boards rendered and filed 1,956 decisions; 1,676 cases were disposed of by lump sum settlements for an amount of \$500 or less; 1,874 by settlements of amounts exceeding \$500, making a total of 3,550 cases. Apart from these 5,506 cases on which decisions were rendered where lump sum settlements were reached, there were more than 1,500 conferences, held before single members during which all facts were presented and adjusted, made without the necessity of formal hearing.

As of January 1, 1948, as a result of fatal injuries occurring in 1947, there were 237 cases in which there were 418 total dependents and 8 partial dependents; and in such cases there was paid in compensation benefits including medical benefits and other statutory payments, the sum of \$1,491,185.71.

Payments for 1947 as of January 1, 1948, in non-fatal cases numbering 277,331, amounted to \$11,178,188.57 for disability compensation, and \$580,-104.28 to injured employees on account of their dependents. In addition to the foregoing, there was paid medical and hospital expenses amounting to \$6,152,043.71. The total of payments in both fatal and non-fatal cases therefore would be \$19,401,522.27.

The legislation enacted in 1948 provided new and substantial benefits for the workman and his dependents. Burial expenses were increased from \$250 to \$300; medical benefits shall be furnished as long as medical services are necessary notwithstanding the fact that the maximum amount of money compensation otherwise provided in the Act has been paid. The benefits for widows and children of deceased injured employees have been substantially increased. It is now provided that after a maximum amount of payments heretofore due to a widow alone or with children has been paid, there may be further payments; in case the widow has not remarried, she shall receive compensation for life, but only during such periods as she shall, in fact, be not fully self-supporting. In cases of children who are over the age of eighteen years and physically or mentally incapacitated, and who have received the maximum amount as designated under previous provisions of law, it is now provided that they, in the same way as widows, shall continue to receive further payments for life, but only during such periods as they may, in fact, be not fully self-supporting. The question whether a widow or such children are in fact not fully self-supporting is to be determined by a member of the Industrial Accident Board after hearing. A special commission was created under Resolve Number 81 to continue the study previously made involving specific compensation for scars or loss of use of bodily senses such as perhaps hearing, speech and others. The special commission was given a broad power of study of the whole field of Workman's Compensation including a study as to rates. As this goes to press the report of the committee is before the legislature with recommendation for substantial increases in payments and benefits.

Since the report of the proceedings of the Sixty-second Annual Convention was made, the Supreme Judicial Court has handed down several important decisions relating to injuries under Workmen's Compensation Law. The case of George McLane was one of a taxi driver assaulted by an un-

known person, presumably a passenger, and he has been rendered permanently insane as a result. It is one of a wave of assaults and robberies made on taxi drivers since early in the last war. The Industrial Accident Board found in favor of the employee and was sustained by the Supreme Court. In the case of David Dillon, one in which the foreman of a gang of stevedores was assaulted by a member of the gang and rendered permanently and totally blind, the Supreme Judicial Court sustained the decision of the Industrial Accident Board that the injury was compensable since it grew out of a work assault and not out of any purely personal animus or controversy. In the case of Oscar Goddu the Supreme Judicial Court held under a presumption created by the legislature in 1947 that compensation was payable for an unwitnessed accident resulting in death where the insurer was unable to disprove by substantial evidence the fact that the employee's injury was industrial and in the course of his employment.

COMMENT: It is a deep source of encouragement and gratification for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to see its former President Thomas W. Bowe rendering such splendid service as a member of the Industrial Accident Board. The Federation can justly point with pride to his noble efforts in helping injured workers to receive more prompt and equitable consideration. Some very liberal improvements in the benefit provision of the Workman's Compensation Act were passed by the 1949 legislature. These are described in detail elsewhere in this report.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION

This Commission, which administers Chapter 150A of the General Laws, the so-called "Baby Wagner Act", is approaching the completion of the twelfth year of its existence. Although the statute does not require labor, management and public representation, each succeeding governor has realized the necessity for organized labor representation in the administration of a law so vital to labor's interests and the personnel of the Commission has always included men with years of experience in the labor movement. Presently the Commission is composed of Francis M. Curran of Holyoke, chairman, Alfred Coulthard of Lynn and Frederick W. Bliss of Wakefield. Curran is a former official of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, A. F. of L., former secretary of the Holyoke Central Labor Union and former regional vice-president of the State Federation of Labor. Coulthard was for many years prior to his appointment to the Commission, business agent of the Lynn Local of United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers, C. I. O. Mr. Bliss is a former sales executive of the General Electric Co. and has had a wide experience in public relations.

Following the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, Chief Counsel Denham of the National Labor Relations Board, despite the clear intent of Congress expressed in the proviso in Section 10A of the Taft-Hartley Act, took the position that he would not cede jurisdiction to any state agency unless the state enacted a practical replica of the Federal Act with its law of "closed shop" contracts and its provisions for injunctions in proceedings involving unfair labor practices by unions. Although it was expected that this attitude of Mr. Denham and his broad interpretation of the term "affecting commerce"

would result in serious curtailment of the State Commission's operations, the actual results have been far less severe than predicted.

During the twelve months preceding June 1, 1949, as the result of the activities of union organizers and officials in industries clearly intrastate in nature, the Commission has processed approximately two hundred matters. At least seventy-five per cent of these matters were petitions for certification of bargaining representatives and the decreasing percentage of charges of unfair labor practices is a continuing indication of the progressive acceptance by management of the principle of collective bargaining.

There is a wide, untouched field for union organization in small local industries throughout Massachusetts and recently announced attitudes of the National Labor Relations Board and of Senator Taft indicate that the arbitrary powers of Chief Counsel Denham will be curtailed and that under the new Labor Act, the National Board will cede jurisdiction to the State Commission in many types of cases where the effect of the controversy upon interstate commerce is indirect and insubstantial. Undoubtedly the field of operations of the State Commission will be widened considerably within the coming year and because the facilities of the Commission make for prompt, expeditious and inexpensive processing of controversies, this is a result greatly to be desired.

The so-called "Slichter Acts" enacted by the 1947 legislature included several amendments to the State Labor Relations Law. These amendments, in general, provided for institution of unfair labor practice complaints against unions and were designed to prevent discrimination against employees by unions and union officials under "closed shop" contracts. These amendments became effective in September, 1947, and the Commission's experience with them is of interest. In the past eighteen months, approximately twenty alleged violations of the provisions of these amendments have been brought to the attention of the Commission but in only nine instances have charges been In the other instances the circumstances were such that the Law was clearly not applicable and the Commission refused to accept the charges. Of the nine instances in which charges were actually filed with the Commission, in one instance the Commission dismissed the charge upon investigation, in three instances the charges were withdrawn while in process of investigation and in five instances the charges are pending before the Commission. The five pending charges involve disciplinary action taken by an independent union against certain of its members because of alleged "dual unionism" during the period prior to a collective bargaining election, and the Commission, at the request of the charging parties, has withheld investigation of the charges, because of pending intra-union action in the matter. The small number of these alleged acts of discrimination by unions would appear to indicate that on the whole union officials in Massachusetts do not engage in the practices at which the Slichter legislation was aimed. Bills to repeal the Slichter Acts were filed with the 1949 legislature.

Because of the anticipated change in the attitude of the National Labor Relations Board toward cession of jurisdiction to state agencies over controversies which do not directly or substantially affect commerce and because of the broad field for union organizational activities which exists in the smaller industries in Massachusetts, substantial expansion of the Labor Relations Commission's activities would seem to be inevitable in the coming year.

COMMENT: During the past year the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission has played an increasingly more active role in administering the "Baby Wagner Act" together with the amendments enacted by the 1947 session of the legislature. The passage of the "infamous" Taft-Hartley Law has created numerous problems in the scope of the State Labor Relations Commission's jurisdiction. It is universally acknowledged by Labor and Management representatives that the State Labor Relations Commission under the outstanding leadership of Chairman Francis M. Curran, has greatly enhanced its stature and importance in the administration of labor relation in Massachusetts.

STATE HOUSING BOARD

One of our most critical national and local problems, and one in which labor is vitally interested, is the problem of providing low-cost, low-rent homes for Veterans. Labor, and in particular the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, has been actively engaged for the last few years in fighting to solve this problem. Our organization has been acutely aware of its power, and has used it wisely in pressing for all types of social progress, including adequate housing. I believe, that the Federation deserves warm congratulations for the strong support which it has given to Massachusetts Housing Legislation, support which has contributed mightily to the excellent progress in housing which I am now pleased to report to you.

Most members of the various district councils are familiar with the Chapter 372 program for housing in Massachusetts under which municipalities made considerable progress in providing both temporary and permanent homes in 1947 and early 1948. When the Federal Government failed to enact effective housing legislation in 1948, it became apparent that this Chapter 372 program was grossly inadequate to cope with the very critical housing shortage. Because of this, a new law was enacted in 1948, Chapter 200 of the Acts of 1948. This law set in motion a vast State Housing program known as the Chapter 200 program. This Chapter 200 program has proved to date to be the largest effective program undertaken in the United States to house returning Veterans.

Under this law the State is lending Financial Assistance to Housing Authorities by guaranteeing their notes and/or bonds to finance the cost of housing projects to the extent of \$200,000,000. The law also provides for annual contributions by the State to Local Housing Authorities at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ % of development cost for a period of 25 years. It was visualized, that by virtue of this extension of credit and actual payments of cash subsidy, Local Housing Authorities throughout Massachusetts would be able to build some 20,000 homes to rent for approximately \$35 per month plus the cost of heating and utilities. Although 20,000 units would not cure the entire shortage, it would make a sizeable dent and perhaps break the housing bottleneck.

Although subsequent developments such as rising costs, etc., have proven that \$200,000,000 will not purchase 20,000 homes, nevertheless, the program will substantially perform what the legislature intended, and we confidently expect a minimum of 16,000 homes.

Chapter 260 of the Acts of 1948 placed complete responsibility for and control of this Chapter 200 program with the Chairman of the State Housing Board. In January, 1949, Governor Paul A. Dever appointed Frederick W. Roche, Chairman, to direct this vast program.

Upon enactment of Chapter 200, the then Chairman of the Board transferred to the program a number of projects which had previously been planned and in some instances started. Five projects previously undertaken under the old Chapter 372 program and designed to provide 671 homes were converted to the Chapter 200 program: (One in Boston, one in Cambridge, Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester), and one federally-aided Boston project was likewise converted (South Boston). In addition to converting these projects, in 1948 machinery was set in motion to prepare for numerous other projects throughout the State in all localities suffering from a shortage of homes for Veterans and desiring help. By the end of the year 1948, construction was started on one other project, in addition to those which had been converted from other programs, namely the Chelsea emergency project, undertaken to provide 70 homes for families displaced by the Mystic River Bridge. Also by the end of the year 1948 more homes were under contract in Fall River, Fitchburg, Salem, Quincy and Brookline. All of these contracts committed approximately \$37,000,000 of State credit.

In 1949 the program began to function in high gear. Each week had seen more contracts executed, more financing, more plans drawn and more bids let. I am pleased to tell you that, at the present time, almost one-half of the entire \$200,000,000 has been placed under contract. Fifty-nine contracts have been executed for over 7400 homes, and for these the State has committed over \$92,000,000. Construction is already underway in 16 communities. these communities over 2500 homes will be available within a short time. Construction will begin within a month in 18 other communities which now have projects in what we call pre-construction stage. As rapidly as possible all of the other communities which have executed contracts will enter the pre-construction and construction stage. I confidently expect the 58 contracts now in existence to materialize into 8,000 homes by the end of the year. This should make labor real proud of its efforts. It will represent real progress, since it will mean 6,000 starts in 1949, undoubtedly a record in housing in the United States, for no other State has a program which can produce that number.

In the meantime, countless communities throughout the state which are not yet in the pre-construction stage and which have not executed contracts are rapidly approaching these stages. One hundred and nine communities have Housing Authorities and 95 of these communities have asked that funds be earmarked for them. Preliminary applications already promise to consume \$156,000,000 of the \$200,000,000 program and Chairman Roche has already approved 106 applications tentatively committing 110,000,000. These will result in in some 11,000 homes. Some communities have gone beyond the preliminary application stage. In fact in 72 communities the Chairman of the Board has approved commitments of over \$104,000,000 for over 8300 homes.

From the above statistics, it is apparent that our Housing Program in Massachusetts has, in the past few months, begun to roll along at real high speed. This pace will be maintained and the Massachusetts Veterans will have homes.

I should add a few comments about the prospects for Federal Housing Legislation. Perhaps by the time this report is read, the fate of the housing bill which is now before the Congress will have been decided. It is of vital interest to all members of the Federation because it will represent a mighty

advance in the fight for decent low-cost housing in which the Federation has been so actively engaged. If this legislation should be enacted it will provide over \$1,000,000,000 in assistance for slum clearance and will also provide Federal assistance for the construction of close to 1,000,000 dwellings throughout the country. We, here in Massachusetts, should get some 40,000 units under this program. With the excellent head start you have gained under our state program, the Federal assistance can and should effectively break the critical housing situation during the next five years.

COMMENT: Since the passage in 1948 of the \$200,000,000 State Housing Program a considerable number of low cost veteran's homes are in the process of completion or construction in various cities and towns of the state. It is to the credit of Massachusetts, that this state made constructive progress in the field of veteran's housing during the past year. At long last, Congress has passed a housing bill, while not wholly satisfactory to labor, will go a long way in alleviating the critical housing shortage in the state and nation, as well as providing some clearance of slum and other blighted areas. Sidney C. H. Smith is contiuing to serve with distiction as a member of the State Housing Board. Organized labor is indeed fortunate in having such an outstanding trade unionist rendering service to the movement as well as to the state in this vital position.

SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

The Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission has been in operation now for two years and a half. During that time it has handled over 550 cases and up to date it has never been necessary to go beyond the conference stage in any instance. This means that an agreement has been arrived at which is acceptable to the investigating commissioner, the complainant and the respondent. There has been no recourse to a hearing or the courts. Because of this and the high degree of voluntary compliance with the law the Commission feels that the Fair Employment Practice Act has been well received by the people of Massachusetts. Numerous job opportunities have been opened up in industries which, before the passage of the act, limited their personnel either consciously or unconsciously to a very few groups.

In view of what is happening in Massachusetts, it is not at all surprising that the United States Department of Labor in 1948 pointed out that the cities which lead in the number of Negroes employed in white-collared technical and professional jobs in private enterprise are found in areas which have FEP legislation. Likewise, a recent nation-wide survey by the National Community Relations Advisory Council discloses that queries on religious affiliations by employers in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey have been occurring only one-sixth as often as in states where this legislation has not been enacted.

In noting the progress which has been made during the past two and a half years, attention should be called to the splendid co-operation which the Commission has received from the daily and weekly newspapers.

In the summer of 1948 the staff of the Commission conducted a survey of all cases which had been disposed of by May 1948. This survey revealed:

1, that there had been a considerable increase in the employment of workers belonging to groups which had been discriminated against in the past because of color, religion or national origin; and 2, that the policy of giving equal opportunity to all people regardless of color, religion or national origin had proved to be no burden on employers with respect to either management-employee relationships or employer-customer relationships.

Statistical Report, November 10, 1946 to May 19, 1949

Complaints:	
Initiated and received	514
Closed after investigation and conference	308
Closed for lack of probable cause	114
Closed for lack of jurisdiction	15
Withdrawn	14
Pending investigation and conference	63
Investigations Without Formal Complaint:	
Initiated by the Commission	69
Closed after investigation and conference	26
Closed for lack of probable cause	30
Transferred to complaint	3
Pending investigation and conference	10
Nature of Complaints and Investigations:	
Based upon alleged color discrimination	450
Based upon alleged religious discrimination	79
Based upon alleged discrimination because of national origin	48
Based upon alleged discrimination because of ancestry	6
Types of Complaints:	
Against employers	377
Against employment agencies	34
Against labor unions	19
Against employees	3
Others	150

Case dismissed for lack of probable cause means that:

"If the Investigating Commissioner, after investigation, is of the opinion. that the respondent has not engaged and is not engaging in any unlawful employment practice, he may order the complaint dismissed for lack of probable cause."

Case closed after investigation and conference means that:

"If, after investigation and conference, the Investigating Commissioner is satisfied that any unlawful employment practice of the respondent will be eliminated, he may, with the consent of the complainant, treat the complaint as conciliated, and entry of such disposition shall be made on the records of the Commission."

Educational Activities

Police Department:

The executive secretary of the Commission has contacted 26 police departments in Metropolitan Boston which includes 39 cities and towns. In each instance he has found the police chief very willing to co-operate with the Commission by reporting to us any evidence of unusual tension in his community or any evidence of violation of our law which may have been observed by any of his subordinates.

Councils:

There are now four Fair Employment Practice Councils in the state. Our state Fair Employment Practice Council is made up of former members of the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding; John J. Desmond, Jr., Chairman. There are three local Fair Employment Practice Councils: Roger L. Putnam, Chairman in Springfield; Harold D. Hodgkinson, Chairman of the Greater Boston Council; Walter S. MacPhail, Chairman in New Bedford. The A. F. of L. is represented on these councils by Harry P. Hogan in Springfield; Kenneth J. Kelley and Harry Grages in Boston; and Dorothy DeLoid in New Bedford.

Other Educational Activities:

- 1. A quarterly NEWSLETTER TOWARD RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS UNDERSTANDING contains contributions from 52 organizations, most of them private. Increasingly this NEWSLETTER is becoming a record of the various efforts to promote intergroup understanding, respect and good will throughout the state.
- 2. Among the educational materials distributed are a summary of the law and an explanatory pamphlet entitled "What Is the Fair Employment Practice Law?" The A. F. of L. and many other organizations have helped greatly in the distribution of these materials.
- 3. The SCRAPBOOK FOR TEACHERS. A cooperative undertaking of the Commission and the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews has been very popular with the general public as well as with teachers for whom its was especially compiled.
- 4. About 1,000 kits of material concerning the Fair Employment Practice Act have been sent to superintendents of public and parochial schools and to junior and senior high school principals throughout the state, together with a letter offering the services of the Commission in furnishing speakers for assembly programs. The response has been enthusiastic.
- 5. In an effort to extend the work of the Commission thoughout the state, Commission staff members stand ready to visit any locality for a day or more in order to be available for consultation and the taking of complaints.

Comment: In the two years that the Fair Employment Practice Law has been in effect in Massachusetts, it has been administered prudently and patiently by the Commission. Management and labor organizations have adjusted themselves to the provision of this Act with alacrity and a minimum of inconvenience. The pioneering which Massachusetts has done in this important field of social legislation can very well serve as a guide to the

nation. Chairman Mildred H. Mahoney and her associates, Elwood S. McKenney and Judge A. K. Cohen, are to be complimented in their eminently fair and yet fearless administration of this important statute.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

The following summaries of the past year's work by some of the Divisions within the Department of Labor and Industries have been prepared in order that the delegates may understand the scope of this important agency's work. During the course of the convention, the important activities of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will be explained.

Division of Minimum Wage

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law has been on the statute books of the Commonwealth since 1912. It has been amended and improved through the years and today it covers men as well as women and minors. Minimum wage orders may now be written to cover any person in the Commonwealth except those engaged in domestic service in the home of the employer, labor on a farm, or those persons who are being rehabilitated or trained under rehabilitation or training programs in charitable, educational or religious institutions, or who are members of religious orders.

It has been the aim of the Minimum Wage Commission to strive toward the goal of covering all workers in intrastate industries. During 1948-49 this has been achieved. Four wage boards have worked toward the establishment of minimum fair wage rates for employees in Laundry Occupations, the Dry Cleaning Occupation, Building Service Occupations, and Amusement and Recreation Occupations.

Employees in laundry and dry cleaning occupations have been covered by minimum wage orders for several years. However, those in laundry occupations must now receive 57c an hour—a 17c hourly increase over the former minimum wage rate of 40c. Those in the dry cleaning occupations must now receive 65c an hour—a 25c hourly increase over the former minimum wage rate of 40c.

The Building Service Occupations Order extends the scope of the former Office & Other Building Cleaners Order to include thousands of persons who had never been covered by a minimum wage order. In additions to the building cleaners already covered, this new order now covers apartment janitors as well as janitors in business establishments, watchmen, and all persons engaged in the protection and upkeep of buildings. The wage set is 55c per hour, which represents a 15c hourly increase for the building cleaners.

The Amusement and Recreation Occupations Order covers a group of workers who were previously under no minimum wage order. It brings within its scope such employees as ushers, pin boys, amusement machine operators, ticket collectors, game attendants, doormen and caddies. A 62½c hourly rate is established for regular employees under this new order. The coverage estimated for this group is approximately 40,000 employees.

The wage boards, in establishing rates for these new orders, used the cost of living information secured by minimum wage investigators in 1946 and 1947, and compiled by the Statistician in the Division on the Necessaries of

Life. A monthly adjustment of this report is submitted to bring the cost of living figures up to date.

It is estimated that Massachusetts minimum wage orders now cover approximately 600,000 persons in intrastate industries. Seven minimum wage orders have been established or rewritten during the past two years. Of these seven orders the rates in four instances have been raised from 40c an hour to 55c. an hour and over; in the other three instances one order required an increase in the hourly rate from 38c to 55c, one required an increase in the hourly rate from 47c to 60c, and one had no previous coverage.

Complaint and routine inspection work of the Division has again increased the demand for new investigators. A request has been made for six additional investigators under the present law. Our 14 minimum wage investigators have collected \$36,089.00 in retroactive wages during the past year, either through complaint or routine investigations. In addition to wage violations, the investigators have corrected other violations of the law, such as the failure to keep records of the hours worked and the wages paid, illegal uniform requirements, failure to fulfill meal requirements and failure to post minimum wage orders.

Division of Standards

The Division of Standards is the state authority for enforcement of law in relations to weights and measures. It co-operates with the city and town sealers of weights and measures throughout the Commonwealth in this enforcement activity and aids these officers in the performance of their duties. This work is both consumer and industry protective.

The Director of Standards is the sole authority for approval or disapproval of types of weighing and measuring devices and has the power to make rules and regulations governing such devices and to make specifications and tolerances in relation thereto. This includes the whole field from large industrial scales to the finer balances used in drug stores, and from large petroleum liquid measuring devices to glass graduates. It also includes weighing and measuring devices used for the purpose of determining wages or compensation for labor performed.

All clinical thermometers sold in this Commonwealth must be approved by this Division. All coin-operated vending and amusement machines also must receive the approval of this Division. Measurers of leather are examined in order to determine their competency in this field. It enforces the law in relation to quality of anthracite coal and has authority to standardize sizes of this type of coal. It promulgates regulations in relation to specific commodities as bread, food in package form, etc. This Division maintains a testing laboratory and mobile testing equipment for large capacity scales and petroleum meters.

It is the licensing authority for hawkers and peddlers and transient vendors and through this activity it obtains revenue sufficient to support the divisional operations.

Division on Necessaries of Life

The Division on Necessaries of Life had its origin as a special commission created in 1919 to meet situations growing out of World War I. In 1930 it was merged with the State Department of Labor and Industries as one of its Divisions.

This Division has authority to investigate the circumstances affecting the prices of commodities which are necessaries of life and may inquire into all matters relating to production, transportation, distribution and sale of such commodities. It may also inquire into costs of shelter. It has statutory authority to summon parties and records and to conduct hearings in relation to matters under investigation. It may publish its findings.

A number of complaints are received from householders in relation to housing accommodations as well as matters involving misrepresentation of a purchase of consumer goods.

It compiles a monthly index of the retail price of specific goods and services in the Commonwealth and this index is widely used in wage agreements.

The Division also licenses retail gasoline stations and maintains a laboratory for the purpose of testing gasoline and lubricating oils in order to determine compliance with the law which prohibits adulteration, substitution and misbranding of gasoline and lubricating oils.

The Division of Occupational Hygiene

During the fiscal year 1948 the Division of Occupational Hygiene continued to study the problem of lung disease in fluorescent lamp manufacture. The director, physician and chief of laboratory attended the Sixth Saranac Symposium, which was devoted almost entirely to lung diseases encountered in industries using beryllium. The director also attended two meetings of the Beryllium Technical Advisory Committee in Cleveland, Ohio, and suggested there to the representatives of the various manufacturers that some substitute be used for beryllium phosphors in lamp manufacture until such time as it could be determined if the beryllium phosphors could be used safely. Several lectures were given by the division's physician concerning clinical aspects of this lung disease.

The division's physician continued the work of the out-patient Occupational Medical Clinic at the Massachusetts General Hospital established the previous year, and was instrumental in securing a federal grant for a two-bed clinic for the study of occupational diseases at that hospital commencing in February, 1949.

The nursing section of the division promoted a workshop for physicians, nurses, personnel managers and safety engineers in the Merrimac Valley area at the State Teachers College in Lowell. Another noteworthy achievement accomplished through the Boston College School of Nursing was the development of a two-week workshop for industrial nurses.

The division continued to co-operate with the Division of Industrial Safety in studying conditions of occupation affecting the health of workers and the study of methods of control of those hazards.

The Industrial Hygiene Section of the Massachusetts Safety Council's annual meeting was organized by this division. Other educational work included contributions to the literature and bulletins prepared by the division. During this fiscal year a series of recommended safe practice data sheets were inaugurated. These bulletins for the most part were mimeographed on one page and were written in a concise manner, designed to capture the attention of safety engineers, plant physicians and nurses, and others responsible for the health and safety of workers. They included eleven chemical data sheets, eight ventilation data sheets, four infection data sheets, three physical hazard data sheets, and nine respiratory protection data sheets.

The division engineers conducted a survey of installations of Ionotron static eliminators, a list of such installations having been furnished by the U. S. Radium Corporation of New York, manufacturers of the devices. It was found that in all but a few instances workers were adequately protected from the potentially dangerous radiations from the radium. In addition, the division engineers co-operated with the U. S. Public Health Service, Division of Industrial Hygiene, by initiating a survey of all iron and steel foundries within the Commonwealth.

The division initiated a questionnaire type of survey to determine what medical-care facilities are being provided for workers in Massachusetts. An excellent response was obtained, in that 628 plants employing 100 or more workers returned questionnaires of some 1100 solicited. At the time of writing, the data from this survey is just being accumulated.

Of 610 services initiated during this period, only 125 were self-initiated, the remainder being requests from management, labor, the Division of Industrial Safety, physicians and other sources. Seven hundred seventy-one plant visits were made to 474 different plants employing 210,900 workers. In 123 of these plants surveys of the working environment were carried out. In 250, technical studies of potential health hazards were made. In 11 plants assistance was given in occupational-disease diagnosis. Eleven plants were given consultative service regarding problems of the working environment; 16 plants were given consultative service regarding their medical programs; 84 plants were given consultative service concerning their nursing activities; and 15 plants were given other consultative services. One hundred forty-eight visits were made to 116 plants to follow up recommendations previously submitted.

Four hundred seventy-one improvements were recommended in 178 plants affecting the working environment of 2500 workers, while 128 improvements were recommended in 72 plants affecting the health and welfare services provided for 63,000 workers. During the same period, 110 improvements were carried out in 60 plants affecting the working environment of 864 workers, while 53 improvements were carried out in 29 plants affecting the health and welfare service provided 33,000 employees.

The laboratory conducted 2820 analyses and examinations of some 854 samples collected. Six hundred and ninety-four field determinations were made for atmospheric contaminants, while 817 measurements of physical conditions were made. One hundred eighty-seven workers were examined by the physicians. The engineers examined plans for control equipment submitted by 25 plants.

This program was carried out by a staff consisting of one director, two physicians, two nurses, four chemists, and two engineers. Six clerical workers were employed in addition to the technical staff. The division's offices and laboratory are maintained at 286 Congress street, Boston.

Division of Industrial Safety

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, the inspectional work of this Division was nearly back to normal. During the course of the year we were enabled to give more attention to the inspection of mercantile establishments, which, of necessity, had to be neglected to some extent during the war and the immediate postwar period so that our limited inspection force could give

its full attention to the heavy industries which were engaged in war production, many of whom were operating on a two- and three-shift basis.

During the year 68,919 visits were made by our inspection force, 33,936 of which were industrial inspections divided as follows:

Mercantile Establishments	21,179
Workshops	2,098
Mechanical Establishments	3,134
Manufacturing Establishments	5,856
Other Establishments	1,669

11,852 of these visits were building inspections, divided as follows:

General	5,360
Staging	489
Roofing	216
Painting	5,787

There were 933 inspections of Public Works projects.

During this period 10,671 reinspections were made by our inspectors in cases where orders had been issued. These reinspections were made to ascertain whether or not the orders issued had been fully complied with.

A total of 11,527 other visits were made by our inspectors, including accidents, complaints, home work, occupational diseases, printing, etc.

Complaints

During the course of the year we received many complaints relative to suspected violations of our state labor laws, some of them in writing, many of which were unsigned, some call in person, and the majority of complaints are made by telephone.

It has always been the policy of the Division to investigate every complaint and we are guided in our action entirely by the findings of our inspectors who make the investigations.

Accidents

Notwithstanding the fact that all accidents in this state are reported to and investigated by the Industrial Accident Board, we have made it a policy to investigate all fatal and serious accidents, first, for the purpose of ascertaining if, when the accident occurred, there was a violation of any of our state labor laws, and to use the information obtained to prevent any possible future similar accidents.

During the year our inspectors investigated 1,099 industrial accidents. Fifty-five of these were fatal accidents. Our inspectors also investigated 175 accidents in the building operations and 268 occupational diseases. The occupational diseases were divided as follows:

Type of Disease	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
Anthrax	. 1	5	6
Dermatitis	. 1	233	234
Gas and fumes	. 1	10	11
Lead poisoning	. —	9	9
Pulmonary		4	4
Silicosis		3	4
-	 ·		
	4	264	268

Owing to the very fine co-operation that we are receiving from the Division of Occupational Hygiene, there has been a marked decrease from the previous year in occupational diseases during which we had 408 cases.

Orders

During the year a total of 22,259 orders were issued by our inspectors. 12,928 of these were verbal orders which were complied with on the day they were issued.

Classification of Employees in Establishments Inspected

In the 33,936 industrial establishments inspected during the year, a total of 828,122 persons were employed, divided as follows:

Mercantile Establishments	183,301
Workshops and Mechanical Establishments	84,273
Manufacturing Establishments	533,166
Other Establishments	27,382

It was found that 2,231 minors between 14 and 16 years of age were employed in the various establishments visited. 1,593 were boys and 638 were girls. It was also found that 74,194 minors between the ages of 16 and 21 were employed in these establishments, 32,291 of whom were boys and 41,903 were girls.

The total number of males employed in the above-mentioned establishments were 518,913, and the total number of women employed 309,209.

Building Operations

During the past year a total of 1,581 wage schedules were prepared in compliance with Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Fifty-one lists of classifications and wage rates were prepared for various United States agencies and departments. 1,510 rate schedules were prepared for state and municipal projects. Eleven were additional classificates. Eight revised rates and one corrected rate were also issued.

In connection with the preparation of these rates and complaints, 1,480 inspections were made by our building inspectors.

Codes

After many months of research and deliberation with all parties interested, rules and regulations were promulgated to insure the safety of employees engaged in the window cleaning industry. This code finally became effective as of December 1, 1948, and is being very successfully enforced by the building inspectors of our Division.

There is no question that these new rules and regulations will affect the saving of many lives and prevent many serious accidents.

While preparing this code we received the help and co-operation of many persons. We are particularly grateful for the help rendered to us by Professor Wayland Bailey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the insurance companies, the various building and real estate associations and the officials of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Painting Operations

Under the provisions of the law requiring the registration of painter's rigging and that a licensed rigger be present on painting operations, there has been a marked decrease in the number and the seriousness of accidents in the painting industry which has reduced the fees paid by the employers for compensation insurance and has given a healthy sense of security to the employees.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, 725 new rigging registrations and 5,820 renewals were issued by the Division. During this same period 862 new rigger's certificates and 9,659 renewals were issued and the amount of \$23,268 was received in registration fees as compared to \$22,519 received during the fiscal year of 1947.

Weekly Payment of Wage Law

During the year a total of 1,212 complaints for nonpayment of wages were filed with the Division and through the efforts of the personnel of the Division the amount of \$56,125.85 was collected for these complainants, \$32,672.21 of which was collected without bringing the complaints to the attention of the court. \$23,453.64 was collected after court action had been brought. 811 persons made personal calls and inquiries relative to the Weekly Payment of Wage Law but filed no complaints. 550 complaints had to be refused because we had no jurisdiction under the statute.

Home Work

During the fiscal year 64 new and 127 renewal permits to distribute industrial home work were issued to employers. The fees for these home work permits amounted to exactly \$10,000, which far exceeds the expenses required for the administration of this law. During this period, 2,905 certificates were issued to employees permitting them to do home work.

Summary

Owing to the restricted space accorded us, this is only a brief summary of the work accomplished by this Division. All of this work is being accomplished by a personnel consisting of 1 Director, 1 Chief Inspector, 2 Supervising Inspectors, 5 Senior Inspectors, 29 Industrial Inspectors, 9 Building Inspectors, 2 Inspectors of Painting Operations, 1 Wage Investigator, 1 Head Administrative Clerk and 19 office employees.

Report of the Division of Apprentice Training July, 1948—June, 1949

The year 1949, with our staff completely oriented, our policies and procedures well defined, and our Field Representatives more experienced, was a fruitful one in the life of the Division.

The Central Office at Boston, supplemented by the District Offices at Wakefield, Worcester and Fall River, rendered such fine service that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is now sixth in the standings of all states in programs developed and apprentices registered.

As of this date 7341 firms have permanent developed Standards of Apprenticeship, while our rolls indicate 11,045 apprentices indentured under

formal agreements. Of these apprentices 9763 are Veterans of World War II and 5,322 are employed in the building trades. However, there are still 540 firms, approved temporarily, which are yet to have permanent Standards developed, and approximately 3,000 apprentices pending registration.

As in the past, the Division has been fortunate in receiving the full co-operation of the Veterans' Administration, Associated Industries and all representatives of labor organizations.

With the whole-hearted co-operation of the Massachusetts Department of Education thirty-five (35) schools were instituted to allow registered apprentices to receive instruction in related trade subjects.

On two occasions during the past year, representatives of this Division were called upon to visit Washington at the invitation of the U. S. Dept. of Labor as Consultants to advise on proposed national policies and procedures.

In June, 1949, the Division, in collaboration with the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, was host to the Fifth Annual Apprenticeship Conference at Magnolia, Massachusetts. Some 600 representatives of Management, Labor and Government from twenty-eight (28) states were in attendance.

Report of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration July, 1948—June, 1949

In the work of conciliation during the past year, the activities of the Board members and the labor relations adjusters have brought them in contact with the employers and employees in many and varied lines of industry. The majority of the controversies were amicably settled or referred to arbitration without any cessation of work. Even when there was a stoppage of work, with very few exceptions, it was for very short duration. Many night sessions were held during the year and the Board has been called on again and again for advice and suggestions in regard to differences arising between employers and employees. It has also aided in the drafting of working agreements. The Board investigated and acted as conciliators in approximately 400 cases from July 1, 1948, to June 7, 1949.

In the period from July 1, 1948, to June 7, 1949, there were 348 applications for arbitration filed with the Board, fifty of which are now pending. The decisions rendered by the Board covered many hundreds of items and in addition to settling the issues presented for determination have given the parties, and others as well, faith and confidence in this fair and equitable means of settling industrial disputes between employers and employees without cessation or interruption of employment. The Board has been called upon to make rulings concerning the application of decisions and to offer advice and suggestions relative to numerous other matters.

Following is a list of the industries affected and the principal differences in conciliation and arbitration cases:

INDUSTRIES AFFECTED

BakeriesCarpetsBarbersClothingBoxesCoalBreweriesCurtains

Building Department stores

Fireworks
Fisheries
Food supplies
Fruit & Produce

Furniture and bedding

Garages

Gas and electric

Hotels and restaurants

Jewelry Laundries Lumber Machinery

Milk

Newspapers

Optical goods
Paper products

Photographic supplies

Plastics
Poultry
Rubber
Shoes
Steamboats
Tanneries

Tanneries Taxicabs Textiles

Transportation Trucking

Wool scouring

ARBITRATION

Industries Affected

Barbers Groceries

Beverage companies Hotels and restaurants

Broadcasting stations Last makers
Breweries Laundries

Cleansing and dyeing establishments Leather manufacturers

Department storesLiquor dealersFisheriesMachine shopsFloor coveringsMilk dealersFood distributorsMoving companies

Furniture Shoes
Gardeners Textiles

Gas and electric companies Transportation

Principal Differences

Dicharge Vacations

Holidays Violations of contract

Hours Wages

Seniority Working conditions

Differences Arbitrated

CommissionsLunch periodsContractSeniorityDischargeVacations

Holidays Violations of contract

Hours Wages

Division of Statistics

The Division of Statistics, as presently organized, comprises two branches, namely, the office of the "Statistics of Labor" which includes employees in the very valuable reference library maintained for the use of the department as a whole and the general public, and the office of "Statistics of Manufactures". The statutes provide that the Division may undertake such regular

and special studies as it deems advisable bearing on matters of interest to labor and employers generally.

The principal function of the office of "Labor Statistics" is the collection and publication of current statistics relating to employment and earnings of workers in all major classes of employment in Massachusetts. This type of survey was first undertaken in a small way in 1922 by securing data from a limited group of manufacturers. At the present time reports are received regularly each month, and releases prepared therefrom, covering a total of nearly 600,000 workers in nearly 7,000 establishments in all major classes of employment in Massachusetts, including manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, public utilities and important miscellaneous groups. Tabulations are also made by leading cities so that those interested in a given city or locality can secure information relating thereto. The resulting mimeographed releases prepared are considered the most current and authoritative industrial indices issued by any agency. Any and all releases are available, as issued, upon request.

Not only does the office of Labor Statistics secure information on employment and earnings from representative employers, but it has now reporting to it regularly each month building officials in 146 cities and towns who supply information on a prescribed form showing the number and value of all types of construction planned as indicated by building permit applications in the representative municipalities. These reports also show how many additional family accommodations are provided by the new residential construction, and have proved valuable aids to those interested in home building and to contractors and others seeking information as to the location of new projects. The mimeographed summaries issued each month are available upon request.

For over 40 years the Division has issued a "Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts", presenting alphabetically by cities and towns, the names and numbers of all known local labor organizations in Massachusetts, together with the time and place of meeting, and the names and addresses of corresponding and other officials. Also included are similar facts for delegate organizations in Massachusetts, and a listing of the names and headquarters of all national and international organizations in the country. In connection with the directory schedule, local organizations are requested to supply the Division their membership, by sex, as of January 15. These facts are strictly confidential and are published only in such a manner as not to disclose the membership of any organization.

Labor Union "Statement and Reports" (Chapter 619, Acts of 1946)

Referendum No. 2, entitled "An Act to Provide that Labor Unions Shall File Certain Statements and Reports with the Commissioner of Labor and Industries" was approved by a large majority of the electorate at the state election held November 5, 1946, and the act became law December 5, 1946, as Chapter 618, Acts of 1946. The Commissioner of Labor and Industries assigned to the Division of Statistics the collection of the "statements and reports" referred to, with accompanying duties.

A form of "statement", following the requirements of law, was prepared and mailed out to the about 2200 local labor organizations in Massachusetts so that, when the law became effective on December 5, said unions would have had an opportunity to comply with Section 1 which covers the filing of the "statement" to assure bargaining powers of the locals. Response to this form was excellent.

Section 2 provided for the filing of an annual financial report in the form prescribed by the Commissioner. The first duly approved form was mailed in mid-summer of 1947 to all known local labor organizations, with instructions for completion of this initial report, for that portion of their fiscal year which included the period beginning December 5, 1946. A great many of the unions filed for the period December 5-31, 1946, but many others had fiscal years ending at the same time as their annual election of officers, usually in the Spring and Summer months. Difficulty was experienced in properly completing the financial report, as the wording of the law required such detailed reporting that books had to be set up in a manner entirely contrary to usual accounting procedure. The natural result was much delay and much time consumed on the part of the officials of the Division in explaining the law and assisting unions, so far as they could, in complying.

That part of Section 2 which said "... and setting forth all other expenditures, listing the name and address and the amount paid to each person ..." was most troublesome from an accounting as well as from a reporting standpoint. Few organizations of any kind would keep books or records in such detail that this section could be complied with without untold labor. The statute did not provide any limitation of any kind as to the size of the sum to be accounted for. Efforts to secure a "reasonable" interpretation of this part of the law were not successful. The changing of Section 2 by Chapter 394. Acts of 1949, "... a report showing the total of its receipts of any kind and the sources of such receipts, and the disbursements made by it, during its last fiscal year ..." should do much to simplify reporting and make it possible for the local unions to much more readily complete the form from records which should be maintained by any union.

The law provides that the "statements and reports" filed should be "open for public inspection", but this was not interpreted to mean that the reports were to be used for publicity purposes. Each inquirer was advised that, in order to see a report for a certain union or unions, a request slip would have to be completed in due form. This policy also served as a means of measuring the extent of the demand for this information. After the first few months, there was a definite lull in the number of requests for perusal of the statements and financial reports, and it is doubtful if they have served the purpose intended by the sponsors of the referendum.

From time to time the division makes special surveys and studies, in order to meet current demands for data bearing on a particular subject or condition. In the reference library of the department will be found nearly every publication issued by any government or private agency dealing with matters in which either labor or management should be interested. Researchers from industrial and labor organizations, university and high school students, and private individuals, visit the library to avail themselves of its facilities. The library has two labor law services, industrial, trade and telephone directories, and trade catalogues for reference. The library is considered invaluable by department officials.

The office of the "Statistics of Manufactures" is primarily engaged in in collecting and tabulating data in connection with the "annual census of manufactures" prescribed by law since 1890. A schedule meeting the pro-

visions of the law is sent out each year to every known manufacturing establishment in the Commonwealth, to be completed and returned by April 1 of the year following that to which the return relates. The schedule calls for the (1) amount of capital invested; (2) cost of all materials used; (3) cost of fuel and power used; (4) selling value at the plant of goods made; (5) total wages paid during the year to production and related workers; (6) employment, earnings and employee-hour data for production workers for the weeks ending nearest the 15th of each month, and (7) a brief record of plant operations during the year. From these data are prepared summaries by individual industries, by cities, by industries, etc. Any of the mimeographed releases issued may be had upon request. This census considered very valuable. Massachusetts is one of the very few states which has an annual census of manufactures and the data are widely used by all types of organizations interested in determining the importance of industries in the state and in its cities and towns. As of the year 1948, there was issued a list of manufacturing establishments which had employed fifty or more production workers. This listing was prepared from the schedules filed with the Division in connection with the Annual Census of Manufactures, and included the names and plant addresses of the companies, with an office address if different, and a brief statement giving products of each. formation was presented alphabetically by cities and towns and by names of companies, and coded so as to indicate size in eight general groups. directory serves a very useful purpose, not only to companies, organizations, and individuals in this state, but to those in other states interested in the products of Massachusetts manufacturers.

Comment: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor was signally honored when Governor Paul A. Dever appointed John J. DelMonte as Commissioner of Labor and Industries in January, 1949. In the few months since he occupied this important position, John has demonstrated his executive and administrative ability beyond the expections of even his closest admirers. His door is always open. He has rendered yeoman service to the trade union movemnt in his new capacity. The numerable and varied functions of the Department of Labor and Industries are becoming better known by the labor movement, as well as by the general public. As Commissioner John is gallantly striving to maintain the high standards for this position established by James T. Moriarty who was the first representative of organized labor elevated to this office. Benjamin G. Hull is giving noble service to both Commissioner DelMonte as well as the trade union movement in his capacity as Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Ben has displayed a sincerity of purpose and loyalty to the trade union movement that has endeared him to the working men and women of Massachusetts. Ben continues to give constructive advice and assistance to union members who have occasion to use the facilities of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Space does not permit mention of the services being rendered to labor and management of the other Divisions of Labor and Industries. The Division of Apprentice Training continues to place an increasingly active role in the preparation of and training of apprentices which has won the universal commendation of labor and management as well as government. American Federation of Labor members should avail themselves of the opportunity to learn about the various functions and services of the Department of Labor and Industries.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

John J. DelMonte, Chairman

Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary

Vice-Presidents
James J. Dunne
Joseph P. Fahey
Henry J. Brides
Joseph A. Sullivan
John A. Callahan
Joseph F. Grace
Thomas P. Ahearn
Joseph D. McLaughlin
Samuel J. Donnelly

Robert P. Gagne
Benjamin G. Hull
James E. Walsh
S. P. Jason
Daniel J. McCarthy
George W. Hurley
Mary C. Cadigan
Committee Members
Nicholas P. Morrissey
Philip Kramer

Vincent Di Nunno
John Carroll
J. Arthur Moriarty
Franklin Murphy
Richard Buck
Harry A. Russell
Ethel Fair
Dorothy B. DeLoid
Cecelia Nicholson
Manuel Pimentel, Jr.

Francis E. Lavigne, Director

The newly constituted Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor had its inception in February of 1949 with the appointment of a full-time Director to co-ordinate and carry on the functions of labor and political education as mandated by the 62nd Convention.

As Director my first action was to formulate plans for a far-reaching and progressive program combining labor and political education.

In February, 1949, a "Course for the Future" was submitted and adopted by the Committee on Education, and it is timely to incorporate that suggested outline in this report.

"A Course for the Future"

By FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, Director of Education

The following represents a suggested program for the new Educational Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It includes most of the functions that have heretofore been performed by the Massachusetts Citizens League for Political Education and the previous Committee on Education.

Our duty under the Constitution is to coordinate both programs under a single Director. We must take advantage of the lessons learned from prior experience. Let us agree that there are varied opinions within the Federation regarding the functions of the Education Committee. I recognize these views and recommend that we divide our program into two parts, namely, Political Education and Labor Education.

I recommend that the Chairman appoint a sub-committee to assist the Director in carrying out the program. The full committee must stand ready to meet at least once a month and a date should be fixed now for these monthly meetings. Under the two proposed headings, the committee should endeavor to carry out the proposals as outlined.

Labor Education

Continue the projects already instituted.

ROBERT J. WATT FELLOWSHIP

Literature now in the hands of Central Labor Union Secretaries. Applications of prospective candidates will be judged February 20, 1949. Course to commence February 28, 1949, at Harvard University for 13 weeks.

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR INSTITUTE

That we continue this important adjunct in the education of the membership of the Federation of Labor. That the sub-committee commence immediately to find suitable housing and arrange the program covering subjects and speaking.

ESSAY CONTEST

The fine start made by the Committee on Education in 1948 in getting the subject before the children in the public and parochial schools should serve as a basis for the continuance of this project. We should find an appropriate subject early and have the outline prepared and ready to move for the opening of the school sessions in September, 1949. The work must be done prior to the convention, as it will be difficult to line up the committee on the work in the period following the convention and prior to the opening of the school system.

RADIO PROGRAM

Full use of the radio should be made by the committee. Some time is available on public service features. Other programs may be developed that will provide both entertainment and education, since the Federation has an abundance of talent in both fields.

LECTURE SERIES ON LEGISLATION

Should be conducted on Central Labor Union Levels, with a program made available by the Director of Education, inviting district Representatives and Senators to appear along with the Legislative Agent of the Federation.

"THE REPORTER" Mass. Federation of Labor Publication

Continue the development of the monthly organ as "the voice" of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Its use as an educational organ for economic and social problems facing the wage earners, as well as current happenings in the labor movement.

EQUIPMENT

Procure a sound projector and wire recorder, etc.

REFERENCE LIBRARY

Establish a reference library for labor, to include books, films, recordings, etc. Contact all colleges and universities, plus information available on all labor courses being taught.

Political Education

FINANCES

The Director should be empowered to raise by voluntary subscriptions of A. F. of L. members and by Treasury contributions from Locals, State and Joint Councils, International Unions, etc., a fund of at least \$25,000 in the year 1949 to be held in a separate account for campaign activities in the State Election in 1950.

- 1. We should immediately establish a Political League with membership opened to all A. F. of L. members and others, at a rate of \$1.00 or more per year.
- 2. All membership to our Political League must be on a voluntary basis and all funds kept separate from regular funds of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.
- 3. Membership cards should be printed and made available to all affiliated Local Unions.
- 4. Committee should be set up on Local Union basis to distribute and collect the subscriptions for membership.

ORGANIZATION

- 1. That we continue our political alliance with our contemporary unions and other liberal groups such as the A.D.A., etc.
 - a. Continue on the State level the functions of the United Labor Committee.
 - b. Continue on local levels through the C. L. Us. the functions of the United Labor Committee.
- 2. Weekly bulletins should be provided containing information regarding legislation pending on State or National levels with instructions on the best action for Trade Unionists to take in order to assist the Legislative Agents on both levels to carry out their respective programs.
- 3. Organization on City and Town levels of Committees to work on registration of voters.
 - a. Sub-committees in Wards and Precincts.
 - b. Monthly reports on progress to be made to the Director on blanks provided by the Education Committee.
- 4. Committees should be set up immediately to function in the Congressional Districts, with particular emphasis on those Districts wherein reactionary Congressmen now hold the Congressional seats.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

- 1. Establish Radio Programs.
- 2. Prepare publicity, literature, propaganda and advertising pamphlets, etc.
- 3. Establish a Speakers' Bureau, with well prepared and well qualified labor people to appear before every meeting with model speeches and press releases.
- 4. Publication of the voting records of all candidates and all issues for presentation to the public.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing is set up to provide a basis for the Program of Education. The Committee on Education should feel free to add to these suggestions any conservative measures they so desire, or to increase the value of any of the proposals offered by additional suggestions that would fulfill a balanced program.



DANIEL J. SULLIVAN Winner of 1949 Fellowship Award

The Robert J. Watt Fellowship

In accordance with the mandate of the 62nd Annual Convention the Robert J. Watt Fellowship Fund was established in memory of a truly great and outstanding Massachusetts Trade Unionist.

The Committee on Education has conscientiously complied with the provisions adopted by the 62nd Convention to honor the memory of Robert J. Watt by making its first award under this Fund.

Every Local Union was notified by printed announcement of the requirements for qualification and entry of its members, and while your committee

agrees that the time was short, an extensive and complete notification of the Robert J. Watt Fellowship was accomplished.

The Advisory Board, consisting of the following, John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts; James J. Healy, Executive Director, Harvard Trade Union Fellowship Program; Mary C. Cadigan, President of the American Federation of Teachers, State Branch; Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer, Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and John J. DelMonte, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industries, judged the letters of all those participating, and conducted personal interviews with the candidates.

After careful deliberation the Advisory Board selected Daniel J. Sullivan, Textile Workers Union No. 784 of Lawrence, as the recipient of the 1949 Fellowship award. Due to extremely interesting background and capabilities of those who responded, coupled with the personable character of the participants, final choice was a difficult decision.

The Committee on Education appreciates the splendid co-operation rendered by the Advisory Board, and is grateful for its honest effort and sincere and impartial judgment in selecting the first Robert J. Watt Fellow.

An invitation has been extended to Mrs. Robert J. Watt, requesting that she be the donor of the Fellowship at the 63rd Convention.

It is apropos at this time to remind all Trade Unionists that another award will be made in 1950, and we suggest that every Local Union and every Central Labor Body encourage and urge at least one member to take part.

Robert J. Watt Memorial Fund for "Workers Education"

To further commemorate the outstanding qualities of Robert J. Watt the 62nd Convention approved the creation of a sub-committee to function under the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and to be called the "Workers Education Committee."

This sub-committee, under the supervision of the Committee on Education, would further the education of Union Members through the medium of the State Department of Education.

Your Director of Education has in progress a well-rounded-out program, utilizing the facilities offered by the State University Extension. Ground-work is underway to bring these educational programs to the entire Commonwealth on Central Labor Union levels, and wherever possible, on Local Union levels. Topics to be featured would include "Public Speaking", Parliamentary Procedure", "History of Labor Movement", "Collective Bargaining Techniques", "Organized Labor's Participation in the Development of Our Nation", and "Politics and Legislation".

The first step in this direction was carried out at the Labor Institute when a session was devoted to a University Extension program sponsored by John P. McGrail, Supervisor in Education for University Extension. Mr. McGrail addressed the assembly and explained in detail the "aims and purposes" of the University Extension program, stressing the subjects on the schedules and indicating that further education on any selected course is available for labor groups. Mr. McGrail presented a sample course at the Institute, concentrating on "Parliamentary Procedure", an interesting program under the direction of Atty. Helen L. Watson, a University Extension teacher.

"Workers Education" through this medium of University Extension has unlimited possibilities for the worker. Courses can be obtained at a cost of \$4 or \$5 for a series of eight weekly lessons. Local Unions would find this form of education a stimulating addition to the ordinary routine of their regular meetings.

We cite here the tremendous advantages of "Workers Education" as offered by the State University Extension, but our search for this type of education has by no means ended here. Many interesting courses of this type are available through Boston University, Northeastern and other colleges. Complete investigation and final analysis of these facilities runs into considerable and lengthy research.

The Eighth Annual Labor Institute

Committee

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, Chairman

Arthur Anctil
Mary C. Cadigan
Dorothy DeLoid
John J. Devlin
John Donegan
Herman Koster
Emil Lazarz
Sydney LeBow

Cecelia Nicholson Rose Norwood James O'Shea Joseph Picone Harry Russell Joseph Stefani Joseph Sullivan

President: JOHN J. DEL MONTE, ex officio

Secretary-Treasurer: KENNETH J. KELLEY, ex officio

June 10, 11 and 12th witnessed the holding of the Eighth Annual Institute of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, sponsored by the Committee on Education.

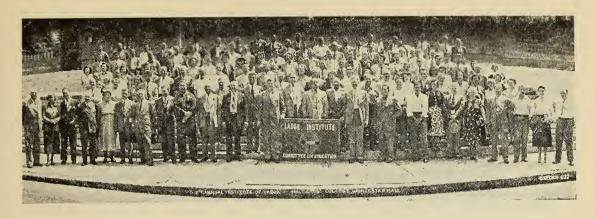
In the words of the Labor News of Worcester, this three-day educational program was considered the "best ever"! And, from various comments from other sources we feel certain that those in attendance were well pleased with the program presented.

Each session of the entire proceedings was chaired by a Trade Unionist, and in accordance with the mandates of the 1948 Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, all panel discussions were wire recorded.

Guests were cordially welcomed to the College of Holy Cross by Rev. John A. O'Brien, S.J., President, and the Friday afternoon session was highlighted by Father Hubert C. Callaghan, S.J., Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the college, who spoke on "The Future of Collective Bargaining". Father Callaghan brought out that "collective bargaining is the only sound way to promote industrial peace, and if used properly, the future cannot be anything but glorious. It must have economic and political stability."

Robert M. Segal of Boston, legal counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, traced the history of labor injunctions in Massachusetts since 1888 and discussed in detail the abuses of injunctions in labor strife.

"Education Within the Trade Union Movement" was the Saturday morning subject. Mr. Jack Barbash, Research and Educational Director of Amal-



gamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, gave a splendid talk on this subject, and paralleled his talk along the pattern of the actual work being done in this respect by the Meat Cutters. Mr. Herman Koster, Labor Relations Board, did a splendid job of chairing this session.

University Extension of Massachusetts presented a very unusual and interesting program on "Parliamentary Procedure". Featured were Mr. John P. McGrail, Director of the University Extension Department, and Miss Helen L. Watson, instructor of Parliamentary Procedure in the University Extension Department.

Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, spoke on "Cash Sickness Insurance", and William Wellen, pinchhitting for John DelMonte, took "Industrial Sickness and Accident Prevention" as his subject.

A panel discussion featuring Henry C. Iler, Chairman, Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., who presented the Administration's "Health Program", was followed by pro and con views of Dr. Allan M. Butler, Chief of Pediatrics, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, in favor of the program, and John F. Conlin, Public Relations, Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston, who does not approve of the issue. This session was forcefully presented and gave to those in attendance both sides of this interesting 10-year program planned for the "health of the nation". John J. Devlin, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 504, chaired this session.

Labor's Problems in the Political Field were aired on the Saturday night session, chaired by Richard D. Buck, Compressed Air Workers, Local No. 88, Boston. William E. Mullins, Political Columnist, handled this subject in masterly fashion from the standpoint of "THIS IS HOW I SEE IT." "A LEGISLATOR'S VIEW" was expertly delivered by Rep. Maurice Fitzgerald of Milford, Mass.

For the Sunday morning session we were indeed fortunate to have with us Wallace Campbell, Washington Representative of the Co-operative Movement. This session, chaired by Ethel Fair, Teachers Union Local No. 66, also featured Miss Agnes Gartland, who delivered a very fine talk on "Credit Unions", and was followed by "Labor's Stake in World Affairs", a topic of interest to all. Mrs. Margaret R. T. Carter, Chief Division of Public Liaison, Department of State, Washington, D. C., explained how "Labor Helps Make Foreign Policy"; "Massachusetts Labor and Foreign Trade" was clearly pictured by Norman Burns, Adviser International Trade Policy, Department of State, Washington,

D. C., Dan H. Fenn, Jr., Director Foreign Policy Association, Boston, Mass., described how "Unions Can Shape Foreign Policy."

The Institute had its final session Sunday Afternoon on the "knoll at Holy Cross". A program on "WORLD GOVERNMENT", chaired by Mary C. Cadigan, President American Federation of Teachers, State Branch, featured Rev. William E. Lucey, S.J., Professor of World History, College of the Holy Cross, who talked on the "Atlantic Pact—United Nations"; and the "Effect of the Atlantic Pact on United Nations" was presented on a panel discussion by Atty. Thomas H. Mahony, Director of World Federalists, Boston, Mass., followed by Chase Kimball, Prof. of Government, Boston University, Director, League of Nations Association, Connecticut.

Rose Parker, Executive Secretary Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance, Boston, Mass., spoke on "Boundary Lines". Mrs. Parker also showed an interesting film on "Labor's Challenge" on the Saturday morning program.

Program

FRIDAY, JUNE 10

2:30 Registration

Fenwick Hall

"INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE"

Session Chairman—Joseph A. Sullivan, Vice-President, Mass. Federation of Labor

"WELCOME TO HOLY CROSS"

Rev. John A. O'Brien, S.J., President

"GREETINGS FROM THE CITY OF WORCESTER"

Mayor Chas. F. "Jeff" Sullivan

"INTRODUCTORY REMARKS"

Francis E. Lavigne, Director

"THE FUTURE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING"

Rev. Hubert C. Callaghan, S.J., Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the College of the Holy Choss

"INJUNCTIONS"

Robert M. Segal, Legal Counsel, Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Dinner

6.30 P.M.

FRIDAY EVENING

Fenwick Hall—8:00 P.M.

SOCIAL—DISCUSSION

Let's Get Acquainted and Discuss Our Problems"

SATURDAY, JUNE 11

(Morning)

Memorial Mass for the late Mr. Frank E. Connor to be held at 8:15 A.M. Celebrant—Rev. Hubert C. Callaghan, S.J.

Breakfast

8:45 A.M.

"EDUCATION WITHIN THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT"

Session Chairman—Herman Koster, Mass. Labor Relations Board

"WHAT YOUR UNION CAN DO FOR EDUCATION"

Film Strip "Butch, Your Union Button"

Jack Barbash, Research and Educational Director—Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America

"EDUCATION AVAILABLE THROUGH THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASACHUSETTS"

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

John P. McGrail, Supervisor in Education

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Atty. Helen L. Watson

Luncheon

1:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11

(Afternoon)

"HEALTH INSURANCE"

Session Chairman—John P. Devlin, Int'l Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 504

INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION

John J. Delmonte, Commissioner Dept. of Labor & Industry—Commonwealth of Mass Substitute—William Wellen, Deputy, Dept. of Labor & Industry

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND CASH SICKNESS INSURANCE

Kenneth J. Kelley, Legislative Agent—Massachusetts Federation of Labor

"THE NATION'S HEALTH"

ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL HEALTH

Henry C. Iler, Deputy—Federal Security Administration—Washington, D. C.

"Pro and Con"

Dr. Allan M. Butler, Chief of Pediatrics—Mass. General Hospital
Dr. John F. Conlin, Public Relations—Mass.
Medical Society

SOCIAL—DISCUSSION

"Labor's Problems in the Political Field"

Session Chairman—Richard D. Buck, Compressed Air Workers, Local No. 88, Boston

"THIS IS HOW I SEE IT"

William E. Mullins, Political Columnist— Boston Herald

"A LEGISLATOR'S VIEW"

Joseph D. Ward, Representative, Fitchburg Substitute—Maurice E. Fitzgerald, Representative, Milford

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, (Morning)

"CO-OPS"

Session Chairman—Ethel Fair, Teachers Union, Local No. 66

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

Wallace Campbell, Washington Representative Co-operative Movement

"CREDIT UNIONS FOR LABOR UNIONS"

Miss Agnes Gartland, Mass. C.U.N.A. Representative

"LABOR'S STAKE IN WORLD AFFAIRS"

Session Chairman—John H. Donegan, Sea Food Workers, Local 1572-2

LABOR HELPS MAKE FOREIGN POLICY

Margaret R. T. Carter, Chief Division of Public Liaison Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR AND FOREIGN TRADE

Norman Burns, Adviser International Trade Policy, Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.

Unions Can Shape Foreign Policy

Dan H. Fenn, Jr., Director Foreign Policy Association, Boston, Mass.

Dinner

1:00 P.M.

(Afternoon)

"WORLD GOVERNMENT"

Session Chairman—Mary C. Cadigan, President American Federation of Teachers—State Branch

BOUNDARY LINES

Rose Parker, Executive Secretary Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance, Boston, Mass.

ATLANTIC PACT—UNITED NATIONS

Rev. William E. Lucey, S.J., Professor of World History—College of the Holy Cross

"EFFECT OF ATLANTIC PACT ON UNITED NATIONS"

Atty. Thomas H. Mahoney, Director of World Federalists, Boston, Mass.
Chase Kimball, Prof. of Government, Boston University—Director, League of Nations Assn., Connecticut

Report of ESSAY CONTEST Committee

On December 23, 1948, Miss Margaret P. O'Brien of the Mission High School, Roxbury, and Miss Frances A. Campbell of South Boston High School were awarded first prizes of \$100.00 each by the Rev. Thomas E. Shortell, S.J., of Boston College who was representing the judges of the Essay Contest.

Others who won \$10.00 prizes for their essays on ORGANIZED LABOR'S PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATION include:

Edmund Nowak, Adams High School, Berkshire County.

Janice George, B.M.C., Durfee High School, Bristol County
Claire H. Archambault, St. James High School, Essex County
William Edmonds, Cathedral High School, Hampden County
Margaret M. Connors, Keith Hall, Middlesex County
Phyllis Hitchcock, Wrentham High School, Norfolk County
Mary Maguire, Academy of the Assumption, Plymouth County
Margaret Ann Cayne, Archbishop Cushing High School, Suffolk County
Richard Demers, Uxbridge High School, Worcester County

In stating the final outcome of the ESSAY CONTEST, your committee wishes you to realize the scope of the contest, the many persons who contributed to its success, and the cost of the experiment, in order that you may evaluate the recommendations made by your committee at the end of this report.

Continuing the report made in the 1948 Joint Report of the Executive Council and Officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the following plan of procedure was carried out:

- 1. Invitations asking for the endorsement of our contest were sent to the Archdiocese of Boston, Department of Education; the Boston Chamber of Commerce; the Boston School Committee; the Boston Teachers Union; the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Education; the Consumers' League of Massachusetts; the Trade Union Fellowship Program, Harvard University; the Massachusetts Library Association; the Women's Trade Union League and the Workers Education Bureau of America—all of whom responded favorably.
- 2. The judges appointed were the Rev. Thomas J. Shortell, S.J., Professor of Labor Economics, Boston College; Perry Miller, Professor of American Literature, Harvard University; Denis Haley, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools; and John D. Connors, Director of the Workers Education Bureau of America.
- 3. Consultations were held with John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education; the Rev. Cornelius T. H. Sherlock, Diocesan Superintendent of Schools, and his assistant, Barbara Gilbert; A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education, Department of Education; E. Everett Clark, Director of University Extension, and Kelsey B. Sweatt, in charge of Office of Radio-Audio-Visual Aids, University Extension. Department of Education; Miss Catharine Yerxa, Library Advisor. Division of Public Libraries, Department of Education; Abraham Kalish, formerly in charge of work with Trade Unions, Boston Public Library; Michael Ward, member of Boston School Committee; D. Leo Daley, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools; and Miss Louise Kane, Secretary to the Boston School Committee. These gave valuable guidance as to the manner of conducting the contest in the schools. Some offered the assistance of their clerical staffs in addressing envelopes to all superintendents and principals in the state to whom the 50,000 flyers describing the course were sent.
- 4. Letters were sent to all librarians in the state asking their co-operation in making available the suggested reading list on the flyers; all superintendents and principals in the schools of the state were invited to assist; every Central Labor Union and Local in the state was asked to help; and newspapers, radio stations, churches and cooperatives were contacted.

The following facts about the contest are of interest:

- 1. Three hundred (300) essays were received from one hundred forty-seven (147) boys and one hundred fifty-three (153) girls.
- 2. Pupils from thirty-five (35) public schools and thirty-four (34) parochial schools participated in the contest.
- 3. Eighty (80) teachers signed the essays.
- 4. Nine (9) counties in the Commonwealth were represented.
- **5.** Over 3,000 letters and 1,600 postal cards were mailed.
- 6. The welcome reception accorded the Essay Contest was emphasized not only by the co-operation received in promoting such a fine venture, but through the favorable publicity received by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Boston papers and the press of the entire state.

A committee of members of various unions (Teachers, Teamsters, State and Municipal Employees, etc.) assisted in the first reading of the essays. The judges then tackled the difficult job of evaluating the essays considered of contest calibre. At no time did the judges know whose essay was under consideration until the final decisions were made. (See first paragraph.)

Your Essay Committee sincerely thanks every person who helped make this contest a success. Special thanks should go to Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer, Legislative-Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and his office staff; and to Harry Russell, Chairman of the Education Committee.

Your Essay Committee, while gratified with the initial results of this contest recommends that the next venture be in the nature of a competitive examination, with prizes of scholarship awards made payable to the college or accredited institution of higher learning to which the winners plan to go.

It is believed that this type of competition will more fairly judge the students' knowledge of the Labor Movement, about which they will have studied.

Expense of Essay Contest

2		
Postal Cards	\$16.00	
Postage	72.48	
Stationery	33.68	
Stencils	.90	
		\$123.06
Flyers (50,000)		275.00
Prizes:		
2 @ \$100.00	\$200.00	
9 @ 10.00	90.00	
		290.00
TOTAL		\$688.06

Respectfully submitted,

The ESSAY CONTEST Committee

JOHN BLANEY WILLIAM GOLDRICH ETHEL FAIR, Chairman

The "Reporter"

The "REPORTER", also known as the "Voice of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, has won many new friends in 1949, and is now a regular and welcome guest at the meetings of the affiliated unions within the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

In February of 1949 your Committee on Education endeavored to "stream-line" the appearance of the "REPORTER" in some degree, increased the number of pages first to six, and currently eight, enabling its Editor to present a more journalistic and extensive presentation of labor news to its readers.

We are constantly striving to increase the paid circulation of the "RE-PORTER". This has been done very effectively within the frame-work of the Federation, and in addition to a circulation of every edition among the Senators and Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature, bringing to

them labor's side of the story, an exchange mailing list with other publications is now in force. Numerous civic groups and leading public libraries count the "REPORTER" as an outstanding labor newspaper and carry a complete file for their interested readers.

Local Unions subscribe to the "REPORTER" by the bundle method, 25 copies for \$1. This charge is nominal, but helps in large measure to defray the expense of printing and mailing. To date many individual subscriptions have also been received.

No advertising has been accepted in the "REPORTER" although we have been approached in this direction by many companies desirous of using the columns of the "REPORTER" for this purpose.

The "REPORTER" has been an inspiring source to bring before the public the interest and participation of Labor in social and civic activities. To illustrate, we cite the publicity given in the "REPORTER" on the "Children's Medical Center Fund Drive".

The "REPORTER" not only supplements the excellent legislative program carried on by the Federation, but keeps its readers informed in the field of political education, political action, and calls attention to the current trends in economic and social problems of prime importance to working men and women not covered in the daily press. Trade unionists by their loyalty and support recognize the value of their "labor press"—the first AFL state paper.

Feature stories dealing with labor legislation are an integral part of the "REPORTER" schedule. Readers will recall its clear-cut articles on Injunctions, Cash Sickness, Workmen's Compensation, Taft-Hartley Repeal and the Thomas-Lesinski bills, to mention a few. In a compact and direct manner the "REPORTER" analyzes this legislation for Trade Unionists—a guiding light amidst so many anti-labor newspapers and propaganda.

Your Committee on Education has endeavored in addition to publicity in the "REPORTER" to aid the legislative program by personal representation at the State House on all labor measures.

Radio Program

The Committee on Education now sponsors its own radio program, another form of labor education.

Every Saturday evening at 8.45 P.M. over Radio Station WMEX, 1510 on your dial, the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor sponsors a program of definite interest to Trade Unionists. These programs deal directly with Washington developments affecting the Labor Movement, and bring out the actual behind-the-scene developments in current legislation.

Speakers on these programs include Senators Thomas, McMahon, Douglas, Sparkman and Myers; Congressmen Biemiller and Carroll; Labor Leaders William Green, George Meany, Nelson Cruikshank, Peter Henle and Glenn Slaughter.

These radio presentations are transcribed public service programs entitled "Report From Washington" and are prepared by LLPE of the AFL.

Data and material on the use of audio-visual material has been collected and is being made ready for presentation to labor membership. In addition, ground-work has been laid to inaugurate a film library so that equipment and films can be furnished to local unions at a minimum charge. It is also planned to have the office of the Committee on Education act as a clearing house for this type of education.

Progress has been made towards establishing a reference library for the convenience of labor membership. This is another vital step towards rounding out of workers' education.

Labor's League for Political Education on the Washington level has congratulated the Committee on Education on its progress in Labor education during the past five months.

Your Director not only attended the Conference of the Workers' Education Bureau in New York, but co-operates fully with them, exchanging ideas and experience in educational and research work on the national, state and local levels.

Political Education

The foundation upon which to build a program of political action must be a well developed program of labor education, and by no means does the Committee on Education assume that its program of labor education has been completed. It must be assiduously developed for the general welfare of every Trade Unionist, and the labor movement as a whole, for only through an enlightened following to support and augment capable leadership can the Federation hope to achieve its goal in the field of political action.

United Labor Committee

In accordance with the vote of the Executive Council at its meeting on February 8, 1949, a committee was appointed to serve with representatives of the CIO, Independent Unions and Americans for Democratic Action to immediately reactivate the United Labor Committee. In order to fulfill the broad duties encumbent on a committee of this nature, deliberate and careful consideration was given to the prestige of the Federation and availability of members to serve. A committee of five was appointed, with four alternates: President John J. DelMonte, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley, Director of Education Francis E. Lavigne, J. Arthur Moriarty, Joseph Stefani. Alternates named were Louis J. Blender, Richard D. Buck, Elmer Foster and James V. Hurst. In the days that followed the brunt of the work fell on the shoulders of the alternates.

The United Labor Committee has been characterized by its spirit of cooperation. The successful testimonial tendered to Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin by the Joint Committee was one of the outstanding social events of the labor movement. Over 1100 AFL, CIO and Independent Unionists gathered at the ballroom of the Hotel Statler to honor a man esteemed by all labor for his conscientious interest in their welfare. Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements was Louis J. Blender of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and Reginald Zalles of the Massachusetts CIO served as Treasurer.

"The Massachusetts Story", a joint AFL-CIO pamphlet unfolding the strategy and power of the United Labor Committee in the election of 1948, when for the first time all labor functioned as a unit in defeating Referenda 5, 6 and 7, was presented to those in attendance.

Labor's League for Political Education was so impressed by the Massachusetts Story of the United Labor Committee that they have sent copies of this booklet to LLPE headquarters in every state in the Union to demonstrate

how vicious anti-labor propaganda can be counteracted by the joint efforts of organized labor.

Widespread publicity has been given "The Massachusetts Story" in all AFL State Federations and CIO State Councils. Representatives and Congressmen of all states have received copies.

The United Labor Committee has carried on a prolonged battle against Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expediter, concerning action by Rent Advisory Board No. 1 of Eastern Massachusetts with respect to proposed general rent increases for increased taxes for landlords of structures containing five or more units in the Eastern Massachusetts defense rental area. Jointly we are testing legally through Attorney Robert M. Segal the validity of the action of the Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expediter, in the United States Emergency Court of Appeals, Case No. 508, United Labor Committee et al. vs. Tighe E. Woods, Expediter. The excellent assistance rendered by Joseph Stefani, a labor member of the Rent Advisory Board No. 1, cannot be overlooked.

In a concentrated effort to bring about the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law through the enactment of the Thomas bill the United Labor Committee flooded the entire Commonwealth with petitions for presentation to Senators Lodge and Saltonstall. Over 200,000 signatures were obtained and personally delivered to the Senators at Washington by delegations from the AFL, CIO and Independent Unions. The committee feels that its efforts were not in vain as it was successful in bringing about a good vote on the question of injunction from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

The United Labor Committee is also sponsoring for the first time a new type of public relations propaganda, bringing to the public through the medium of street-car and billboard advertising the great accomplishments of organized labor in the field of education, the development of the free public school system in America and the elimination of child labor—accomplishments

Illustration below clearly depicts social progress made possible by Labor



considered even greater than the emancipation of the slaves. This publicity will demonstrate the part Labor has played in obtaining greater freedom for all humanity. These efforts of organized labor have never been given their rightful place in the history of America. Now the people of America will be able to judge for themselves the terrific and constant battle Labor has waged to improve and protect their standard of living.

It is our hope that this form of public relations will combat anti-labor propaganda and pave the way through positive practical past performance for the enactment of liberal legislation such as cash sickness compensation, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, housing, public works, etc.

Immediate Task—With 1950 and election campaigns just around the corner your program for political action is geared and ready to get in motion. Labor is faced with the necessity of liberalizing Congress. The unholy alliance between the Republicans and Democrats in the Congress must be smashed in 1950. Labor's program for progressive legislation cannot be achieved without a liberal Congress. We made great inroads to this end in 1948. The task must be completed in 1950.

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In compliance with the recommendations adopted by your Committee on Education \$25,000 must be raised and set aside for congressional campaigns in 1950. It can and will be accomplished through your co-operation and participation.

The Taft-Hartley Law is still with us. It forbids the use of "union" funds in federal elections. Therefore, only one course is open—individual subscriptions. Contributions of \$1 from each Union member is the answer.

Because of the great coverage needed your Committee on Education requests that your Local Union appoint a "fund raising committee" of at least 10 members, or a sufficient number to make a 100% canvass of your entire membership. A form similar to that printed on preceding page has already been sent to every local union and central labor body. Your prompt and complete cooperation is needed.

A gentle reminder—The Massachusetts Citizens Union did not take their defeat on Referenda 5, 6 and 7 "lying down". Since that time they have reorganized under a new front, namely, the Free Enterprise Foundation, and will play a prominent part in the 1950 elections. The signal came with their introduction into the Legislature this year of House Bills No. 1357 and 1358, both nearly identical with Questions 6 and 7 on the 1948 ballot. Members of the Free Enterprise Foundation, headed by Charlie Gibson, failed to appear before the Committee on Labor and Industries in defense of their legislation, and by failure to do so clearly indicated that their line of strategy will be to bring these questions before the voters in 1950. It may be necessary in 1950 for Labor to again summon into political action not only the treasuries, but the manpower of every Local Union to counteract these vicious attacks of anti-labor forces.

Personal contributions—It will be essential for each member on the "Fund Raising" Committee to see that cards similar to the following are obtained and supplied to every individual union member in their province.

25	25
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Nº 7099

This Card Certifies That

"Ima Trade Unionist"

IS A PARTICIPANT IN THE LABOR AND POLITICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM OF THE

Massachusetts Federation of Labor committee on education

Room 401, 11 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.

Kenneth J. Kelley Francis E. Sec.-Treas. Direc

1949

Francis E. Lavigne
Director

Name Ima Tradelluioni
(PLEASE PRINT)

Address / Home Vice
City or Town Boston

Ward Precinct /
Org. Central Rabor Uni

Co-ordinating an organization to function smoothly in political action is not an overnight matter. Your Committee on Education has started the ball rolling under the plan outlined.

Remember, politicians are strongly inclined to believe that the leadership of the labor movement does not speak for the rank and file. We must disprove this theory.

Your Committee on Education is aware that 1950 will bring with it a national census which, if reported promptly in the State of Massachusetts, could bring about a re-districting of the congressional district. Maps are currently being drawn up on the basis of the present 14 congressional districts, as well as senatorial and representative districts. Organizations must be set up on this basis immediately.

Raising \$25,000 in 1949 to "liberalize the Congress" should be considered not only the duty of every Trade Unionist, but a challenge to them.

Keep this thought in mind—the Taft-Hartley law forbids the use of money from local union treasuries for the election of federal officials. This can be accomplished only through the individual dollars of the rank and file membership. We must unseat those members of Congress who have voted continuously for the Taft-Hartley law and have been merciless in their efforts to oppose Labor with their union-busting legislation and defiant refusal to vote favorably for any legislation that might tend to help the Trade Unionists of this country.

You can be certain of this—only through the iniative and vigorous participation of our grass-roots organization at the precinct level will Labor be successful in "liberalizing the congress". Your loyalty and your \$1 contributions will open the door to "labor victory" in the elections of 1950.

This drive for \$25,000, originally scheduled to get underway May 1st, was delayed purposely so it would not conflict with Labor's all-out aid to the Children's Hospital Medical Center Fund. This leaves us only six short months to reach the goal. The financial response received in 1949 will determine our election strength in 1950.

The Committee on Education has endeavored to conscientiously and capably adhere to the mandates of the 62nd Convention in its program of labor education and political education.

If the experience gained in the past five months is any criterion, one fact is dominantly significant—the future of the labor movement as a vital force will depend upon the moral and financial support rendered by each Trade Unionist in the crucial period just ahead.

Every Trade Unionist worthy of the name must do his utmost to back labor's political campaign to free the entire labor movement from the bitter and powerful opposition of our enemies.

Since my appointment to the office of Director of Education I have had the constant co-operation of a great number of Trade Unionists within the State Federation. It has been this fine spirit that has made possible the progress of the committee. I am deeply grateful for every assistance that has been given to me and to the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, *Chairman*, JAMES R. J. MACDONALD, FRANK J. MORIARTY, PATRICK DESMOND, LOUIS BLENDER.

KENNETH J. KELLEY, ex officio

The first meeting of the Committee was held on February 16, 1949, at which the following members were present: Brothers Sullivan, MacDonald, Desmond, and Secretary-Treasurer Ken Kelley, ex officio, and Lawrence Locke from the firm of Horovitz, Petkun and Rothschild. Joseph A. Su'livan was elected chairman. There followed a lengthy discussion of the various bills pending before the current session of the Legislature relating to the Workman's Compensation Act. After discussion and summarization of them, it was voted to favor Senate Bills No. 206, 231, 240, and House Bills No. 1037, 1347, and 1599. It was voted to oppose Senate Bill No. 213 and 220.

There followed a discussion of the Recess Commission's Report on the Massachusetts Workman's Compensation Act that had recently been filed with the Legislature. Brother Sullivan explained the reasoning and observations of himself and the other members of the Committee. Attached hereto is a copy of the Minority Report of that Commission which reflects the policy and program of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on Workman's Compensation.

It was decided to make a determined fight to secure the passage of House Bill No. 908 that would increase the schedule of payments for specific injuries under the Workman's Compensation Act. The matter of strategy to be adopted in connection with the State Fund for Workman's Compensation proposal that had been jointly filed by the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to wage an aggressive campaign for this measure but, recognizing the realities of the situation, to use the State Fund as a lever to pry some increases in the benefit structure of the Act.

The question of the status of Samuel Horovitz who has for the past few years been Legal Advisor on Workman's Compensation matters to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was discussed. It was agreed that Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Ken Kelley and Chairman Joseph A. Sullivan and other members of the Committee on Workman's Compensation could ably represent the Federation at Legislative hearings in place of Mr. Horovitz.

Your chairman and the members of the Committee attended many of the legislative hearings at the State House and recorded the Federation's position on over forty bills relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act. We admire the able and forceful manner in which Legislative Agent Kelley fought for the interest of injured workers and the respect which he receives from the legislators.

We point with pride to four amendments liberalizing the Massachusetts Workman's Compensation Act that were adopted by the 1949 Legislature. The full details of these improvements are contained elsewhere in this report. The increase of maximum payments to \$30.00 per week puts Massachusetts in the forefront. The passage of House Bill 908 brings about a long overdue re-alignment of the specific injuries provisions of the Act.

It is the considered opinion of your Committee, that a piece by piece approach to correcting the inequities and inadequacies of the Act has achieved

the desired results, and should be further pursued, and that the Federation dedicate itself to "taking the profit motive" out of human misery and industrial accidents.

SENATE-No. 580.

Special Recess Commission on Workman's Compensation Law Minority Report

The undersigned minority of the special commission appointed under chapter 81, approved June 15, 1948, to investigate and study the workmen's compensation law, dissents most vigorously with much that is in the report of the majority.

We conceive it to be our duty to conform with the resolve in said chapter 81 to the effect that our investigation and study of the Workmen's Compensation Law be "with a view to making such changes and additions thereto as may be necessary for the best interests of the public."

Our Workmen's Compensation Act went into effect July 1, 1912, when the cost of living was far below the present standards. The then Legislature did not know what the cost to industry would be, and provided for very modest amounts—amounts which soon thereafter threatened injured workers with the necessity of supplementing their compensation payments with public or private charity.

Friends of the injured worker asked for increases, only to be met with organized resistance by the employers and insurers, with the result that changes were sporadic and usually the result of compromises. The result today is that our compensation act is in part a crazy-quilt of patchwork, with glaring inequalities and inequities, and in many instances providing for payments below subsistence levels and forcing the severely injured workers to beg for supplements from charity or pauperizing them beyond belief.

Testimony before us, for example, brought out these unfortunate facts:

- 1. A worker in Massachusetts who loses his major arm at the shoulder obtains \$1,000 in specific compensation, i.e., \$10 a week for 100 weeks, whereas in Wisconsin (as of July 1, 1947) the amount was \$14,000; in Connecticut \$8,800, in New Jersey \$7,500. In fact, Maine which is next to the bottom of the list, gives \$3,150, and we are by far the lowest in the United States. Our record for hands, fingers, feet, toes and eyesight is no better.
- 2. We give nothing whatsoever for disfigurement, no matter how unsightly, unless the worker can prove loss in wages directly resulting therefrom—an impossible task in the great bulk of cases. The majority of other states make some provision for disfigurement.
- 3. We give nothing whatsoever of functional losses. A man may by industrial injury become deaf, or lose the power of procreation, or lose the sense of touch, taste, or smell, etc., and still be denied a single dollar in compensation therefor. Unless he can prove a resulting wage loss (impossible to prove in most cases), there is no remedy for it under our compensation act; and he cannot sue his employer for his loss at common law, as the compensation act takes away that right. The most he can get is medical treatment for that injury if he needs it.

4. We tell an injured worker that our act gives him two-thirds of his wages; but we insert some trick clauses which in fact often gives him one-third, or even less.

For example, an employer pays a worker \$75 a week. He is charged a premium on the full \$75. Yet our act says the worker shall get two-thirds of his wages, "but not more than \$25," although \$25 is really one-third of his wages. Similarly, a \$100 a week employee receives \$25, and if married, \$2.50 additional for his wife—or less than 30 per cent of his wages.

5. And there are some clauses in our definition of wages which often pauperize an injured worker. If he works for himself four days a week and earns \$50 thereby, and two days for an insured employer earning \$10 more, his average wage is \$10, and \$10 weekly is all he can draw in compensation, no matter if he is laid up for years. No consideration is paid to the fact that he was actually earning \$60 a week, as \$50 of it was not for an "insured" employer.

Furthermore, if he is an adult and is working only two or three days a week because the factory is slack, and he loses his arm or leg or eye, he is forever saddled with the low wage he was earning that year. No matter if he can prove two years later that the factory is working full time and wages have doubled, his old wage haunts and bars him forever from increases.

He is equally bad off if he accepts a job at low wages, expecting later increases, and is injured before the increases come, as adults are usually not given the benefits provided by section 51 for inexperienced young workers.

- 6. An injured worker laid up totally for 7 days or less gets no compensation therefor. If he is laid up ten days, he obtains 3 days' compensation. Only after 14 days' disability is he allowed to collect for the first week. Over 50 per cent of the injuries disable a worker for less than 7 days. The average for factory injuries of all kinds is 19 days. Why a worker should lose all his common-law rights for an injury that lays him up 1 to 7 days, and should also get nothing whatsoever for his time lost from the compensation insurer, is hard to see.
- 7. With the increased cost of living, can anyone argue that a widow today can bring up a daughter from the age of (e.g.) six to seventeen, for \$5 a week? Yet \$5 a week is the maximum allowed for food, clothing, education, medicine and all other financial needs of each child.

She herself (now without the aid of the husband killed by industrial accident, who formerly did many of the money-saving chores around the house), is allowed the sum of \$15 weekly, and then only provided she remains single and in addition is not fully self-supporting.

8. We actually make rehabilitation of seriously injured workers next to impossible. If an employee loses an arm or leg, or even two limbs, and by superhuman effort returns to work and a liberal employer gives him the same wages, he loses his weekly compensation of \$25 if single, and \$2.50 more each week for a wife and each child. If he has not drawn his \$10 a week for 75 weeks for the leg, or 75 to 100 weeks for an arm (100 if a major arm), he simply gets the remaining payments and he is through—done. True, if he later loses his job and can prove that the leg or arm and not business conditions is responsible for his being out of work, he can be restored to weekly compensation, but no further specific compensation.

What incentive is there to a man to work to be rehabilitated if it means

the end of his compensation, and a saving of money for the insurance company? Canada has long recognized that our system is wrong, that it deters rehabilitation, and in Ontario (where the working population is about the same size as ours) the loss of a leg, or arm, gives a man a monthly compensation for life—work or no work, and he is told that if he returns to work even at larger wages, he still gets his monthly payments. Result: rehabilitation is a success in Ontario, and a failure in Massachusetts, mainly because of our niggardly compensation act. Provide payments for life for serious specific losses in Massachusetts, regardless of later earnings, and employees will accept rehabilitation gladly, as they have everything to gain; and Massachusetts cripples will not have the incentive to stay at home and grieve. Rehabilitation in Massachusetts will be given a new life.

A loss of a leg or arm in war time is compensated by the government by life compensation in amounts exceeding \$90 monthly. Why instead is a civilian worker's leg or arm worth only a maximum of \$750 in specific compensation no matter if the worker lives another twenty years? And if a civilian worker is fortunate enough to get a job at his old wages, even his weekly compensation for wage-loss ceases.

9. If it be argued that a worker who loses his arm or leg can get \$10,000 in weekly compensation and another \$750 in specific, that is in most cases pure theory, and not fact. To get the \$10,000 he must stay out of work for about eight years, or get a job at less wages and for eight years or longer prove that the reduction is due not to business conditions, but his one-arm or one-leg or one-eye, etc.

Most workers are lucky if they can lump sum such cases for \$5,000 or \$6,000—and the records of the Industrial Accident Board show the majority actually receive less than \$6,000, counting both weekly compensation and specific compensation.

Yet injured workers who work for railroads or shipping companies (seamen) often received from \$25,000 to \$75,000 for similar injuries, and in one case as high as \$225,000 for the loss of both legs. (See 2 NACCA Law Journal, 191-194, November, 1948; and "The Plight of the Injured Worker" under the state compensation acts is well described in an editorial in said Journal, pages 11-17.)

- 10. Witnesses before us described other needs, such as jury trial where the reviewing board denies compensation, and procedural changes to keep insurance doctors and claimants' doctors from serving as impartial physicians.
- 11. And all branches of labor and most persons (other than insurance companies and associated industries) pointed out that there should be no profit from human misery; that it was unseemly that insurance companies should make huge profits from the misfortunes of injured workers and their dependents. Labor presented figures indicating that in the country at large insurance companies collected about \$535,000,000 annually from employers, and actually paid to workers and dependents and for medical expenses only about one third thereof. Figures published by the ABC Reporter (the official Journal of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions) indicated that insurers claimed that with reserves for the future they would eventually pay out about 52%—and admittedly 48 per cent of every dollar received was kept for overhead profits.

Massachusetts employers, said the Association Industries spokesman, paid the insurance companies \$36,000,000 last year. Labor spokesman said the

workers received only one third of this amount. The insurers, who alone can give, and failed to give, the exact figures of actual payments plus estimated reserves, admitted that they need 40 cents of each dollar for overhead and profits.

The only answer, said labor leaders, is an exclusive state fund, where the overhead is only about 5 per cent and the profit nil—forbidden by law. In that way workers can get 95 per cent of the paid premiums.

Your minority has examined the claims carefully, has noted that a majority of a prior similar commission avoided taking definite action, and is satisfied that this is the year for action, not words. In fact, it is our duty under chapter 81 to make "such changes and additions" to the compensation law "as may be necessary for the best interests of the public." By "public" we believe is meant the great body of workers, as well as the smaller body of employers; and that the rights of injured workers should not be sacrificed to insure profits for private insurance companies. The employer is entitled to lower premiums wherever possible; and the worker to increased benefits. This can be accomplished, in our opinion, by substituting a state fund for the fifty-odd private insurance companies now operating in this Commonwealth.

We are, therefore, appending hereto proposed legislation which will increase benefits for the injured worker, and give subsistence levels without resort to charity or pauperizing the worker, and which, in our opinion, within a very few years of establishing the state fund, will result in lower premiums for employers and higher benefits to injured workers and their dependents.

We herewith describe some of the appended major bills, briefly:

1. STATE FUND

The proposed bill leaves intact and "as is" (1) the Industrial Accident Board, (2) self-insurance and (3) the benefit structure of the act as of January 1, 1950, when it takes effect.

One company, run by the State, without profit, at cost, is substituted for the fifty-odd insurers now operating. Instead of 40 cents on each dollar being used for overhead and profit, we are confident that a maximum of 10 cents (if not less) will suffice. To eliminate political interference, the Savings Bank Insurance plan as to trustees and personnel is used.

Canada for years has abolished all insurance companies from workmen's compensation coverage, and successfully operates state funds in all its provinces. Seven of our states have exclusive state funds. Most of the European nations operate state funds. (See U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 30, "Progress of State Insurance Funds under Workmen's Compensation".)

We see no justification for the continuance of expensive insurance in the field of workmen's compensation in this Commonwealth, or for the continuance of the powerful insurer-employer lobby which for years has blocked progressive compensation legislation and by compromise has forced a patchwork compensation act on our injured workers.

2. INCREASED BENEFITS FOR THE LIVING WORKER

We propose an honest two-thirds of the wages bill, with no trick-reducing clauses. A \$90 a week family man, living on that standard, is to get \$60; a \$60 worker, \$40. Arizona and Alaska have already put this idea into law, and successfully.

If, by any chance, a worker's wage is so low that when disabled he gets less than a substantial level, less than a human being and his family needs for

decent subsistence, the Industrial Accident Board is empowered to add to his weekly compensation an amount sufficient to prevent pauperizing or calling on welfare, and payable from a special fund.

3. INCREASED BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS

A widow's allowance is raised from \$15 to \$25; her children from \$5 to \$10. Other dependents receive slight increases. Perhaps we have made the allowances too low; but with the special fund for below-subsistence-level-cases it may suffice. Up to now we have prevented children of workers killed in industry from going to college and other educational institutions, by giving them the absurd sum of \$5 weekly, and then only to 18 years of age. We now per mit the industrial board to keep the \$10 going until the age of 24 for worthy children desirous of college or further education.

4. ELIMINATION OF WAITING PERIOD

Waiting Period. The waiting period is wiped out. If the payment of a few days' compensation is a nuisance to insurance companies and costly to investigate, it is even more unfair to the employee to give him nothing during that period. A state fund will not object to paying for full time lost, and will not spend more on investigators to try to avoid payment for the loss of a few days than the amount due workers for less than seven-day losses.

5. OTHER BILLS

The other bills are self-explanatory for the most part. Certain procedural changes should be made to help injured workers obtain their benefits.

Injured workers who have been denied benefits by the Board feel they are entitled to appeal to a jury. Juries are safeguarded against a board which interprets the facts and law narrowly and strictly. In recent years in two cases the Supreme Judicial Court has said our Industrial Board interpreted the law too narrowly. On fact, there is no appeal today for the injured worker from the reviewing board's decision. Eight states allow such appeals to juries on facts. We feel that a jury trial is an additional safeguard safeguard to an injured worker, and recommend the bill proposed therefor.

We recommend the other bills attached hereto relating to procedural matters.

We recommend to the General Court the early passage of these proposed bills.

CORNELIUS DESMOND, JR. JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Members: Harry Hogan, John Devlin, Allan Goodman, Daniel McCarthy, John J. O'Neil.

KENNETH J. KELLEY, ex officio

First meeting of the Committee was held November 30, 1948, at the Federation office, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. The following members were present: Harry Hogan, John Devlin, Allan Goodman, Kenneth J. Kelley, ex officio.

In view of the fact that the deadline for filing bills to be heard by the 1949 session of the Great and General Court was Wednesday, December 1, 1948, it was necessary to take action on Resolution No. 24, which was referred to the Social Security Committee by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at its November 10, 1948, meeting.

Resolution No. 24, submitted by Daniel J. Downey, to the 62nd Annual Convention called for the revival of employee contributions to the Employment Security Fund. After considerable discussion of the entire financial structure of the Employment Security Division, it was finally voted by a two to one vote to oppose the re-establishment of employee contributions at this time. Mr. Harry Hogan voted "yes". Mr. Allan Goodman and Mr. John Devlin voted "no". Majority action was prompted by a feeling that it was inadvisable at this time, in light of legislation being filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, to ask for a revival of employee contributions now. The legislation referred to was the bill prepared by Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley to establish a cash sickness insurance fund which would involve employee contributions. Other related legislation being filed by the Federation would provide for a three-man Employment Security Commission, as well as abolishing merit rating.

The members of the Social Security Committee were supplied with copies of many of the bills dealing with the Unemployment Compensation Act that had been filed at the Legislature. Having studied these bills the Committee met again on February 14, 1949, with the following members present: John Devlin, Allan Goodman, Daniel McCarthy, John J. O'Neil and Kenneth J. Kelley, ex officio. It was voted to designate Brother McCarthy as Chairman pro tem.

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley read the communication sent to Daniel J. Downey regarding the disposition of Resolution No. 24. It was voted to make this letter a part of the record.

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley outlined a number of bills that were to be heard by the Committee on Labor & Industries of the Massachusetts Legislature dealing with amendments to the employment Security Act. It was voted to oppose the following bills: Senate Bill Nos. 210, 211, 212, 216, 221; House Bill Nos. 223, 717, 1131. It was voted to support Senate Bill No. 222 and Senate Bill No. 233, and to request postponement of Senate Bill No. 228 until the Legislative Committee has decided policy on same.

The Social Security Committee is pleased to observe that four important liberal amendments to the Employment Security Law were adopted by the 1949 session of the Legislature. These are described in detail in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent to be found elsewhere in this report.

The members of this Committee actively participated in the fight to secure the adoption of a cash sickness compensation act. We commend the gallant fight waged for this legislation by Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley. When one considers the powerful opposition which the combined wealth of the insurance companies, to say nothing of other business interests, made against this legislation to have it defeated by three votes and subsequently referred to a recess commission for further study is most encouraging.

The members of the Social Security Committee are genuinely disturbed about the failure of the Legislature (at least at the time of the writing of

this report) to have done nothing about abolishing "merit rating." We view with alarm the rapid rate at which the reserves of the unemployment compensation fund are being depleted because of the great number of unemployed in Massachusetts. We feel that merit rating has endangered the solvency of the Employment Security Fund to a dangerous extent. In our opinion, the Legislature either should abolish merit rating completely and require all employers to pay the 2.7% tax, or else the minimum rate of .5% should be raised to a minimum of at least 1.5% in order to build up adequate reserves to tide us over during the period of mass unemployment. The merit rating formula is economically unsound since it permits a lower employer tax during periods of high business activity, high employment and high profits, and in periods of low business activity, low profits and much unemployment steps up drastically the employer tax.

Your Committee feels that the situation of the Unemployment Compensation System is very serious. Figures indicate that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, in Massachusetts \$79,290,350 was paid out to jobless workers, an all-time high. Employer taxes during the same period brought in only \$43,526,265, a bookkeeping deficit of \$32,000,000. The fund reserves on June 30, 1949, amounted to \$143,192,601.07. For the year ending June 30, 1949, 366,859 jobless workers received benefit checks.

Your Committee is greatly concerned with the problem of unemployment and the Unemployment Compensation Fund. We urge the Delegates to the 63rd Annual Convention to "face up" to the realities of the situation and call upon the Legislature, as well as employers, to recognize the seriousness of the problem and approach it with speed and statesmanship.

REPORT OF HOUSING COMMITTEE

John Carroll, Chairman

Oscar R. Pratt, Secretary

James P. Meehan-Charles Murphy-Roy Surprenant

Pursuant to the action of the 62nd Annual Convention, the above were named as the Housing Committee, and herewith submit a report of their activities on behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Your committee has had several meetings and has made many suggestions and recommendations to your Legislative Agent in matters dealing with housing.

The inactivity in housing construction brought by World War II has caused a very disturbing situation in all types of housing. The generally accepted figure is that fifteen million (15,000,000) new homes will be needed in the next ten years. This would mean that we must construct homes at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million a year.

This creates problems from many sources, largely dependent upon the type of dwelling which shall be erected, and necessitates the breaking down of the problem into six categories.

- 1. Private home construction.
- 2. Multiple unit homes.
- 3. Private apartment construction including hotels.
- 4. Farm homes.

- 5. Cooperative housing.
- 6. Public housing.

Under normal conditions private construction would ordinarily take care of needed home construction, but as you may see by the above figures, the task is too large and time is too short to do the required job so that the public will not be destitute for housing.

Many plans have been devised to alleviate the condition. The F.H.A. with guaranteed loans has a program for the construction of apartment houses. Private home construction plans are set up by banks and the veteran of World War II can build or purchase under the G.I. Bill if his financial position will warrant it. Farm homes and Co-operative housing is still in its infancy, and it is difficult to tell at this time, as to whether any satisfactory plan is in existence which will answer this problem. Your committee feels these two categories are a vital necessity to the overall problem, and hope to be able to develop a plan to care for this group.

The matter of Public Housing is one which seems to be the immediate answer to the most acute problem. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has appropriated \$200,000,000 for the construction of Veterans' Housing Projects and this program is well under way. This program will do much to take care of the veteran who is unable to own his own home. Your committee feels that, even though this program is not a cure-all, it is a very forward step in the right direction.

Federal legislation for housing is still pending and even though it is being opposed and hampered in all ways possible, by some interests your committee feels that some progressive housing legislation will be enacted in this Congress.

One important factor that must be taken into consideration in all types of home construction is the monetary cost per unit. Material costs are still at an all-time high, but it is pleasing for your committee to note that even with material costs still high, there has been a 15% decline in the unit cost in contracts now being let. This is due in a large part to greater efficiency, a steady flow in materials and a keener competition among the contractors involved.

Many bills were introduced in the State Legislature relative to housing. Your committee has studied these bills and has appeared before the committee of the Legislature in co-operation with the Legislative Agent to make known the desires of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Homes being constructed today, including Veteran Housing Projects being constructed under Chapter 200 of the General Laws of Massachusetts, are mainly for families of the upper income group. There is some speculative building in which an effort is being made to reach the middle income group, but almost without exception, in the projects visited by members of the Committee, these homes are so limited in size, materials and workmanship that they are not up to what your Committee feels are the requirements of the average American worker's home.

The lower income group of workers with incomes ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,000 have no relief in sight unless it be under some form of public housing, and it is with this group that your Committee is primarily concerned.

We believe that an extensive low-rent housing program must be instituted

by legislation in order to provide proper housing for this group, subsidized to the extent that the monthly rent will be low enough to fit the pocketbook of the low-income wage earner.

This program should contain such planning and requirement that the homes erected could in no way ever become the slums that exist in some cities today. Unit costs should not exceed average cost of comparable dwellings produced by private enterprise in the locality in which they are erected. Financing should be amortized over a period of thirty years. Operating and maintenance costs should be held to a minimum allowable to maintain the building at recognized standards and include any so-called "luxury service" to tenants.

Your committee feels that if the above program were put into effect by joint national and state subsidy in sufficient volume that the low-income group would be able to have a home meeting the standards to which they are justly entitled.

Having contacted many members of Employer's Group and having contacted the Building and Construction Trades Unions of the American Federation of Labor, we know they stand ready to do their part in any constructive housing program, and it is the hope of your committee that action may be taken which will stop the stalling and bickering now taking place regarding housing legislation and we may go forward to alleviate the existing housing conditions.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Membership of the Committee is: Julia E. Daley, Joseph F. O'Brien, Joseph Stefani, Helen F. Kirby.

The Committee on Taxation did not function very actively during the past year. A meeting was called for July 20, 1949, to discuss the revised \$20,390,000 tax program that was pending before the Massachusetts Legislature. Due to the absence of a quorum, it was not possible to take any official position on this tax legislation or any other matters relating to the subject of taxation in general.

The committee feels that labor has a very definite stake in both the State and Federal tax programs. We realize that a tax program that unduly burdens one segment of our economy is unfair and represents a contributing factor to a possible depression.

Since many State and Municipal employees are organized under the banners of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, it is only logical and reasonable that their interest require the Federation to concern itself with tax proposals. In order to secure for these employees wage increases and improvements in working conditions, it is necessary to give serious thought to means of raising revenue to enable the State and Municipal Governments to pay for these increases.

We reiterate the Federation's policy of opposition to sales taxes because we feel that such taxation is regressive and places a disproportionate share of the burden on the low-income groups. We feel happy to learn that the proposal for a graduated income tax in Massachusetts is likely to be passed by the 1949 session of the Legislature. Approved of this revision of the tax structure

of the Commonwealth by a succeeding session of the legislature is necessary prior to the whole question being submitted to the voters on a referendum sometime in the future.

Labor should alert itself now in order to insure this badly needed overhauling of a tax structure that is both inadequate and inequitable. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor should play an increasingly more active role in determining what tax policies should be followed in this State.

As long as we more and more look to the government for increased services and assistance to citizens, we must be prepared to face up to the realities of the situation and present a definite tax program to the Legislature rather than just be against certain taxes which we consider unfair.

Your Committee will have more to say about the question of taxation at the Convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNION LABELS

Members: Martin J. Casey, *Chairman*, John Donegan Walter Aitchison, Luke Kramer, Minot Powers, James Clark, Justin McCarthy.

The Committee met on June 27th at the State Federation office with Chairman Martin J. Casey presiding. The members present were: Chairman Martin J. Casey, Luke Kramer, Justin McCarthy, John Donegan (represented by Jean Nathan), and Walter Aitchison (represented by Mr. Marino).

A discussion of the Union Label Exhibit to be set up in conjunction with the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor resulted in the following action. It was voted to communicate with all affiliated locals requesting them to secure one of the products manufactured by their company to be displayed in the exhibit. In addition, it was voted to communicate with the various firms listed in the Union Label Directory requesting a donation of one of their products.

It was voted to have the Milk Bar conducted by members of Milk Wagon Drivers Union, Local No. 380, again this year. The display of union made bakery products supervised by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union is to be erected close to the Milk Bar.

Your committee recommends that proper steps be taken to make all trade unionists more union label conscious. Every available resource of the Federation as well as Central Labor and Local Unions should be employed in this education campaign.

It is the desire of the Committee on Union Labels to function twelve months of the year in promoting the use of union labels and union made products. We hope, in time, to conduct an annual exhibit in connection with the Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on a much larger scale in future patterned after the excellent Union Label Show conducted annually by the American Federation of Labor that has been so successful during the past year.

Your committee will make a more detailed report and recommendations to the Convention.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

HARRY GRAGES, Chairman, Rose Norwood, Salvatore Percco, John J. Connolly, Hazel Brown.

(Report will be made at the 63rd Annual Convention.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Members: John Delmore, George A. Maguire, Francis E. Lavigne, John P. Burke, Neal MacKenzie.

Although the Committee on Legislation was not organized until after the Legislative Program had been filed at the State House, the members of the Committee appeared at many legislative hearings in support of bills filed or favored by the Federation.

The first formal meeting of the Committee was held April 1st at the Federation office at which time some of the major legislation pending at the State House was discussed. These measures included the proposal for Cash Sickness Compensation, a new Anti-Injunction Bill, a Sixty-five Cents Minimum Wage Bill, the State Fund for Workmen's Compensation, and some others.

Your Committee carefully considered a proposal to establish a State Fund for Cash Sickness Compensation, Senate Bill No. 516. It was decided that Labor would have a greater say in the administration of the proposed law if there were contributions by employees as well as employers. It was suggested that .5% be the rate of tax of employees and 1% by employers to finance this new measure. Discussion followed as to whether or not the bill as filed would permit the continuance of existing private plans.

The members of the Committee responded to the call of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley to appear at subsequent hearings and to support the passage of labor legislation favored by the Federation.

In addition, we conferred with our local Senators and Representatives from time to time to acquaint them with the views of Labor on current bills. We were greatly impressed with the sincerity and ability shown by Legislative Agent Kelley. He not merely knows his subject well, but is equipped to present it convincingly before committees.

Your Committee refers to the Legislative Agent's Report contained elsewhere in this book. It represents the results of one of the most successful years that the Federation has ever had on Beacon Hill. The important changes in the Workman's Compensation and Unemployment Compensation Laws that were secured this year will prove a great benefit to working men and women of Massachusetts.

The gallant fight that was waged for the passage of the Cash Sickness Compensation Bill failed by a few votes. This represents an amazing demonstration of Labor's strength in view of the private insurance lobby as well as that of other business interests that were opposed to this legislation. We are confident that the referral of this form of insurance to a Recess Commission for further study will produce the desired results in 1950.

It is the considered opinion of the Committee on Legislation that Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley should receive greater support from Organized Labor at State House hearings than he has during the past year. At relatively few of the hearings was there more than a handful of representatives from local unions present to support the Federation's position on legislative matters.

Your Committee feels that each Central Labor Union should establish an active Legislative Committee that on a moment's notice can produce sufficient union members at hearings at the State House.

Proper steps should be taken at the Sixty-third Annual Convention to establish more effective "grass root" support for labor legislation. It is hoped that the delegates to this Convention will recognize that each and every officer and member of a local union has a stake in the outcome of labor legislation and should be prepared to play a part in this field.

SOME LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LABOR FIELD

BY ROBERT M. SEGAL

Legal Advisor of Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Although the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts handed down only ten decisions directly affecting labor between June, 1948, and April, 1949, labor comes in daily contact with labor law, administrative agencies and the courts. Labor, of necessity, now finds itself confronted with many complex legal problems. Injunction, increased federal (Taft-Hartley) and state labor legislation, interpretations under the state employment security and workmen's compensation laws, filing of reports required under the "Taft-Hartley" and "Barnes" Laws and the three anti-labor referenda were only some of the important legal developments which faced labor organizations in Massachusetts in the past year.

The work of the legal advisor to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor covered a wide variety of activities. The drafting of legislation, interpretations of labor laws on the state and federal levels, legal memoranda on pending bills and the three anti-labor referenda, preparation and checking of reports for filing with the state and federal governments, filing of special cases in court, interpretations of the Constitution, legal opinions, articles, speeches and memoranda dealing with rights, remedies and liabilities under the laws affecting labor organizations were part of the duties covered. In addition, activities in the public relations field have become closely associated with the work of the legal advisor.

Legislative Bills:

The drafting of legislative bills to be filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has become increasingly technical due to the many legal problems involved. For instance, the revision of the "baby" Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1935 dealing with injunctions in labor disputes required amendments to change the Massachusetts doctrines developed in such cases as Simon v. Schwachman 301 Mass. 573, Quinton's Market v. Patterson 303 Mass. 573, and Colonial Press v. Ellis 321 Mass. 495. By interpretation in this state, the Supreme

Court of this Commonwealth had held that the anti-injunction law merely made changes in procedural and not in substantive law and that picketing (even peaceful) for any form of union security was illegal. The bill filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor met these and other problems caused by the abuse of injunctions in labor disputes.

In the field of workmen's compensation, special problems in drafting bills were also presented. The Court has taken a more liberal approach in this field and during the year has handed down seven decisions ranging from interpretations of injuries to which the Act applies (Goddu's Case 1948 Mass. A.S. 1083) to problems dealing with the amount of compensation and the time of injury (Seuterman's Case 1948 A.S. 1151). Important bills checked ranged from a state fund for workmen's compensation to increases in benefits for specific injuries.

Amendments of a technical nature were necessary to the employment security law to cope with the various administrative and court interpretations. Three decisions were handed down by the Supreme Court (Harrington and Richardson Arms Co. v. Director of the Division of Employment Security, 1949 A.S. 69; Rivers v. Director 1948 A.S. 1021, and Farrar v. Director 1949 A.S. 287). Specific amendments dealt with grades and classes of workers, "innocent" victims in strikes and increased benefits.

The technical details of the cash sickness bill required an analysis of the employment security law as well as of the plans in five states (R. I., N. Y., Cal., N. J., and Washington). The wage and hour bill was patterned after the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Other fields where technical charges or amendments were required for legislative bills included the "Barnes" and "Slichter" Laws, housing, education, making election day a legal holiday as well as constitutional amendments for election of judges and a graduated income tax.

In addition to the legal drafting of bills, memoranda of a legal nature were prepared on the important bills. Articles explaining the measures were also written and published in the *Reporter* and in various union papers. On many bills testimony was also offered before committees of the General Court of Massachusetts.

Interpretations and Cases:

Varied problems were presented for legal opinions. These included interpretations of different sections of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Interpretations of various labor laws (Employment Security, Taft-Hartley, "Barnes" and "Slichter") were supplied to the state office for local unions. Legal memoranda were prepared for the Legislative Agent on pending legislation and on the application of the laws to labor organizations. Legal advice was also given to officers of the Federation and to other labor attorneys involving rights and remedies under different state and federal labor laws. Frequent reports filed with various government bodies by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor were legally checked.

In addition to filing specific cases for various unions, the rent case (United Labor Committee v. Tighe Woods, Housing Expediter) was filed in the U. S. Emergency Court of Appeals. This case was brought in protest against the blanket 2% to 17% rent increase in Eastern Massachusetts. This case is unique in that it was brought by the Associate General Counsel of the A. F. of L., the General Counsel of the CIO, and the Counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Referenda Drive and Public Relations:

Considerable legal work was done in the fight against the three anti-labor referenda on the ballot in November. A legal analysis of the bills was prepared and published. Other articles on the referenda were written and published in many journals and papers. Legal opinions relative to the drive were prepared and the required reports were legally checked. Debates, pamphlets and radio forums were also an important part of the work done in the referenda drive as well as important participation in the varied phases of the campaign including pamphlets, advertisements, radio programs and spot announcements, the "jingles", and work with various allied groups who were helping to defeat the three measures.

Publication of numerous pamphlets dealing not only with the referenda but with labor laws in general was an important part of the duties of the legal advisor. "An Analysis of the Taft-Hartley Law and the 1947 Slichter Laws", "Injunctions", "The Massachusetts Story" and "Current Labor Legislation" were some of the published materials distributed to local unions and to schools. Special articles dealing with legal problems were also printed in the *Reporter* and other papers. Participation in legal forums, speeches on legal phases of labor laws before various groups including the Labor Institute and union meetings, and preparation of numerous releases were also part of the work which might be classed under public relations along with the arranging of a weekly radio program series for the Committee on Education.

Conclusion:

In brief, considerable work remains to be done in the allied fields of labor law and public relations. Additional pamphlets and articles dealing with specific labor laws are necessary. Knowledge of the increasing number of state and federal labor and other laws directly concerning labor unions is essential today along with information on current legal developments affecting labor organizations in this Commonwealth. A close check on pending legislation and on legal pitfalls of existing laws is also the duty of every member of a labor union. By these methods, not only do we continue to have educated, democratic and well-led unions, but we also develop good public relations which are vital today for the labor movement. Furthermore, these help to prevent a repetition of the Taft-Hartley Law on the federal level and the three anti-labor referenda and other restrictive laws on the state level.

REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR'S CANCER COMMITTEE FOR 1949

July 11, 1949.

As directed by the 62nd Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the "Cancer Committee" continued its co-operative work with the American Cancer Society (Massachusetts Division, Inc.), but regrettably reports that apparently because of the many calls upon the finances of the membership occasioned by the multiplicity of drives, contributions to the work of the American Cancer Society fell far below previous years.

Your committee sincerely trusts that in the very near future there will be

a re-awakened interest to assist the research work for the PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CANCER, pioneered by the American Cancer Society.

Respectfully submitted,

Lulu Anderson Charles A. Burns John Carey Clarence Damon John Delmore Chester Fitzpatrick Elmer Foster Timothy F. Grady Harry Hogan James V. Hurst Ernest A. Johnson John J. Kearnev Matthew Maloney Matthew P. Maney James T. Moriarty Francis F. Morse Arthur Payette S. A. Percoco George H. Sterritt Ralph Scott John J. Delmonte, ex officio Kenneth J. Kelley, ex officio J. Arthur Moriarty, Chairman M. Geraldine Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer

Report of Contributions

A.A. Str. E.R.E. Ees., Framingham	\$55.00
Musicians 143, Worcester	50.00
Boston Carmen 589, Boston	10.00
Amal. Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, 294, Quincy	10.00
Federal Labor Union 18385, Springfield	50.00
Boston Typographical 13, Boston	10.00
Int'l Bro. of Foundry & Metal Ees 103, Taunton	31.50
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth J. Kelley, Cambridge	20.00
Plumbers 12, Boston	2.00
Federal Labor Union 18518, Chicopee	10.00
Moving Picture Operators 452, Pittsfield	5.00
Electrical Workers 1505, Waltham	10.00
U. Textile Workers of America, Local 54, Lawrence	25.00
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers 7, Boston	25.00
Bakery & Conf. Workers, Local 133, Worcester	5.00
Long Island Hosp. Ees. 370, Boston Harbor	10.00
Truck Drivers 179, Worcester	10.00
I.A.T.S.E. 245, Salem	5.00
Painters & Paper Hangers 623, Chelsea	5.00
Electrical Workers 7, Springfield	50.00

A.A. Str. E.R.E. 253, Quincy	10.00
Federal Labor Union 23980, Chester	10.00
Street Carmen 261, Lawrence	10.00
Federal Labor Union 20941, Webster	5.00
Massachusetts Federation of Labor	25.00
Sprinklers, Fitters & Helpers 550, Cambridge	5.00
Theat. Stage Ees. 53, Springfield	5.00
Carpenters Union 885, Woburn	10.00
Int'l Assoc. of Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston	10.00
New Bedford Central Labor Union	10.00
Steamfitters Local 622, Holyoke	10.00
Cable Splicers 396, Boston (I.B.E.W.)	10.00
Plumbers & Steamfitters 276, Brockton	5.00
Federal Labor Union 24295, Westfield	25.00
Bridge & Structural Ornamental Iron Workers 357, Springfield	5.00
Engineers 466, Holyoke	10.00
Fire Fighters 144, Brockton	2.00
Typographical 623, Fitchburg	10.00
United Automobile Workers 839, Middleboro	10.00
Plumbers 77, Lynn	10.00
Painters 176, Gloucester	10.00
Bartenders & Hotel Employees 34, Boston	25.00
Int'l Hod Carriers & Bldg. C. Laborers 385, New Bedford	5.00
Local 734, Lowell	10.00

* Printed Material for Cancer Drive donated by the Richmond Printing Company, Boston, Arthur T. Falvey, Prop.

TOTAL\$635.50

AFFILIATIONS

In some respects the number of local unions affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor remained fairly constant during the past year. As can be seen from the attached table, 27 new affiliates were secured since the last Convention. This is more than offset by the situation that has arisen in regard to the Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders' International Union. Most of the 34 Massachusetts locals of that International have refrained from paying per capita tax to the Federation during the past year. This is a result of the controversy that arose over the location of the 1948 Convention at Nantasket.

Conferences between the International Vice-President, Marcel Kenney, and the Executive Council of the Federation to adjust the differences of opinion have to date been unsuccessful. Mr. Kenney has insisted that his locals be not obliged to pay per capita tax for a six-month period (July 1, 1948 to December 31, 1948). This is in conflict with Article 4, Section 9 of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. On two occasions your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent arranged to have Mr. Kenney appear

before the Executive Council to find some solution for the problem. The Executive Council adhered to the letter as well as the spirit of Article 4, Section 9 of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent appealed to International President Hugo Ernst of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders Unions, urging that their Massachusetts locals be no longer penalized because of arbitrary action on the part of some of their International officers. President Ernst has recently instructed all his Massachusetts locals to discontinue their affiliation with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. This action is to be regretted and denies to these locals the opportunity to participate in the Convention and other activities of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor where they have always played an important role. Your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent has continued to furnish local unions affiliated with the Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders International Union with all of the material and services that the Federation gives to paid-up affiliates. In legislative as well as other matters the Federation has worked for the interests of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, even though many of them have not paid per capita tax since July, 1948. It is sincerely hoped that some speedy adjustment of these differences can be made in order that the Hotel & Restaurant Employees locals may take their rightful place once again in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

It is still discouraging to find over 250 American Federation of Labor unions in Massachusetts that are not affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. All trade unionists resent "free riders" who accept the benefits which a union secures but refuse to pay dues to support the union. That same situation applies to American Federation of Labor locals that fail to become affiliated with the Federation and help to support it. In this connection the 1948 Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a strongly worded resolution calling upon International unions to instruct their affiliated locals to become affiliated with their respective State Federations of Labor. In the past this has received mostly "lip service" from the Internationals. Mainly as the result of the important role that State Federations of Labor played in co-ordinating the political and educational activities of the American Federation of Labor in 1948 their status has increased greatly. I strongly urge all International representatives, as well as Central Labor Union officers and members of the Executive Council, to recognize their responsibility in seeing that all of their affiliates join the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent is aware that many affiliated local unions are still "short changing" the Federation on their per capita tax payments. I again appeal to Locals to adjust their per capita tax payments to equal their "true" or actual membership.

As a result of amendments to the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor adopted by the 1946 and 1947 Conventions the status of the Massachusetts locals of the Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers International Union has created some problems. Their locals have traditionally been affiliated on a "state-wide basis" through the Massachusetts State Conference of Bricklayers. In order to retain their status as "state-wide affiliates", as provided in Section 1 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, they are obliged to pay per capita tax on all their subordinate locals. Your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent and the Executive Coun-

cil have endeavored to work out a satisfactory adjustment of this problem with Mr. Neil McKenzie, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. James Leonard, President of the Massachusetts conference of Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers.

I wish to thank the Regional Director of the American Federation of Labor, Michael J. Walsh, the International Representative of the Laborer's Union, Vincent DiNunno, and the Vice-Presidents of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, International Vice-President William V. Ward of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, the officers of Central Labor Unions and all others for their co-operation in securing new affiliates during the past year. The New affiliations are:

District I

American Federation of Government Employees

82, Boston

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees 788, Boston

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees 845, Boston

Jewelry Workers

22, Boston

Telegraphers

4, Boston

Window Cleaners

86, Boston

District II

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees 619, Walpole

Fire Fighters

792, Quincy

Fire Fighters

950, Brookline

District III

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees 310, Lawrence

Laborers

290, Lynn

Laborers

1263, Gloucester

Teachers

1019, Lawrence

District IV

Building Laborers

609, Framingham

Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers

564, Somerville

District V

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees 298, Worcester

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees 401, Worcester

Engineers

468, Fitchburg

Fire Fighters

1009, Worcester

Paper Makers

434, Baldwinville

Teachers

1029, Worcester

District VI

Painters

94, Pittsfield

Paper Finishers

226, Holyoke

Teachers

484, Springfield

District VII

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees 1220, Attleboro

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees 306, Taunton

International Ladies Garment Workers 361. New Bedford

The following local unions were suspended by the Executive Council on June 30th, 1949 for dues delinquency pursuant to Article 4, Section 9 of the Constitution. The Certified Public Accountants who audit our accounts insist upon rigid adherence to this requirement of the Constitution. It is hoped that some of them will clear up their arrearage and restore themselves to good standing by the beginning of the 63rd Annual Convention.

It is sincerely hoped that all officers and members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will do everything within their power to have these suspended locals once again affiliated with the State Branch.

Unions Suspended June 30, 1949

Union	Local	No.	City
Street Carmen	1066		Attleboro
ASFC&ME	164		Boston
ASFC&ME	731		Boston
Bartenders & Hotel Employees	34		Boston
Cafeteria & Lunchroom Workers	480		Boston
Hotel & Club Service Employees	277		Boston
Poultry Handlers	396		Boston
Maintenance of Way Employees,			Boston
United Textile Workers	1917		Boston
Waitresses	112		Boston
Wall Paper Workers	6		Chelsea

Bartenders	116	Chicopee
Printing Pressmen	265	Clinton
Woolen & Worsted Workers	7	East Dedham
Motor Coach Operators	1077	E. Weymouth
Bartenders	99	Fall River
Plumbers	135	Fall River
Steamfitters	646	Fall River
Hotel & Restaurant Employees	275	Gardner
Bakery Workers	41	Haverhill
Teamsters	437	Haverhill
Bartenders	81	Holyoke
Bookbinders	48	Holyoke
Bakery Drivers	686	Lawrence
Bartenders	90	Lawrence
Hotel & Restaurant Employees	319	Lawrence
International Jewelry Workers	6	Lowell
Bakery Workers	182	Lynn
Retail Clerks	1435	Lynn
Bartenders	100	New Bedford
Knotters	1649	New Bedford
Meat Cutters	609	New Bedford
Woolen & Worsted Workers	2574	Newton
Central Labor Union		North Adams
Electrical Workers	B-909	Pittsfield
Plumbers & Steamfitters	297	Pittsfield
Bartenders	290	Salem
Bartenders	67	Springfield
Electrical Workers	B-455	Springfield
Railway Carmen	665	Springfield
Fire Fighters	897	Taunton
ASFC&ME	330	Wellesley
Bartenders	82	Westfield
ASEC&WE	772	Weymouth

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY Certified Public Accountants

40 COURT STREET BOSTON

July 18, 1949.

Massachusetts Federation of Labor 11 Beacon Street Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions, we have made an examination of the books and records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949. We have prepared and attach hereto the following financial statements:

Exhibit 1 Balance Sheet—June 30, 1949.

Exhibit 2 Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth

—For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949.

Schedule 1 Schedule of Membership—For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949.

Schedule 2 Analysis of Cash—June 30, 1949.

Schedule 3 Analysis of Convention Expense.

We comment as follows upon certain of the items contained in the Balance Sheet:

Cash \$8,094.33

The details of cash are shown in Schedule 2. We reconciled the cash records of the Federations with the verifications received from the depositories.

*Dues Receivable**

\$6,225.22

At June 30, 1949, the debit balances of the Dues Receivable Ledger amounted to \$6,225.22. None of the Dues Receivable were older than one year with the exception of one item of \$39.25 which has been owed for eighteen months.

During the year under review accounts amounting to \$5,053.66 were charged off as worthless and uncollectible while an amount of \$535.26 was collected from accounts charged off in a prior period as uncollectible.

U. S. Government Securities \$16,200.00

We inspected the above securities on July 15, 1949 at the Safe Deposit Box of the Federation.

On August 26, 1946 the General Fund purchased at par from the Workmen's Compensation Fund bonds having a cost and par of \$8,800.00. These bonds are marked on the face as follows:

"Massachusetts State Federation of Labor Workmen's Compensation Fund"

GENERAL COMMENTS

It is noted that the Salary of the Secretary-Treasurer, as shown by Exhibit 2, was \$7,644.19 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949. The correct yearly salary is \$7,500.00. The excess of \$144.19 paid in the year ended June 30, 1949 represented the salary for the last week of the year ended June 30, 1948 but was not paid until July 2, 1948 and was therefore included in this year's salary.

Respectfully submitted, FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

Exhibit 1

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1949

ASSETS	
Cash	\$8,094.33
Dues Receivable	6,225,22
U. S. Government Securities—Cost	16,200.00
Prepaid 1949 Convention Expense	690.85
Tiepaid 1949 Convention Expense	0.00.00
TOTAL	\$31,210.40
101AL	φ31,410.40
LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDIT—NET WORTH	
Withholding Tax Payable	
Taxes Accrued 95.73	
Labor Institute, 1949 67.15	
18501 Historice, 1040	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$618.38
Deferred Credit—Dues Paid in Advance	155.88
Net Worth (Exhibit 2)	30,436.14
Net Worth (Exhibit 2)	50,450.14
TOTAL	\$31,210.40

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 18, 1949, and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit 2

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949

INCOME			
	Year Book	General	
	Fund	Fund	Total
Per Capita Dues		\$61,828.92	\$61,828.92
Interest		339.34	339.34
Advertising	\$3,805.00		3,805.00
Recovery of Bad Debts		535.26	535.26
Totals	\$3,805.00	\$62,703.52	\$66,508.52
EXPENSE			
Salary, Secretary-Treasurer		\$7,644.19	\$7,644.19
Salaries, Clerical		8,270.19	8,270.19
State Convention Expense		8,286.10	8,286.10
Rent and Light		2,134.21	2,134.21
Telephone and Telegraph		1,342.97	1,342.97
Travel		4,762.06	4,762.06
	\$522.00	2,476.95	2,998.95
	φυ22.00	1,543.10	1,543.10
Postage Office Expense		1,607.13	1,607.13
Office Supplies		1,431.06	1,431.06
Executive Council Expense		1,972.08	1,972.08
Payroll Taxes		237.94	237.94
Personal Property Taxes		21.36	21.36
Subscriptions and Donations		1,906.75	1,906.75
Towel and Water Expense		92.00	92.00
Advertising Advertising		125.00	125.00
Dues		150.00	150.00
Auditing		250.00	250.00
Miscellaneous		276.20	276.20
Legal Expense		3,508.19	3,508.19
Messenger Service		63.65	63.65
Commissions	1,522.00	09.00	1,522.00
Educational Committee	1,022.00	1 000 66	
Legislation Expense		1,002.66	1,002.66
Bad Debts		2,833.21	2,833.21
Delegates Expense to A. F. L. Convention		5,053.66	5,053.66
Advertising—Public Relations		1,750.00 702.00	1,750.00 702.00
Donation to Massachusetts Citizens League for		102.00	102.00
Political Education		5,000.00	5,000.00
Donation to Committee on Education		12,000.00	12,000.00
Donation to Committee on Education		12,000.00	12,000.00
Totals	\$2,044.00	\$76,442.66	\$78,486.66
Net Income (Loss)	\$1,761.00	(\$13,739.14)	(\$11,978.14)
Net Worth—July 1, 1948			42,414.28
Net Worth—June 30, 1949			\$30,436.14

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 18, 1949 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule 1

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Schedule of Membership

For the Year Ended June 30, 1949

. Tot the Teat Black out 50, 1545	T 00	T 00
	June 30,	June 30.
	1948	1949
Affiliated Organizations—Beginning of Period	799	778
Affiliated Organizations Accepted During Period:		
Re-Affiliated Organizations	0	7
New Affiliations	20	26
Total Gains	20	33
Totals	819	811
101415	019	011
A Miliated Ouganizations I ast Duning David.		
Affiliated Organizations Lost During Period:		
Locals Suspended for Non-payment of Per Capita Dues		
Charters Revoked, or Inactive Organizations	38	45
Locals Resigned	3	16
Total Losses	41	61
Affiliated Organizations—End of Period	778	750
- Land Company of the		

Note: The above schedule is part of a report dated July 18, 1949 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule 2

June 30, 1949

Current Funds:		
	June 30, 1949	June 30, 1948
Petty Cash—General FundFirst National Bank of Boston—Checking Accounts:	\$25.00	\$25.00
General Fund	243.22	10,310.65
Year Book Account	1,767.20	7,507.42
Total Current Funds	\$2,035.42	\$17,843.07
Savings Accounts:		
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank (Book No. 982541)	\$1,236.03	\$1,211.69
Home Savings Bank (Book No. 404189)	565.95	554.81
Warren Institute for Savings (Book No. 139313)	1,779.36	1,744.31
Suffolk Savings Bank (Book No. 555237)	2,477.57	2.428.76
Total Savings Accounts	\$6,058.91	\$5,939.57
Total CashAll Funds	\$8,094.33	\$23,782.64

Note: The above schedule is part of a report dated July 18, 1949 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule 3

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR Analysis of Convention Expense

CONVENTION EXPENSE

Nantasket, Massachusetts August 2-August 6, 1948

Printing: Proceedings	\$2,305.91	
Officers' Reports	2.140.55	
Resolutions	240.80	
Ballots and Registration Cards	52.50	
	36.00	@ 4 777 7C
Miscellaneous	30.00	\$4,775.76
TT 1 76 1 70'		000.00
Hotel, Meals, Tips, etc.		802.38
Convention Badges		327.04
Credential Committee		283.50
Auditorium Expense		249.22
Office Supplies and Expenses		120.00
Entertainers		83.00
Typists		100.50
Express		10.30
Sergeant at Arms		75.00
Public Address System		263.80
Recording Proceedings		230.00
Signs, Posters, and Pictures		307.00
Indemnity Bond		100.00
Miscellaneous		93.60
Total		\$7,821,10
Add: Net Loss from Buffet Supper and Outing		465.00
Trov 2000 from Duner suppor and Outing		100.00
Total Convention Expense		\$8,286.10

Note: The above schedule is part of a report dated July 18, 1949 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY Certified Public Accountants

40 COURT STREET BOSTON

January 8, 1949

\$3.048.13

\$101.29

1,466.84

\$1,568.13

Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education 11 Beacon Street Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Di

Ca

In accordance with instructions, we have made an examination of the records of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education for the month of December, 1948. This report is supplemental to our report dated December 31, 1948 which was for the period from January 22, 1948 to November 30, 1948.

We have prepared besides these two reports a spearate report to be filed with the Secretary of State and have delivered three copies of that report to your treasurer. The report to be filed with the Secretary of State shows the detail by name, address and amount of over 17,000 donations received from individuals and labor unions. The disbursements in that report are listed by date, name, address, purposes of the disbursement and amount. The report also shows the unpaid liabilities as of November 30, 1948.

The following summary shows the receipts and disbursements from January 22, 1948 to December 31, 1948:

Receipts:					
Balance	Transferred	from	Non-Partisan	Political	Com-
mitt	ee				

Donations from Individuals and Labor Unions	100,109.11	
Sale of Waste Paper	6.86	
Total		\$103,164.10
isbursements:		
Payroll	\$17,535.72	
Advertising	48,782.84	
Printing	22,136.53	
Postage and Mailing	4,076.65	
Stationery	1,318.87	
Rent and Light	1,372.68	
Office Supplies and Expense	1,268.68	
Office Equipment	1,045.34	
Travel	1,035.86	
Telephone and Telegraph	534.96	
Stenographic Services	436.45	
Payroll Taxes	355.90	
Volunteer Workers' Expenses	180.16	
Trucking	175.39	
Furniture Rental	99.50	
Miscellaneous	1,240.44	
Total		101,595.97
ash Balance—December 31, 1948		\$1,568.13
The above balance was reconciled with a verification relational Bank of Boston consists of two accounts as follows:	eceived from	

We thoroughly tested the names and amounts of donations, as shown by the report to be filed with the Secretary of State, with the donation cards on file at the

Regular Account

Special Account

Total as above

office of the League. We checked the cash received, as shown by the donation cards to the bank account. All disbursements have been verified by reference to vouchers and cancelled checks.

At December 31, 1948 the following liabilities had not been paid:

Flaherty, Bliss and Company—Auditing	\$1,058.00	
Collector of Internal Revenue-Withholding Tax	664.20	
Collector of Internal Revenue—Federal Old Age Tax for em-		
ployer and employees	63.86	
Division of Employment Security-Massachusetts Unemploy-		
ment Tax	86.21	
Total		\$1,872.27

Respectfully submitted, FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

40 COURT STREET BOSTON

July 18, 1949.

Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education 11 Beacon Street Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions, we have made an examination of the records of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education for the month of January, 1949 and we have prepared and attach hereto an Analysis of the Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Month of January, 1949. At the end of January, 1949, this League turned over to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor—Committee on Education the balance of its funds (\$31.38) as shown by the attached statement. All of the liabilities of the League were assumed by the Committee on Education.

Subsequent to January 31, 1949 the Committee on Education received \$326.43 which was designated for the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education and also the Committee on Education paid bills amounting to \$2,702.42 which had been contracted by the League and are shown as follows:

Fourth Quarter, 1948 Withholding Tax:

Total Liability	\$664.20	
Paid by Massachusetts Citizens League	213.31	
Paid by Committee on Education		\$450.89
Fourth Quarter, 1948 Federal Old Age Tax		•
		63.86
Fourth Quarter, 1948 State Employment Tax		8 6.2 3
Telephone		29.90
Printing and Postage		118.28
First Quarter, 1949 Withholding Tax		63.80
First Quarter, 1949 Federal Old Age Tax		23.00
First Quarter, 1949 State Unemployment Tax		31.50
Auditing		1,058.00
Printing Report		776.96
Total	-	\$2,702.42

Respectfully submitted, FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS' LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Analysis of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

F	or	the	Month	of	January,	1949	
---	----	-----	-------	----	----------	------	--

Balance—January 1, 1949 (Per Prior Report)		\$1,568.13
Add: Receipts		20.00
Total		\$1,588.13
Deduct: Disbursements:		
Payroll—Net	\$1,125.50	
Rent and Light	141.58	
Election Day Expense	25.00	
Express	2.25	
Towels and Water	6.40	
Meeting Expense—Worcester	5.00	
Meeting—Hotel Bellevue	25.00	
Advertising	9.56	
Fourth Quarter Withholding Tax-Portion Paid by		
Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Educa-		
tion	213.31	
Bank Service Charges	3.15	1,556.75
Balance Transferred to Committee on Education		\$31.38

Note: This statement is part of a report dated July 18, 1949 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

40 COURT STREET BOSTON

July 18, 1949.

Massachusetts Federation of Labor—Committee on Education 11 Beacon Street Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions, we have made an examination of the records of the Committee on Education from its inception in January, 1949 to June 30, 1949 and attach hereto an Analysis of Cash Receipts and Disbusements for the Six Months Ended June 30, 1949.

All receipts have been traced to the depository bank and all disbursements have been verified by reference to vouchers and cancelled checks. The balance of cash on hand (\$1,201.49) at June 30, 1949 has been reconciled with a verification received from the depository.

The attached statement shows that the balance of the Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political Education (\$31.38) has been turned over to the Committee on Education. Also received by the Committee on Education were donations to the League of \$326.43. Expenses of the League of \$2,702.42 were paid by the Committee on Education and constituted of the following: Fourth Quarter, 1948 Withholding Tax:

Total Liability	\$664.20
Paid by Massachusetts Citizens' League	213.31
_	
Paid by Committee on Education	\$450.89
Fourth Quarter, 1948 Federal Old Age Tax	63.86
Fourth Quarter, 1948 State Unemployment Tax	86.23
Telephone	29.90
Printing and Postage	118.28
First Quarter, 1949 Withholding Tax	63.80
First Quarter, 1949 Federal Old Age Tax	23.00
First Quarter, 1949 State Unemployment Tax	31.50
Auditing	1,058.00
Printing Report	776.96
	-
Total	\$2,702.42
	7-7,

We were informed that there were no unpaid liabilities at June 30, 1949 with the exception of payroll and withholding taxes for the second quarter of 1949.

Respectfully submitted, FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR—COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Analysis of Cash Receipts and Disbursements For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1949

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1949		
Receipts:		
Contribution from Massachusetts Federation of Labor	\$12,000.00	
Contributions to Robert J. Watt Fund	110.00	
Other Contrbiutions	111.00	
Subscriptions to "Reporter"	688.00	
Contributions to Massachusetts Citizens' League for		
Political Education	326.43	
Transfer from Massachusetts Citizens' League for Politi-		
cal Education	31.38	
Total		\$13,266.81
Disbursements:		
Salaries	\$3,554.98	
Travel	841.25	
Printing	3,164.18	
Office Supplies and Stationery	246.87	
Rent and Light	402.72	
Telephone and Telegraph	164.82	
Towels and Water	33.85	
Payroll Taxes	162.93	
Equipment	176.50	
Postage	58.00	
Miscellaneous	556.80	
Expenses of Massachusetts Citizens' League for Political		
Education	2,702.42	
Total		\$12,065.32
Balance—June 30, 1949		\$1,201.49

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 18, 1949 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

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